The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 259. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

READY FOR A VOTE.

Illinois Central Lake-Front Ordinance Is Complete.

TO BE ACTED ON TONIGHT.

Will Be Presented and Championed by Ald. Madden.

APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC.

What Its Passage Means for the People of Chicago.

PROVISIONS OF THE BIG DEAL.

Ald. Madden will introduce the Illinois Central ordinance at the Council meeting this evening and will champion its cause and advocate the approval of Mayor Swift's agreement with the railroad company.

Business-men and property-owners generally have approved the bargain of Mayor Swift, and popular opinion demands the Council pass the ordinance. The people will remember those Aldermen who have squared themselves off to fight the measure, and unless they change their position in the matter it is probable some one else will be elected to the Council next spring. If there are any Aldermen hanging back with a view of being "seen" it is stated they will get fooled.

The passage of the ordinance means an expenditure of $1,200,000 in a great public improvement this fall, the entire cost to be paid by the railroad company. This amount will furnish work for a great many men. The city gives the company 7.93 acres of land, and receives 8.05 acres. The proposed park will contain 169.60 acres.

The ordinance will be sent to the Finance committee or the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

The Mayor will not be present at the meeting, and it is the understanding Ald. Madden will preside.

Provisions of the Ordinance.

The ordinance begins by reciting the decision of the United States Circuit Court, which declared the fee of all the public grounds in the City of Chicago lying east of Michigan avenue, between the north line of Randolph street extended to Lake Michigan and the north line of Block 23, extended to the lake, including the grounds upon which rest the tracks and breakwater constructed by the Illinois Central railroad company, is in the City of Chicago in trust for public use; and the City of Chicago as riparian owner of these grounds has the power to establish and maintain public landing places, wharves, docks, and levees, subject, however, to the authority of the State, and to such supervision and control as the United States may rightfully exercise.

Continuing, the ordinance says public interest now demands the power given to the city should be taken advantage of at once and permission has been secured from the Secretary of War to do so. The conditions made by the government are that before any filling in is begun a tight bulkhead or retaining wall shall be constructed along the dock line, reaching not less than six feet above low water and strong enough to allow dredging to a depth of twenty feet against it. It is also provided that not more than two temporary openings, 100 feet wide, shall be left in the wall for the passage of boats used in filling in. The plans of the retaining wall are to be approved by the Secretary of War before work is begun, and work is to be carried on under the approval of an engineer officer of the United States army.

Agreement with the Railroad.

The necessity of reaching an amicable agreement with the Illinois Central is spoken of and the terms of the contract made with the railroad in 1853 are given, by which the railroad gets a 300-foot right of way from Twelfth to Randolph street. It is stated that both the city and the railroad would be better accommodated by an arrangement permitting the railroad to occupy certain parcels of ground at each end of the 300-foot strip instead of the full width of the strip throughout the entire length. It is said the Illinois Central railroad company is willing to comply with the provisions of the ordinance.

The ordinance then reads:

"Sec. 1. That for the purpose of providing suitable public landing places for vessels the public grounds lying east of Michigan avenue and between Randolph street and Lake Park place shall be extended east of the tracks and grounds of the Illinois Central railroad company, by inclosing and filling all that space in the shallow waters of Lake Michigan within the outer harbor, included within the following boundry lines: The south line of Randolph street, the harbor line established by the Secretary of War Sept. 22, 1890, the south line of Lake Park place and the present westerly shore line of the outer harbor.

"Sec. 2. Permission and authority are granted to the Illinois Central railroad company to use in perpetuity all that part of the land to be filled and reclaimed which lies between its present grounds and a line drawn from a point on the present shore line 70 feet north of the north line of Adams street and 600 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue, extending thence northeasterly on a 4° degree curve to the right, about 525 feet, to a point 751 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue; thence on a tangent, making an angle of 31° 30' with a line parallel to the west line of Michigan avenue, 903 feet, to a point 1,230 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue; thence on a 6° curve to the right, about 550 feet to a point in an extension of the present dock line on or near the south line of Randolph street, 1,620 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue, provided the railroad company shall either pay to the city the cost of filling the land or shall do the work of filling at its own expense.

Land for the Illinois Central.

"Section 3. Permission is also granted to the Illinois Central to use in perpetuity for railroad purposes all that part of the land to be filled and reclaimed which lies between its present grounds and a line drawn from a point on the present shore 74 feet north of the north line of Eldredge court and 600 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue, extending southeasterly on a 4° curve to the left about 250 feet, to a point 622 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue; thence on a tangent to the last mentioned curve, making an angle of 10° with a line parallel to the west line of Michigan avenue, about 720 feet to a point in the south line of Lake Park place 76 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue; provided, the railroad company shall either pay to the city the cost of filling the land or shall do the work of filling at its own expense.

"Sec. 4. Permission is also granted to the Illinois Central to enter, fill in, and use all the land now covered by the shallow waters of the lake which lie between the present shore line and a straight line drawn from a point in the south line of Lake Park place, 761 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue, extending thence southeasterly, making an angle of 45 degrees, with a line parallel to the west line of Michigan avenue, about 770 feet, to a point in the north line of the Illinois Central railroad company's Thirteenth street pier, 1,320 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue, provided the work of filling the land shall be done by the said railroad company at its own expense.

What the Railroad Does.

"Sec. 5. The rights granted the Illinois Central railroad company are upon the following conditions:

"The railroad company, at its own expense, shall cause that section of its roadbed lying between a line 200 feet north of Peck court and the north line of Monroe street to be depressed in such manner that the base of the rails of the west and east tracks shall not exceed in elevation six feet above Chicago City datum, and the space between these tracks shall be crowned sufficiently to afford proper drainage, but the base of the rails of the intermediate tracks there laid shall not exceed in elevation seven feet above Chicago City datum. North and south of the two lines above described the roadbed shall be so depressed and adjusted that the tracks laid thereon may be connected by suitable gradients with the tracks laid or to be laid north of the south line of Randolph street and south of the north line of Lake Park place.

"2. The railroad company shall, at its own expense, cause two retaining walls to be constructed of mason work, one on the west side and the other on the east side of its roadway and grounds between Randolph street and Lake Park place, with suitable parapet walls, approved or directed by the Commissioner of Public Works, to guard the public from danger. The walls shall be raised to an elevation of twenty-two feet above Chicago city datum and shall be of sufficient strength to serve permanently.

To Build Viaducts and Foot Passages.

"3. The railroad company shall, at its own expense, cause viaducts to be constructed across its tracks and right of way in line with not more than four streets between Randolph street and Lake Park place to be designated by the city, each viaduct to have a metal carriage way and two metal footways. It shall also, whenever directed so to do by the Commissioner of Public Works, cause a metal footway to be constructed across its tracks at any other street between Randolph street and Lake Park place.

"4. The railroad company shall also, at its own expense, cause the Randolph street viaduct to be altered and extended so as to furnish access to the new made public ground east of the railroad and also to the grounds of the railroad company north of Randolph street, the viaducts to be maintained by the railroad company."

Besides these conditions the railroad company agrees to build the retaining wall, as required by the government, and to furnish 200,000 cubic yards of material for filling in so the park shall have an even slope from Michigan avenue to the tracks. The railroad is also to surrender to the city the land it has made east of its right of way at Peck court and Harrison street and any other land it may have made south of Adams street.

The Illinois Central is given the right to maintain a station at the west side of its tracks at the foot of Van Buren street, the building to be so made that it will not interfere with a viaduct at that point. The buildings already erected by the railroad south of Lake Park place are allowed to remain and the railroad is allowed to use its right of way for other buildings provided the roofs do not extend above the wall inclosing the tracks.

The Illinois Central binds itself to relinquish all riparian rights it possesses in property between Lake Park place and Twelfth street provided the area between Lake Park place and the company's Thirteenth street pier shall not be filled in without the company's permission. The city also allows the railroad, if the Secretary of War agrees, to build a breakwater 250 feet long and 50 feet wide at the end of the Thirteenth street pier for the exclusive use of the railroad. Another pier, 150 feet long and 50 wide, is to be built by the railroad southeast from Lake Park place, which is to be maintained by the city for public purposes.

The final provisions of the ordinance are that the work done by the railroad shall be under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works; nothing in the ordinance is to be taken as modifying the decree of the courts regarding the Lake Front except so far as the provisions state,

WASHINGTON NOTABLES RETURNING

Mansions Being Placed in Readiness for the Season's Festivities.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—At the Executive Mansion everything is in readiness for the reception of the President and his family, who are expected to return from Massachusetts early in October. Mrs. Cleveland will come to the White House for a few days at least to look over things before going out to Woodley, where the President's household will be established until Thanksgiving time.

Secretary and Mrs. Olney will occupy the former residence of Bellamy Storer of Ohio, this property having been leased from the owners last season. Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle will make their home on K street, not far from Senator Gorman's house, and within easy distance of the Treasury Department and up-town hotels.

As soon as Secretary and Mrs. Lamont return from Sorrento, Me., they will go to the famous Stockton House on H street adjoining the residence of Senator Brice of Ohio. Attorney-General Harmon has a new home on K street, next the white marble mansion of Senator John Sherman.

Shortly after entering the Cabinet Postmaster-General Wilson purchased a house in the fashionable quarter of Washington, which he put in readiness for his family when they return to Washington next month.

Secretary Hoke Smith and his family have a beautiful home on K street not far from the residence of Col. Jerome Bonaparte. Secretary Herbert and his daughter will be installed in the big house at the corner of Twentieth and F streets. Miss Herbert is abroad at present, but is expected home next month. Secretary Morton and his sister will retain their cozy apartments at the Portland Flats for the winter.

FIGHT ON A STATE STREET CABLE CAR.

One of the Men Badly Hurt and Taken to the County Hospital.

Considerable excitement was caused on a north-bound State street cable car about midnight last night by a fight between two men as the car was passing No. 410.

When Conductor A. Ferguson stopped the car to put the men off one of them dragged the other to the pavement and then ran away. The man fell and remained unconscious for some time. Whether struck by the other or injured by his fall is not known.

When taken to a drug store near by he said his name was William Stringler, and that he had been robbed of his watch and a sum of money. He was taken to the County Hospital.

ROCKEFELLER LOSES $30,000 BY FIRE.

Oil Magnate's Barn, Coops, Hot-Houses at Pocantico Hills Burned.

Scarborough, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Late last night fire destroyed John D. Rockefeller's large barn, hen-houses, and hot-houses on the Bedford road, Pocantico Hills. The fire is believed to have been incendiary. Empty oil cans, powder, and dynamite were found in the woods near by. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

DIES OF SLOW DECAY.

DAVID ADAM, THE DUNNING PATIENT, NOT KILLED BY ASSAULT.

Body of the Unfortunate Man Is Exhumed in Oakwoods Cemetery—Dr. McGrew Says the Examination Shows the Bodily Injuries Inflicted Were Insufficient to Cause Death—Signs of Wounds on the Face, but These Are Not Fatal According to Medical Testimony.

The body of David Adam was exhumed at Oakwoods Cemetery yesterday. No injuries were found on the body sufficient to account for his death, while the records of the Insane Asylum clearly and specifically account for the minor injuries found on the body.

Adam's insanity took the form of quarrelsomeness. He fought with other patients, and in so doing sustained injuries. Nothing could be clearer than the asylum records.

Each injury appears recorded in the attendants' books, and the more serious ones are transcribed in order of date on the official records of the institution.

Adam was admitted to the asylum March 28, 1895. The order of commitment shows that his insanity was of three years' duration, its cause unknown, and its specific form of homicidal or suicidal tendencies. When admitted his nose was deflected. He was talkative and incoherent and had exalted delusions of his own power.

The daily report book of Ward D W 1 shows under date of May 28, 1895, that Joseph Gorgsby, a patient, assaulted Adam with a spittoon, cutting him over the eye. The same day Gorgsby was transferred to Ward A 4, the violent ward.

Under date of Aug. 18 the record shows that Adam was struck with a chair by Charles James, another patient. His nose was hurt and his eyes discolored. As to this occurrence Dr. McGrew said last night:

Adam Was Quarrelsome.

"Within fifteen minutes of this occurrence I was investigating it and examining both patients. I found that Adam reached across the table at meal-time and grabbed James' coffee. James then threw his chair at Adam, injuring his nose and eyes. I examined Adam as well as I could. He was excited and violent and forcibly resisted. I found no evidence of fracture, though this must have been when it occurred. The nose swelled. I applied cooling lotions and sent him to bed. When the swelling subsided I could find nothing more than the original deflection. The patient then got filthy in his habits. He was more than troublesome, as the attendants will show by their records. It is not correct to say that the man's jawbone was broken. It was not what laymen call the jawbone. The fracture was of the nasal process, the superior maxilla of the left side, starting one and one-eighth inches below the orbital border and extending upwards to the edge of the orbit and upon the orbital plate a short distance."

The doctor then showed the further entries in the night attendant's ward report books.

June 29. Adam and another patient were fighting at night. Adam's head was hurt.

July 16. The patients were uneasy all night, Adam especially so.

July 27. Adam was reported as away off at night. The attendant could not keep his clothes on.

Aug. 11. Adam was reported as "very bad" that night.

Aug. 13. Adam could not be kept in bed.

Aug. 18. He ran about all night undressed.

Aug. 20. He was undressed all night running round the ward and could not be kept in bed.

Aug. 27. Adam fought with a patient named Dean and was struck in the face by Dean.

Then Aug. 28 Adam was transferred to the hospital ward, where he remained until his death Sept. 4.

Belongs to Morgan's Order.

Supt. Morgan said: "This man belonged to the same order as I do. I did all I could for him and I am satisfied as to the cause of his death being as certified by the doctor. He was always fighting other patients, and without being violently insane required more watching than any patient we had. Every record here is open to the inspection of THE TRIBUNE or any other newspaper. I am as satisfied Adam died a natural death of paresis as I am that Pucik was murdered. If I thought a finger had been laid on Adam by an attendant the man who did it would have been locked up days ago. I will call in the attendants who watched this man so they may be questioned."

"The Superintendent did so," said John S. Dallow, an attendant with a seven-year clean record. "Adam was in my ward, D W 1, from April 10 to Aug. 22. He was quarrelsome and pugnacious with other patients. I won his confidence by feeding him apples. His appetite was voracious and part of his disease. No violence was attempted on him by attendants. Patient Gorgsby was transferred to the violent ward within ten minutes of his assault on Adam."

Attendant Thomas E. Morrissey said: "I was present at dinner when Adam seized James' coffee. James picked up a chair and threw it at Adam, striking him on the nose. I separated the two patients at once and had Adam's injury attended to within fifteen minutes. Adam was always provoking the others. He pulled his own clothes off and would then strip the beds of other patients. I had to watch him closely. No violence was done to him by any attendant. He was puny and weak and easy to separate from others when fighting.

Harry B. Ackerley, the nurse in the hospital ward with fourteen years' experience, said: "Adam came to the hospital ward Aug. 28. He was failing fast. His habits were too bestial to relate. I could not keep him in bed. I got into his good graces with a supply of apples and fruit, and got him to follow me around. Sept. 2 I missed him for a moment and ran into the closet. I found Adam scalding himself under the faucet. I took him away and had his hand and arm dressed. His wife came next day in response to a telegram Supt. Morgan had sent her. I told her of the scalding accident and unbandaged the patient and showed her his whole body. I told her how troublesome he was. She said: 'You can't tell me anything I don't know. I had to care for him for two years. He grew worse and worse, and I had to bring him out here, as I was afraid he would kill one of his little girls to whom he took a dislike.' I told her the scalding was purely accidental, and that no one could be blamed for it. She said: 'I don't see how you managed him as well as you did. I know it must have been a hard matter, and I am sure I am obliged to you for all your care. He has lived longer than I expected he would.' I told her I did not expect Adam to live twenty-four hours. I told her it was the wish of Supt. Morgan that every facility should be offered to relatives to stay with patients and witness their last moments and that all accommodations and food would be provided her. Mrs. Adam declined, as she had to go to Chicago to see a friend and arrange for the burial if the patient died. She left on the 4:30 p. m. train and the patient died at 5:30 next morning. No violence was done to Adam in the hospital ward.

Notify His Relatives.

Supt. Morgan said when Ackerly finished: "It has been said I did not notify the relatives. Look at my letter books and telegraph book and see for yourself."

The Superintendent showed a copy of a telegram to Mrs. Adam dated Sept. 3, 10:30 a. m., advising her to come at once as her husband was low. A second telegram under date of Sept. 4, 6 a. m., advised her of his death.

Previous to this, June 26, Mrs. Adam wrote inquiring as to her husband's health. His press copy book showed a typewritten reply June 28 stating the patient was worse, quarrelsome, and at times had trouble with other patients. The same day Attorney Butterworth wrote Supt. Morgan inquiring as to Adam's chance of recovery, as some small sum of money was due from a society if he was incurable. He was assured the next day the patient was in poor physical condition, absolutely incurable, and his lease of life was probably short. Dr. McGrew said:

"When Adam died I again examined the body and signed a certificate of death caused from exhaustion and debility consequent on general paresis. I was present at the exhumation today and made the notes for Dr. Louis J. Mitchell, the Coroner's physician. I am confident all the injuries found on the body exhumed did not contribute to the patient's death. I am also confident my death certificate was absolutely correct in its description of the cause of death.

"I can do nothing in the Adam case," said Daniel D. Healy last night, "until the Coroner's jury makes an investigation. If it is declared the man came to his death at the hands of Dunning attendants I shall begin an investigation. Then I will see that the attendants who are guilty are properly cared for. We will not have such men at Dunning. Patients must not be ill-treated. But, as I said, I can do nothing until the Coroner gets through. His business is to locate the blame. When he does that we will see to the rest."

"I cannot take any official action in the matter," said State's-Attorney Kern at his home, No. 100 Johnson street, last night, "until it is actually shown a crime has been committed. The jury which was impaneled will meet in a few days to pass upon the cause of the death of Adam and my action as State's-Attorney will be governed by its verdict.

"After the examination of the body a short conference was held in the office for the purpose of reviewing all features of the case, and it was desired to have Dr. McGrew tell the history of the patient, as he had signed the certificate of death when it occurred, and prior to that had been in charge of Adam. But when the time came, either through a misunderstanding or a mistake, Dr. McGrew failed to be present, and that was the reason the case was not gone further into at the time. I will arrange to see Dr. McGrew tomorrow and get from him the data I want, and it will be placed in readiness for the Coroner's jury."

MANY BRUISES FOUND ON THE BODY.

Nose and Jaw Were Broken and Face and Neck Showed Marks.

Coroner McHale, State's-Attorney Kern, Dr. Louis J. Mitchell, County Physician; Dr. F. A. McGrew, physician at Dunning; and Dr. A. H. Baxter went to the Oakwoods Cemetery yesterday morning, where Adam's body was exhumed and examined it. One bruise was found on the back of the head and two on the left side of the lower jaw. When a more minute examination was made, however, it was found there were several injuries on various parts of the head and neck. The first discovered was a deep scalp wound on the forehead one and one-half inches in diameter just above the left eye. Besides this there was a slight cut on the lower lip on the left side.

The most startling discovery of all was made when it was found both the nasal bones were broken, one of them being splintered. The jawbone on the left side, half way between the eye and the gum of the upper jaw, was fractured in two places, and the muscles

[Continued on second page.]

"GROVER, YOU'LL NEVER MAKE IT WITH THAT STICK."

GOOSE ISLE GANG OUT.

TURNS LOOSE ON STRANDED STREET CAR PASSENGERS.

Bridge Is Turned to Be Repaired and Men and Women Have to Be Transferred to the Halsted Street Line in a 'Bus—Toughs Ride with the Passengers and Take Jewelry, Money, and Anything Else They Can Grasp—Complaint Made and a Policeman Ends the Thieving.

Six members of the Goose Island gang of toughs reaped a harvest last night from the pockets of passengers on the North Halsted street car line. Ten separate cases of robbery were reported, and it is supposed numerous others were not immediately discovered. Money, jewelry, and bundles were taken.

The pickpockets did their work in the rickety omnibus which Mr. Yerkes used yesterday to transfer his patrons from the north end of Goose Island around to his Halsted street cars in North avenue. That innovation was adopted after turning the north bridge in the early morning for repairs. The south island bridge has been turned for months, while a new one is being erected, but the one at the north end of the island has not been put out of use till yesterday.

How the Game Was Worked.

Passengers found a big omnibus driven by a boy, who asked no transfer, awaiting them at the north end of the island. A drive of three blocks west through a lumber yard passed around the elbow in the river.

Goose Island's light-fingered men concluded the 'bus would be fertile for their craft and they took possession of it. Six of them so disposed their forces that one would be left at each terminus, while the other four rode back and forth with the passengers. The rain, which set in early, made traffic heavy, the 'bus was crowded at every trip, and with the standing-room all taken rifling pockets was made easy. There was no light in the vehicle and no lamps are found in the route through the lumber yard.

Some of the Victims.

About 9 o'clock passengers began to complain to the street car men that they had lost their pocketbooks. Several declared they had felt them in their pockets after getting into the vehicle. Then a man, accompanied by his wife, reported that his purse and $25 had just been stolen.

A woman who had made the same trip searched her pockets at this news and found she had been robbed of $20. A trip later a woman lost a gold watch and chain. Others reported small losses.

The conductors and drivers guessed the plan of the thieves, but as they had to go off on their cars there was no one to detect the thieves. About 11 o'clock the Rawson street Police Station was communicated with and a policeman was furnished as a body guard for the last two trips. Robberies stopped after his appearance.

The names of the victims were not taken by the street car men, but they are expected to report their losses to the police in person today.

After next Thursday the bridge will be thrown open again and Mr. Yerkes will run electric cars, his employés say, to the south end of the island. It is probable that a policeman will be detailed to travel in the omnibus throughout the emergency.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN FEARED.

Alfred Lyons Thrown from a Buggy and Seriously Injured.

Alfred Lyons' horse ran away last evening near Colorado avenue and Jackson boulevard. Lyons was thrown out, his head striking the curbing, and rendering him unconscious. For two hours, it is said, he lay in the street before he was discovered by a drug clerk, who notified the police, and he was taken to the County Hospital. Concussion of the brain is feared, and his condition is critical. He is 35 years old, a railroad employé, and lives at No. 16 North Sacramento avenue.

GET DROWSY COMING FROM A PICNIC.

Two Men Drive on a Street Car Track and Go to Sleep.

Two picnickers slept near the Jefferson electric car tracks last night in a buggy securely tied to a lamp-post.

They had been drinking and started home. Sleep supervened and their horse stopped on the Jefferson electric car tracks.

A string of electric cars were stopped by the buggy. Then a motorman tied the steed to a lamp-post and yelled, "Change cars!"

The sleeping pair yawned slightly and snored again. He left them sleeping.

CARRY OFF THE SAFE ON A HAND CAR.

Postoffice Thieves at Fenton, Mich., Commit a Leisurely Burglary.

Fenton, Mich., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Last night thieves, evidently four in number, broke into the postoffice, loaded the safe bodily upon a railroad hand car, and then pushed the car to the railroad tracks, nearly three-quarters of a mile away, where the safe was broken open and robbed of $300 in stamps and cash.

Takes Laudanum and Dies.

Joseph Warren, 41 years old, unmarried, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking laudanum at his home, No. 414 Carroll avenue. He went to his room, where he was found shortly before noon in an unconscious condition. A physician was summoned, but before he arrived Warren died.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, local thunder-storms.
Sun rises at 5:37; sets at 6:53.
Moon 28 days old; rises at 2:26 a. m.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 Lake-Front Ordinance to Go to the Council.
David Adam Dies of Decay.
Passengers in an Omnibus Robbed.
Chinese Refuse to Execute Murderers.
2 Depew Talks About Home Rule.
Hopkins Denies Debs' Story.
Republicans at Saratoga.
3 Train Struck by a Cyclone.
Atlanta Exposition Is Ready.
Celebrate Italy's Day of Unity.
4 Thoroughbreds to Race Three Miles.
Colts Beat the Colonels Two Games.
Scored by the Trade and Labor Assembly.
5 Coming International College Games.
What the Sports Are Talking About.
Republican Faction Troubles.
7 Southern Lines Favor Eastern Shippers.
Jabez Capps Celebrates His 99th Birthday
8 Beloit College Admits Women.
Excursionists Come to Chicago.
Relation of Grant to Cuba.
Milkmen Indorse the Crusade.
9 National Irrigation Congress.
Great Schemes for Improving Water Transit
Origin and History of Jewish New Year.
10 Week Among Stocks and Commodities.
Sunday Sermons.
Louisville and Nashville Not to Blame.
Lake Marine News.
11 Prof. Riley Passes Away.

BARBER STARTS TO THE LAKE TO DIE.

August Heidman Is Overtaken by His Wife and Gives Up the Idea.

There was considerable excitement in Superior street yesterday afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock. The cries of a woman were raised who, with a baby in arms, was walking rapidly towards the lake. The woman was thinly clad and of pinched appearance, and her looks were sufficient to betoken the presence of a story of suffering.

J. B. Pinkham, No. 373 East Superior street, was attracted by the cries, and seeing that something was amiss inquired as to the cause of the trouble. For answer the woman raised a trembling arm and pointed in the direction of the lake, where the form of a man could be seen. The woman, between sobs, related a story of distress.

She said her husband, August Heidman, was a barber, who came to Chicago four years ago. That he had gotten out of employment and they had become so reduced in circumstances they were evicted from their rooms at No. 128 Wells street yesterday morning.

In his despair, she said, her husband had started to the lake to drown himself. She was following him to dissuade him from self-destruction.

Heidman was overtaken before he reached the lake, and the sight of his weeping wife lent him the courage to turn back. Taking the baby in his arms they retraced their steps.

SENDS A BULLET INTO HIS BREAST.

Because His Sweetheart Jilts Him John Ludwig Takes His Life.

John Ludwig shot and killed himself last evening because his sweetheart, Lizzie Kobe, had jilted him. Ludwig was 21 years old and a teamster. He lived at No. 140 Spring street. Lizzie Kobe is 18 years old and works in a box factory. She lives at No. 38 Spring street.

Up to two weeks ago the two young people had been fast friends, and it was reported they were engaged. A week ago, however, a coolness sprang up between them and the young woman went riding with another young man.

On her return at 8 o'clock last evening Ludwig sent his little sister to her and requested an interview. This was refused, whereupon the young man went into the yard in the rear of his home and shot himself in the region of the heart. Then he walked across the yard and fell dead in the doorway of Miss Kobe's home.

The body was taken into the house of the young man's parents and the police were notified.

"SCORCHER" HURT IN A COLLISION.

He Runs Into a Pedestrian, Who Is Also Injured.

A "scorcher" ran down and seriously injured a pedestrian yesterday, and was himself badly hurt. The injured men are:

CHRISTY, DAVID, knocked senseless, three teeth lost and contusions of head and body.

HUTCHINSON, REEVES, head and knees cut and rendered unconscious.

Hutchinson is an amateur "scorcher" who has been doing some hard riding at Riverside. About 5 o'clock yesterday evening he was approaching the Burlington depot from the west going rapidly. He rode close to a hedgeway which obscured a footpath ahead of him. The minute he reached this Mr. Christy stepped in front of him. The wheelman struck the pedestrian in the body with his head. Both rolled thirty feet. Mr. Christy was rendered unconscious. He was taken home in a carriage. Young Hutchinson was dazed for half an hour, but walked home on the arm of a friend.

CAUSES A HORSE TO RUN AWAY.

Buggy Overturned and Two Persons Seriously Injured.

The gale frightened the horse of John H. Ala, No. 1056 Seminary avenue, who was driving north on the Lake Shore drive. The horse became unmanageable, and opposite the Grant monument in Lincoln Park the buggy was overturned and demolished and Ala and his companions, his son Carl, 6 years old, and John I. Dalstrom of No. 661 North Western avenue, were thrown out. The boy and Dalstrom were both severely bruised. They were taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Ala was uninjured. The horse was stopped by a park policeman after it had run several blocks.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Nashville turned out 15,000 visitors to the Columbian Liberty Bell special car.

John M. Butler, a leading attorney of Indianapolis, Ind., died yesterday in New York City.

The Lake Superior Mining company is about to erect a second mining plant at Ribbing, Minn.

Three tramps are believed to be buried in a freight wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio at Matz, W. Va.

Operatives will go out today in the Standard Works of the Frick Coal company, at Mount Pleasant, Pa.

Near Legrande, Cal., Isidoro Restario, who killed Ramon Arizasa, was killed by a posse after he had shot a Mexican constable.

Rebecca Polk and Lizzie Robinson, colored, are on trial in Nashville, Tenn., charged with passing French counterfeits $10,000.

At Cheyenne, Alta., Mark Dillon was killed with a dirk. Know-it-some-kind plotted. A young woman fired the shot and went into hysterics.

LAST EDITION.

CHINA IN UGLY MOOD

Refuses to Execute Missionaries' Murderers.

WARSHIPS ARE NEEDED.

Only Way in Which Justice Can Ever Be Obtained.

AUSTRALIAN VESSEL SINKS.

Eighty-one of the Passengers and Crew Are Drowned.

PROTEST AGAINST ITALIAN UNITY.

Foo Chow, China, Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The Chinese refuse to execute a single murderer implicated in the massacre of missionaries, unless assured that with the execution of the men accused all other demands shall cease.

The work of the British and American joint commission is therefore stopped. Without the presence of a foreign fleet no punishment for the massacre is probable.

The vegetarians are relying on official sympathy to begin seizing and torturing Christians anew.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.—The Chinese officials at Ku Chung are proving obstinate over the results of inquiry into the outrages upon missionaries and are unwilling to sentence the guilty. They offer one life for each European killed and no more.

STEAMER SINKS OFF AUSTRALIA.

Eighty-one of the Passengers and Crew Go Down with It.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Sept. 15.—Eighty-one human beings, passengers and hands aboard the 2,000-ton China steamer Catterthun, bound from Sidney to China, are drowned and the vessel itself is lying fathoms deep off Seal Rock, near the Port Stephens lighthouse in New South Wales. Only twenty-six lives were saved. The details of the catastrophe fill many pages of the Australian papers. Following are the names of the drowned:

ADAMS, J. W., third engineer.
ANDERSON, R. H., surgeon.
FRAZER, R.
HARPER, J. H., chief engineer, Scotland.
LEFFLER, HAROLD, third officer.
LORING, MISS.
MANNING, R., chief steward.
MATHIAS, MRS.
PINNEY, W. P., chief officer.
SHANNON, NEIL, Liverpool, master.
SMITH, E.
WILSON, F., second engineer.
WOLSENHOLM, A., fourth engineer.
FORTY-ONE CHINESE.

The accident was due to currents driving the steamer on the rocks in the fury and darkness of the storm. Mrs. and Miss Loring were the wife and daughter of the Secretary of the Imperial Federation League of Australia, and were well known in San Francisco, having been on their way there via China.

At the Coroner's inquest it was emphatically proved that the steamer was being steered all right, and that the only way to account for the vessel's striking was that some mysterious current carried her on the rocks. Following is an account of the disaster by a survivor, Dr. Copeman, which sets forth its circumstances:

"I was returning to England by way of China and Vancouver, B. C. I had a premonition that the Catterthun was going to be wrecked and took passage with another steamer, but a friend persuaded me to go by the Catterthun. At 2 in the morning I was shot out of the bunk by a terrible shock, which was followed by a second one. I rushed on deck and found the steamer listed and rapidly settling. An officer told me we had struck a rock. There was no screaming. The skipper was as cool as possible and told the passengers not to get excited. Even as he spoke the steamer was being washed away in pieces.

"Capt. Shannon gave orders to lower the boats, and immediately afterward he was washed overboard and drowned. As the boats were lowered they were dashed to pieces or swept away. At last only the starboard boat was left. There were thirteen people in it. It was torn from the davits and washed away. I sprang into the sea and was picked up by a Chinaman. We rescued twelve more, the Chinamen working heroically.

"The last one we pulled in was a European. He dropped limp in the stern. I asked, 'Who are you?' He said, 'Ise Fawkes, old chap, thank God.' We tossed about, standing to all night, with seas washing over us, and were picked up by a fishing boat in the morning."

The cargo of the steamer Catterthun was valuable. Among the cargo were 10,000 sovereigns.

DUNRAVEN MAKES STRONG DENIAL.

Says He Did Not Go Back on the Cup Agreement.

London, Sept. 15.—The letter written by Lord Dunraven under date of Sept. 13, to the America Cup committee of the New York Yacht club in reply to a letter from A. Cass Canfield, dated Sept. 12, has been cabled by his Lordship to the Royal Yacht Squadron, which Valkyrie represented in the races, for its consideration. The substance of Mr. Canfield's letter was partly indicated by the statement posted at the New York Yacht club Thursday and signed by Commodore Smith as Chairman and Mr. Canfield as Secretary of the Cup committee. This was to the effect that two members of the committee had orally discussed with Lord Dunraven the proposition contained in his letter of Sept. 11, Wednesday evening; that they regretted not having been able to reply to his letter Thursday morning before the race, but that, as the reply would have been the same as that conveyed orally the night before, they did not consider the fact important that no answer had been made. Lord Dunraven's letter of Sept. 11, it was said, was delivered at the New York Yacht club at 1 a. m. Thursday and was not received by them until 9 a. m. on board the committee boat. Lord Dunraven's letter dated Sept. 13 to the Cup committee is as follows:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 12th inst. You say my letter of Wednesday night to Mr. Canfield was not delivered at the New York Yacht club until 1 a. m. Thursday and was not in your hands until 9 a. m. There must, I think, be some mistake. I received Mr. Canfield's letter at 10:30 p. m. Wednesday. My reply was delivered by my servant at the New York Yacht club at 12:15 a. m. (Thursday) by the club clock. The steward or clerk in charge was called by telephone at 12:30 a. m. and requested to find out if Mr. Canfield was at the Knickerbocker club, and if so to deliver the letter at once. The reply was that Mr. Canfield would come to find Mr. Canfield's reply was sent a short time before left the Knickerbocker

club and he had left word he would call at 7 a. m. to see if there were any messages for him.

The request that Mr. Canfield should not open my letter of the 10th inst. until the (Defender) protest was decided was unnecessary, as the Cup committee was not hearing the protest. But whether mine of Wednesday night was delivered at 12:15 a. m. or 1 a. m., and whether it was in the hands of the committee at 7 a. m. or 8 a. m., and whether my letter of the 10th inst. was read at 12:30 p. m. or 2:30 p. m. appears to me to be a matter of minor importance.

Did Not Back Out.

What is of importance, to me at any rate, is the totally unjustifiable opinion implied in your letter of the 12th inst. that in coming to the decision conveyed to you by my letter of the 10th inst. I went back on the agreement signed by President Smith (of the Cup committee) and myself. You say: "We can only regret that the conditions you named therein as absolutely necessary should not have been so presented when the agreement to the terms was formulated."

Permit me to observe I named no particular conditions as indispensable, as you will perceive on referring to the letter. I hold that in any match a fair field and no favor is a condition precedent to any agreement as to the terms, and, failing in that, any party has a perfect right to withdraw absolutely or unconditionally. The articles of agreement cannot and are not intended to lay down fixed rules to meet every imaginable contingency. Certain contingencies have arisen, as you are aware. Confining myself to the subject of my letter on overcrowding, as far back as October last I wrote concerning the difficulty of insuring a clear course, but I did not insist upon my views, because I thought the persons responsible should be free to take the steps that they thought best in the matter.

In view of their failure in this respect it might have been better if, in my letter of the 10th, I had absolutely withdrawn. But my desire to sail off the races was great and I withdrew conditionally and suggested the steps which I thought would remove the difficulty. These steps were not taken and I held to my determination to sail no more and, in so acting, I emphatically deny I went back in any way on the agreement as to terms. I did not know whether Mr. Canfield and Mr. Busk officially represented the committee when they came to see me at the Waldorf. I judged by their conversation that they did not, and I understand from that that the committee had not come to definite conclusions upon the letter.

I now conclude from your communication that they were officially representing the committee, in that case the proposal made by the committee was that I should withdraw from the determination expressed in my letter of the 10th inst. and that I should sail the third and possibly the final race on condition that sufficient room was secured at the start. And that in any further races my suggestion that the dates for the races and that the time of starting should not be made public should be carried out.

Did Not Like the Proposal.

That proposal did not commend itself to me. No one denied the overcrowding, of course. But in my opinion either my proposals, the suggestion of the committee, unjustifiable (in which case I could not have agreed with them and should have withdrawn, being fully convinced of the necessity and prepared to take the full responsibility for doing so) or it was justifiable, in which latter case the committee, I think, was bound to give redress before the next race was sailed.

I so far withdrew my letter of the 10th inst. as to say I would sail the third race if the committee would undertake to declare the race void if, in its judgment, either vessel was interfered with by the steamers, the committee putting anybody it liked aboard the yachts. I was willing to leave the matter in hands, stipulating only that it put an experienced and practical yachtsman on Valkyrie III.

As far as I am concerned—I have no wish to continue the discussion, which you accurately describe as superfluous, and will conclude by expressing regret that if any desire to resail Tuesday's race was known to exist, the Regatta committee did not order it to resail under Article 10 of the New York Yacht club regulations.

Whatever my opinion as to the cause of the foul may be, I should have been at the disposal of the committee, and I regret the Cup committee could not see their way to adopt what appears to us the simpler course, of hoisting the letter "G" yesterday and postponing the race to such time as it had arrived at a definite conclusion upon my letter of the 10th inst. I have the honor to remain, very faithfully,

DUNRAVEN.

New York, Sept. 15.—The Herald says Mr. Iselin, in the interests of harmony, offered to call the two latest contests between Defender and Valkyrie off and sail again. This was voted down by the New York Yacht club. Then he proposed to call all three races null and void. This, too, was voted down. The reason given was it would be a reflection on the work of the Regatta committee.

DECLARES FOR TEMPORAL POWER.

Pastoral Letters Read Protesting Against Italian Occupation of Rome.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—A pastoral letter on the subject of the temporal power of the Pope was read in all of the Catholic churches throughout the archdiocese of Milwaukee, which includes the State of Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, today. The letter has special significance from the fact that it was promulgated after a meeting of the Bishops of the province.

The meeting was held last Wednesday in this city. There were present Bishop Vertin of Marquette, Mich., Bishop Schwebach of La Crosse, Wis., Bishop Messmer of Green Bay, Wis., and the Rev. A. F. Schinner, administrator of the Milwaukee diocese.

Recently all the Roman Catholic Bishops of the country received a letter calling attention to the fact that celebrations would be held throughout Italy in commemoration of the establishment of the Kingdom of Victor Emanuel, and asking all Catholics in this country to unite in a declaration of loyalty to the principle of temporal power. On its receipt the Bishops of this archdiocese were hurriedly convoked and the result is the pastoral read today. The letter was coldly received by the laity and by many of the clergy, who, while they did not openly condemn the document, do not hesitate to say that it is impolitic.

The most remarkable part of the document compares the governmnet of the City of Rome by the Pope to the government of the District of Columbia by the United States Congress. The letter in no way minces matters, but emphatically declares in favor of restoring temporal power. It calls attention to the fact that the Pope is practically a prisoner, protests against the unification of Italy so far as the States of the Roman Empire are concerned, bewails the fact no aid is to be expected from the powers of Europe, and asks for the prayers of the faithful in respect of the temporal independence of the Papal See.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—A large concourse of Catholic citizens assembled at St. Peter's Cathedral this evening and listened to stirring orations against the proposed celebration by King Humbert of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupancy of Rome by by the Italian Government. Resolutions expressing sympathy for Pope Leo XIII. in his continued imprisonment in the Vatican were adopted.

DIAZ CELEBRATES HIS BIRTHDAY.

Will Read His Message Upon the Convening of the Mexican Congress.

Mexico City, Sept. 15.—President Diaz got little opportunity for rest today, his birthday, after the fatigues of the two previous days of sham battles and floral combats, but he was up early to receive visitors. The city is in gala attire, the decorations surpassing all previous years in beauty and costliness. Trade is improving and everybody wished to indicate to the President their approbation of his policy.

The great military parade occurs tomorrow forenoon. In the evening the President will open Congress, reading his message on the affairs of the nation, which he will show to be in excellent condition.

The customs revenue in the fiscal year ended June 30 shows the total of over $20,000,000, while the stamps revenues yielded $15,000,000 more, and other receipts beyond all calculations. He will show a good condition of mining and the steady opening of new mines, and will call the attention of Congress to the large number of railway projects.

A number of scientists have notified the government of their intention of coming to the Congress of Americanists in October. Many Europeans of note will attend.

Andrew Flores, a priest of Yahualica, a town near Guadalajara, shot the Mayor of the town through the heart, killing him instantly. The priest has fled.

The National Meteorological Observatory confirms the report from Oaxaca regarding the formation of a new volcano in that State.

The imposition of a dog tax at Rosario, State of Sinaloa, caused a riot in which 500 men took part. The rioters were armed with rifles and a regular battle occurred, in which many of the people and police were wounded.

EARTHQUAKES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Great Damage Done at Taupo, Where the People Camp Out All Night.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 15.—The following Australian advices were brought by the Miowera:

New Zealand was visited Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 17 and 18, by severe earthquakes, which did great damage at Taupo. The shocks lasted for several hours, gradually decreasing in severity. All the inhabitants camped out for the night, as falling chimneys and other portions of houses rendered it unsafe to stay indoors. The postmaster at Taupo sent the following to Auckland:

"Earthquakes are still occurring, but it is not now as severe. There were two explosions Saturday night like heavy artillery, with a great rumbling sound, probably caused by a landslide. The southern and eastern banks of Lake Taupo are inveloped in dust, caused by the slipping ground. The wind is blowing the dust about. I had a view of Tongarro and Ruppe House this morning. There is nothing unusual in the volcano and no disturbance of any kind in Rotorau."

Two slight shocks of earthquake were also felt in South Australia on the same day.

CONDITION OF EUROPEAN CROPS

Output of Cereals in Great Britain Much Below the Average.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—The crop prospects of Europe are reviewed in a comprehensive report of the European agent of the Agricultural Department. It gives the official returns of the various countries as follows:

Great Britain—Areas under cultivation—wheat, 1,417,641 acres; barley, 2,106,279; oats, 3,795,905. The cereal output per acre is expected to be much below the average. The hay crop is also light, but of unusual excellence of quality. The root crops are not expected to be average, though potatoes have done well.

Poland, Belgium, and Denmark—Crop all carried, average quality, but quality deficient. Large proportions of wheat crop damp and out of condition and black oats, barley, and rye have suffered from excess of moisture. The general tenor of reports is more favorable in Denmark than Belgium.

Switzerland—The wheat corp expected to be under 5,000,000 bushels.

France—Winter and spring wheat quality excellent; crop expected to exceed 300,000,000 bushels. The production of sugar for 1894 is set down as 661,440 tons, an increase of 169,986 tons over the previous year. The consumption of beet root was 7,138,000 tons, an increase of 1,817,000 tons.

Germany—Wheat is expected to make a better return than in 1894, and rye also, but quality is not so good owing to excessive moisture.

Austria-Hungary—Estimate for wheat is under that of last year's crop. The quality is not up to the average.

Roumania—The new wheat is said to be of superior quality and quantity average.

Italy—Wheat is estimated at average; oats and barley expected to yield 16,500,000 and 8,250,000 bushels respectively.

Spain—Crop not quite up to the average either in quantity or quality.

ITALIAN PATRIOTS CELEBRATING.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Occupation of Rome.

Rome, Sept. 15.—The fêtes in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Rome by the Italian patriots began today. The actual date of the entrance of the troops under Cadorna is Sept. 20, but the events immediately leading up to occupation are included in the celebration. A procession marched to the Pantheon to visit the tomb of King Victor Emmanuel. The fêtes are to continue until Sept. 29.

There are to be congresses of different kinds, including that of the Italian Historical Society, of the patriot veterans and retired soldiers lasting from Sept. 19 to Sept. 25.

Sept. 20 the column at Port Apia and the monument to Garibaldi will be inaugurated. Sept. 22 the monuments to Cavour and Minghetti. Sept. 24 that to the brothers Cairoli at Villa Glori, and Sept. 28 that to Pietro Cossa at Ponte Umberto. On the evening of Sept. 29 the festivals will close with a grand girandole. No protest was offered today by the clericals.

ARMENIAN MARTYRS REMEMBERED.

Special Services at the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

St. John's Church, No. 28 Clybourn avenue, was filled with black-haired, dark-visaged men and women yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock when the Rev. C. A. Cummings began the service, which it had been announced would be held to memorialize the Armenian massacres. It was the vesper service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with a sermon or address by the Rev. Mr. Cummings on the long-suffering Armenian nation and its wrongs. Before the sermon a hymn, written for the occasion by George W. Crofts, was sung by the choir to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland."

In beginning Mr. Cummings said he wished first to tell his own people something about the trials of Armenia that they might join with those natives of Armenia who were present in this memorial to their martyred countrymen. He then called upon Dr. Sarkisian to interpret what he had to say into the Armenian tongue. Mr. Cummings proceeded:

"The Armenians are one of the oldest nations in the world—over 4,000 years old. A large portion of them live in that part of Asia Minor which was the Garden of Eden. This nation has lived there for 4,000 years. Its people are of especial interest to us because they are one of the oldest Christian nations in the world. They live in the midst of Mohammedans and have been repeatedly subjected to fierce persecutions. Last year, in 1874, and during this year they suffered great privations and tortures.

"I shall try to describe some of their afflictions. Suppose the people of all this section of Chicago were surrounded by brutal and bloodthirsty savages who insisted we should renounce our Christian religion or suffer death. Suppose these savages then took all our boys and young men who refused to become Mohammedans, stood them up in a row, one behind the other, and shot at the line to see how many one rifle ball would kill or maim. Suppose they then gathered all our girls and young women they could bring together into this church and ordered them to renounce Christianity and embrace Mohammedanism, and when the girls refused to do that set upon them a horde of brutal soldiers who treated them with every kind of horrible outrage and indignity, and then slaughtered them in the church. All this would be but the repetition of what has occurred in Armenia.

"Last year alone over 30,000 Armenians were thus martyred. And the same thing has been going on for 1,000 years, until the Armenian nation has been reduced from 30,000,000 to only about 4,000,000—all the Armenians that remain in the world today.

"This service today is a memorial for these martyrs. If all our people knew what enemies of God and Christianity and upright living the Mohammedans are Turkish rule would be wiped out in almost no time. We can do little here this afternoon to help these unfortunate people, but we can pray to God for them and that their persecution may end.

"We sometimes think in this country of freedom that Christianity has burdens for us; that it necessitates the giving up of some dear pleasures or privileges. When we feel that way let us think of these Armenians who for 1,000 years have held their faith, the faith of martyrdom; who at any time in the last thousand years by renouncing the Christian faith could become a free and unpersecuted people, but who, with a fortitude, faith, and hope unparalleled in the world's history, have remained firm and true in the midst of such carnage and trouble.

"In the United States we are proud of our 100 years of freedom. What should we think of Armenia, a nation which for 1,600 years has kept its faith through martyrdom. God, through Jesus Christ, gave the promise and we believe that a man who lays down his life for his fellows or for his faith in Christ will be forgiven a multitude of sins."

After a prayer for the martyrs and a solo sung in his native tongue by Mr. Asadorr the service ended.

Reinforcements from Spain.

Havana, Sept. 15.—The steamer Colon has arrived here having on board the Rey battalion, consisting of fifty-seven officers and 1,000 men, commanded by Gen. Madan. The reception accorded them was enthusiastic, as has been that of all troops arriving from Spain.

Mark Twain Arrives in Sydney.

Sydney, Sept. 15.—Mark Twain has arrived here on his tour through Australia. His plan for a lecture at Honolulu en route was interfered with by the outbreak of cholera there.

Cable Flashes.

By the collapse of a balloon at Charleroi an aeronaut named Tourlet and three passengers were mangled beyond recognition.

Judge Solomon Setra, accused of having accepted a bribe in a suit which he was trying in Managua, Nicaragua, has been sentenced to six months' exile in Cardony Island and loss of position.

Capt. C. E. Bancroft and Miss Margaret Kendal, son and daughter of the favorite actors of those names, were married at All Souls' Church in London. Among the guests was the Rev. L. W. Hill of New York.

Among the heavy creditors of Baron von Hammerstein, deposed from the editorship-in-chief of the Kreuz Zeitung at Berlin, are Field Marshal Count Waldersee and Baron von Manteuffel, who themselves have been leading to the Kreuz Zeitung

DENIES DEBS' STORY.

JOHN P. HOPKINS SAYS HE DID NOT ENCOURAGE THE STRIKE.

Interviewed in New York He Refers to His Business Partner, Mr. Secord, for Corroboration of His Absolute Denial—Will Not Discuss the Chicago Bond Muddle, but Thinks Mayor Swift Should Not Be Attacked Yet—Mr. Hopkins' Throat Trouble Better, but Not Cured.

New York, Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The delayed American liner Paris, thirty-six hours behind schedule time, was docked this morning at 8 o'clock. Among the first to come ashore was John P. Hopkins, ex-Mayor of Chicago, who was cordially greeted by a party of Chicago friends, including his business associate, Frank H. Secord, and Col. J. S. Cooper.

The party were driven to the Imperial Hotel, where Mr. Hopkins received an affectionate welcome from his mother and his sister, Miss Kate Hopkins of Chicago, both of whom have been here since Thursday last anxiously awaiting his arrival.

To a representative of THE TRIBUNE Mr. Hopkins talked freely of his four months' sojourn in Europe, but could not be induced to discuss Chicago or Cook County politics. He said he had seen but one Chicago paper since May 8, and was not in a position to talk intelligently regarding public affairs at home.

The ex-Mayor, when informed that Howard, Debs' associate in the great strike, had endeavored to implicate him in that unfortunate affair in the statement that the Mayor actually advised the ordering of the strike, referred the reporter to Mr. Secord for a corroboration of his denial that he made any remark or suggestion during the Sherman House meeting which could be construed into such a charge as was contained in Howard's published statement.

Mr. Secord said that accompanied by the Mayor and two other friends he met Howard and Debs in the Sherman House rotunda. The subject of the strike was referred to, and Howard boasted that they proposed to tie up every Pullman car in the country; to call out the employés in all the shops of the company, and render it impossible to make such repairs as would insure the operation of the cars.

Secord Denies Debs' Story.

Mr. Secord, whose business interests were centered at Kensington, had become convinced that the strikers could not succeed, and undertook to demonstrate to Howard that his schemes to further cripple the company would certainly fail. He told Howard the Pullman company was working in conjunction with several of the larger railroad lines under what was termed "associated contracts," by the terms of which these roads were obliged to keep in thorough repair the Pullman cars used on their trains.

He quoted the Rock Island road in particular, and told Howard that although the workmen in the Pullman shops at Detroit and Ludlow might be called out it would not prevent repairs being made to the cars of the company on at least sixteen different lines. Mr. Secord endeavored to impress Howard with the fallacy of longer continuing the lockout, but was apparently unsuccessful.

During the conversation Mayor Hopkins maintained perfect silence. He neither assented to nor disapproved of what Mr. Secord said, and the party separated without a word from the Mayor.

Mr. Secord says THE TRIBUNE in this instance gives the first account of what actually took place at this accidental meeting with the strike leaders. Mr. Hopkins states that during the homeward voyage a fellow-passenger who had seen a Chicago paper under date of Aug. 16 told him of Howard's charges, and he laughed at what he termed the idea of his encouraging and abetting men who were engaged in violating the laws of the land.

Hopkins Will Not Discuss Bonds.

Mr. Hopkins would not commit himself in any way regarding recent efforts to float Chicago bonds in New York. He expressed surprise when informed that Mayor Swift and Controller Wetherell had been here several times during the last sixty days with a view of disposing of Chicago securities; referred to their errand as an effort to anticipate the tax levy, and, beyond this, would only say in that connection that he regretted the harsh criticisms which he understood since landing had been directed towards the present Chief Executive.

He thought the newspaper attacks upon Mayor Swift were unfair and entirely uncalled for and advised a conservative course until the expiration of Mayor Swift's term, when a balance would be struck, showing the receipts, disbursements, and exact financial condition of the city.

Just what bonds or warrants had been offered on the New York market the ex-Mayor said he had no knowledge, and he further remarked that, if he knew their character, he should feel a delicacy in referring to the matter.

Referring to the trip he said: "I went abroad principally for pleasure, as well as to consult eminent continental physicians regarding a throat trouble which has been a source of annoyance to me for many years. At the little Town of Soden, Germany, I found Dr. Moritz Schmidt, one of the most renowned specialists in Europe, and I am glad to say that his treatment has greatly benefited me.

Did Not Speak for Over a Month.

"My friends at home will doubtless be surprised to know that for a period of thirty-eight days I never spoke a word. Knowing me they will be loath to believe that I could actually refrain from speaking for so long a time, but you may say that I accomplished the feat and I will take the consequences of the statement when I face my friends in Chicago. I cannot say that I have fully recovered, but shall consult my home physicians as to the extent of the benefit derived from my somewhat heroic treatment while abroad.

"I have been all over Europe during my absence, and am proud to say that I return more enthusiastically American than ever. Not the least pleasure which I experienced during my travels was in the countless opportunities presented to contrast European and American ideas and methods.

"I have taken pains to gather a mass of interesting data in reference to the administration of municipal affairs on the other side, and so far as my observation has led me am glad to say that our system, generally speaking, is more comprehensive and vastly more simple.

"We have either inherited or appropriated many of the good ideas in vogue in the control of municipal affairs in Europe, and we have also fortunately escaped many of their vices. I shall doubtless have something to say in the near future regarding my observations while abroad, and shall give the people of Chicago the benefit of such information as I may have acquired."

Compliments American Women.

Mr. Hopkins was especially happy in his reference to American women traveling in Europe, stating they were the best dressed, handsomest, and brightest travelers one meets in all the continental excursions, and as for the men he said they were proverbially the best dressed and most liberal set in all Europe.

Mr. Hopkins will go to Philadelphia tomorrow, and returning to this city will leave for Chicago Wednesday evening. A banquet will be tendered him in that city Saturday evening next.

If the political fences of the ex-Mayor are in any way out of repair his friends now in this city will not admit the fact. They frankly acknowledge the Democrats of Chicago are in a sadly demoralized condition, and make no effort to disguise the fact that Hopkins proposes to take an active part in the councils of the party.

They boldly assert he will meet with no opposition in his aspirations to leadership; in fact these friends, to whom his business and political connections are an open book, boldly claim that he is now the logical leader of the Chicago Democracy, and as logically the natural successor of the late Carter H. Harrison.

VARIOUSLY REGARD SUNDAY LAW.

Some Clubs Serve Liquors with Meals and Some Close Their Bars.

New York, Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Interest in the enforcement of the Sunday clause of the excise law was today shifted from the saloons to the club. No special efforts were made by the police to secure evidence of violations of the law in clubs which had been established before the enforcement of the excise law was made a public issue.

An arrest was made in the Marie Antoinette club, which Mr. Conlin designated as a "fake" club, for an alleged violation of the excise law, and the bartender, who was the person arrested, was held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

The statement in some newspapers that the City club, at No. 677 Fifth avenue, would admit a policeman for the purpose of looking at the members drinking alcoholic beverages was not realized in action. Whether this was because no such plan had been arranged or because the directors of the City club had changed their minds about allowing a test case to be made in their club-house, or whether it was owing to the absence of nearly all the members from the city, could not be learned.

Most of the well-known clubs so far modified their rules, after the Police Commissioners had given their opinion on the illegality of serving alcoholic drinks Sunday, as to exclude visitors today.

The Union club made no change in its rules regarding visitors or members, and members and their friends had the same liberty of drinking or not as on the previous Sunday. This was the course of the Union League club, of which President Roosevelt and Mayor Strong are members.

The Reform club had an announcement on its bulletin board that in future the bar would be closed Sundays. The Lotus club suspended the members' privilege of introducing guests and restricted the sale of liquors to those which were served with meals. This rule was also followed by the Racquet, the Knickerbocker, the Players', the New York Athletic, and the Calumet clubs. This virtually put these clubs on the same footing as hotels and restaurants. The Catholic club made no change in its rules, as liquor is never served there Sundays. Other clubs, such as the Liederkranz and the Arion, decided to sell no drinks except with meals and to admit none to the club-house except members.

In Olle Teall's Girder club tickets were sold Saturday calling for drinks Sunday. It is claimed the law is not violated by this action.

NEW YORK STATE ENDURES A FROST.

Cold Wave Does Much Damage to Grapes and Ungathered Crops.

Genesee, N. Y., Sept. 15.—A cold wave struck the valley Saturday, resulting in a heavy frost last night, which destroyed the few grapes and other crops not yet harvested.

Gloversville, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The thermometer registered 30 degrees here this morning and ice formed.

Nyack, N. Y., Sept. 15.—There was a heavy frost throughout the interior of Rockland County last night.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Oswego County had a severe frost last night. The crops, particularly the grapes, sustained serious damage.

GENERAL NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

Some Members of Augustin Daly's Company Arrive on the Paris.

New York, Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Some of the principal members of Augustin Daly's company arrived on the City of Paris, returning from the season at Daly's London Theater. The party included James Lewis, Frank Worthing, Herbert Gresham, Sidney Herbert, Maxine Elliott, and Sybil Carlisle. Mr. and Mrs. Daly and Miss Ada Rehan will arrive next Saturday on the St. Louis. Daly's company will open at Hooley's Theater, Chicago, Sept. 23, and will not come to the home theater until the latter part of November. "Le Collier de la Reine" will run at Daly's until Oct. 5, when Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Hansel und Gretel," will hold until Nov. 25.

Arrest of a Notorious Robber.

Detectives arrested William G. Wheeler, who says he is a hotel clerk, at his home in Brooklyn, Saturday night. He is the last member of a notorious gang of mail robbers and forgers, who have operated in the principal cities of the United States during the last two years. The total proceeds of their crimes are $22,000. The other members of the gang were Charles Fisher, Robert Wallace, Barney Kelly, William Morgan, and Frank Griffin, all of whom, except Griffin, are in custody. Wheeler has confessed his share in their crimes and has implicated the others. The game was to rob street mail boxes and use the checks found in letters thus secured. The gang formed the plans while the members were inmates of Sing Sing prison. Kelly has served time in Illinois under the alias of John A. Gray.

TROLLEY MOVES A BLOCK FURTHER.

Lake Street Road Is Extended on State to Randolph.

The trolley wire has penetrated the business district as far south as Randolph street. It is the continuation of the Lake street line south on State street that has brought the wire with its accompaniment of poles to the doorway of the Masonic Temple and to the crossings of one of the busiest corners in Chicago.

Workmen employed by the West Chicago Street railroad company were at work yesterday fixing the rails and repairing that part of the trolley track at the turn from Lake street into State. In a few days the electric cars will be running side by side for a block with the grip cars that turn from Lake street coming west from Wabash avenue into State street.

The first trolley to enter the congested business section was the line that turns from Kinzie street into Clark and then crosses the bridge. After this line became an accomplished fact the North State street line was turned into an electric road and the cars crossed the bridge and ran south on State to Lake street.

The completion of the Lake street trolley brings the electric cars to a point one block further into the city's center than has yet been reached.

THE PRESIDENT'S ABSENCE.

Speculation at Chattanooga on His Reason for Not Being Present at Chickamauga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 13.—[Special to the St. Louis Republic.]—When the dedication of Chickamauga Park was being talked about several months ago there were vague rumors and several positive statements that President Cleveland would be on hand, but it is a notable fact during the last few weeks with all that has been printed on the subject, the President's name has not been mentioned one way or the other. This has provoked comment. Now that it is announced Vice-President Stevenson will preside at the exercises the comment is more general and the wonder greater.

"Was Cleveland ever invited?" is one of the questions. As a matter of fact the President was never invited by any person or committee of persons in Chattanooga.

"We did not think it our place to invite him," said Capt. H. B. Chamberlain, Chairman of the General committee, today to your correspondent. "He was invited by the National Commissioners of the park, however, but what he said in reply or whether he replied at all or not I do not know."

Of course Chattanoogans think that the dedication is of sufficient importance to attract anybody and everybody.

HOUSES ARE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Mrs. Joseph Bonner Rendered Unconscious, but Soon Recovers.

Lightning struck a house at No. 7912 Greenwood avenue last night, and Mrs. Joseph Bonner, who lives with her husband in the rear rooms, was rendered unconscious by the shock, but was revived after an hour.

The wall near which Mrs. Bonner was standing was cracked from roof to basement, and large quantities of plastering fell out. The shingles on the roof were ignited, but the blaze was soon extinguished.

Jacob Rimm's coal office, at Chicago and Keeney avenues, Evanston, was struck by lightning and the roof set on fire, but the blaze was soon extinguished.

New Fish Commissioner.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—State Fish Commissioner W. L. May of Nebraska is understood to be slated for the post of United States Fish Commissioner to succeed the late Marshall McDonald of Maryland. Secretary Morton has been putting in some effective work with the President in behalf of Mr. May, whose appointment has been decided upon. For the last fifteen years he has been in charge of the State fish hatcheries of Nebraska, and is a man of wealth and devoted to the work in which he is engaged. There has been a bitter contest waged over the successorship to Commissioner McDonald, the position being worth $5,000 per annum, and is practically for life or during good behavior of the incumbent.

DEPEW ON HOME RULE

HE TELLS BRITONS IT IS THE AMERICAN CORNER-STONE.

Also Declares to English Interviewers That "Our People" Are Practically Unanimous on the Subject—Would Allow British Empire First Place Except Among New World Republics—Great Interest in United States Affairs Manifested by Transatlantic Statesmen.

New York, Sept. 15.—Chauncey M. Depew, who arrived at quarantine late last night, landed from the steamer City of Paris this morning. Afterward he received reporters at his office in the Grand Central Depot and gave an extended interview.

Mr. Depew said something of a sensation was stirred among the Anglomaniacs by an interview which he gave to the London papers. One question was: "What is the American idea of home rule and how generally are Americans of one mind on the subject?" Speaking to this Mr. Depew said:

My answer was substantially that home rule is the corner-stone of our institutions and our people are practically unanimous on the subject; that there never had been any division among us as to home rule for Ireland, and we could not understand the real or manufactured fears of the adoption of the policy leading to the disruption of the British empire. On the contrary, we thought the adoption of the federative principle would benefit England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the colonies; that we were heartily in favor of English-speaking people leading the world, and willing that the British Empire should have the first place in the affairs of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, but we would neither consent to nor permit the control or occupation, by a European power, of the Republics of America.

Americans Are Peculiar in England.

American residents in England become attached to the dominant power and many of them are more extreme than its leaders. Their denunciations of home rule and views on the Irish are refreshing revelations of the influence of environment.

They wrote letters to the papers vigorously denying my statements. According to them I was either grossly ignorant of American sentiment or a phenomenal liar. They said that beyond the politicians and political papers, controlled by fear of the Irish votes, all there is in our country which represents its intelligence, its learning, its business, and its society is opposed to home rule and in cordial sympathy with the ideas and principles of the Tory party. Moreover, they said me personally I would be ostracised for such talk.

After reiterating the statement before given in the Westminster Gazette I enforced it by stating the daily and weekly press of the United States, without any exception so far as I know, had editorially supported Mr. Gladstone and his measure, many of the State Legislatures had unanimously passed resolutions favoring it, and the House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, had received Mr. Parnell.

A large program of local self-government throughout the United Kingdom, for a broad scheme of state socialism, or yaternalism, and plans more or less vague for the benefit of what they call the laboring classes" maturing in the restless brains of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends and disturbing the rest and comfort of the true Conservatives.

Great Interest in United States Affairs.

Our recent trouble with the British Foreign Office over Nicaragua and Venezuela, increasing interest in foreign relations, and the possibility of an administration which will enforce the Monroe doctrine have created a new and unusual interest in the affairs of the United States. This is evidenced in the Times appointing Mr. Smalley its special correspondent in the United States and printing several columns a week of his cables.

The statesmen of both parties would like a sort of offensive and defensive alliance with us. They want our help in China and Japan and in the difficulties arising out of Russian, German, and French hospitality and aggressions in the East, and would gladly bundle all American matters into our hands in exchange for such an understanding.

The excitement in South African gold mines equals the wildest speculation in Colorado or California booming times. Both London and Paris are crazy. One of the best informed bankers in Europe told me that 100 men had pocketed in cold cash within the last year $500,000,000 by the sale of the stocks or shares of these companies. The money has come from the confiding British public and the usually cautious French. Forty million dollars of it was won by a man who entered the Cape as a juggler in a circus and is now climbing rapidly the social ladder. These stocks are constantly rising in price and, of course, capitalization, and at no distant day the bubble will burst, scattering ruin more widely than has been experienced for a generation.

The general verdict on the International Railway Congress was that our representatives were most hospitably entertained by their British brethren, but learned nothing from Europe which would be useful in America.

DESPAIRS OF SILVER AS AN ISSUE.

Congressman Newlands Says Prosperity Kills the White Metal in Politics.

New York, Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Congressman Francis G. Newlands, Chairman of the Executive committee of the National Silver party, talked despairingly to a reporter today of the future of the white metal as a political issue.

"I recognize the fact," said he, "that if business continues to improve, and it turns out that the improvement is permanent, the silver issue is dead. The only discouraging feature of the situation is the outflow of gold. At this particular time there ought to be a market abroad for our staple export products, wheat and cotton, but England does not appear to be buying as freely as usual. Nevertheless I am frank to admit that with the return of prosperity silver ceases to be an issue, for when the people are occupied with profitable business affairs they have neither time nor inclination to discuss money questions."

"What view will the Fifty-fourth Congress take of funding bond issues?"

"If it be necessary to issue bonds to uphold the credit of the country there will not be any serious objection, but if an issue be urged merely to keep the gold reserve above the $100,000,000 mark the great diversity of opinion on the subject will make it extremely doubtful whether Congress will consent. Aside from the law of supply and demand—which to a degree regulates the out and inflow of gold—there cannot be much change in the situation from the former system of finance."

With regard to President Cleveland a third term he said: "If business continues to improve nothing can prevent the renomination of Mr. Cleveland. Under such circumstances he would be the logical nominee of his party and the only man on whom the factions could combine. Whether he could be elected is an entirely different matter. He has made enemies of the masses in the South and West by his attitude on the financial question, and enemies of Eastern business-men because of his views on the tariff question."

"Will there be opposition from the silver men to Mr. Reed's election to the Speakership?"

"I have heard of no movement to oppose him. He will be the unanimous choice of his party."

METHODISTS PREACH AT JACKSONVILLE.

The Opera-House and Every Pulpit in Town Filled by Them.

Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The Methodists have had the city in control today. Every pulpit was filled morning and evening by the Methodist divines of the conference. The opera-house, with a seating capacity of 1,400, where Bishop I. W. Joyce officiated, was packed to its utmost capacity.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The fight over the selection of a minister for Centenary Church of this city in the Valparaiso conference may end in a church scandal. The church officers are trying to get the Rev. Mr. Wharton of Delaware, O., and the ministers oppose an outside man.

Valparaiso, Ind., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The services of the Northwest Indiana conference opened this morning with a conference love feast, conducted by the Rev. C. A. Brooke, D. D., of Rochester, formerly a pastor of this charge. At 10:30 o'clock Bishop Merrill preached the conference sermon to the largest audience ever in the Methodist church. Tonight, at the request of a large number of members of the Methodist church, Dr. R. C. Martin of the Western Avenue Methodist Church, Chicago, occupied the Presbyterian pulpit.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Statistical Secretary Case's reports for the Methodist conference tomorrow show a total membership of 46,634, an increase of 2,867. The total number of Sunday-school pupils has increased 2,201. Missionary collections were $11,606. The conference contains 463 church buildings, valued at $2,114,265. About $45,000 church indebtedness has been paid, and $61,220 has been invested in church improvements.

Schooner Mary Ludwig Capsizes.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The schooner Mary Ludwig waterlogged off Port Washington this afternoon and capsized. Capt. Reynolds of Sheboygan was drowned. There was only one sailor aboard and he was saved by boats fishermen who saw the accident on a seeming for several hours. His name is unknown.

DIES OF SLOW DECAY.

[Continued from first page.]

of the face were bruised. The thyroid cartilage, or "Adam's apple," was also fractured. These were the only indications found of supposed foul play. Coroner McHale deemed the discoveries to be of sufficient importance to warrant an inquest. Accordingly Deputy Coroner Kelly was sent to get a jury. He soon returned with six citizens of the vicinity, who were sworn in.

After the jury had viewed the remains the inquest was set for 10 o'clock Tuesday morning at Roiston's morgue, No. 11 Adams street.

Dr. McGrew, the Dunning physician, manifested the keenest interest, and was the only one connected with the institution who deemed the examination to be of sufficient importance to warrant attendance upon it. The doctor says some of the revelations are a surprise to him, but he was aware of the existence of bruises upon the head and face, as were also the relatives of Adam.

Dr. Louis J. Mitchell, the Coroner's physician, said:

"I examined the body and found the nose broken; the upper jawbone was fractured on the left side; the thyroid cartilage, or 'Adam's apple,' was also broken. I found two small bruises on the left side of the forehead and a small cut on the lower lip near the chin. These are all the injuries I found. No ribs were broken. None of these injuries were in my judgment sufficient to cause the man's death. I prefer not to express an opinion as to the cause of death until the inquest."

MR. ELDERKIN READS NO REPORT.

Labor Assembly Criticises Him for Submitting an Irrelevant Statement.

When Thomas J. Elderkin rose in the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday afternoon to read the report of the subcommittee on the Dunning investigation there was a silence that showed the deep interest felt in the subject, but when he had finished there were from all quarters roars of disapproval. What was read was a statement attacking the motives which actuated the investigation and the reporters who wrote the daily proceedings of the investigation for the newspapers. Members of the committee, Mrs. Kate Bradley and Thomas H. Johnston, were also present. Mr. Elderkin's statement made in lieu of a report was this:

In taking up this inquiry the Trade and Labor Assembly and its delegates were under the impression that it was an honest and impartial one, made in the interests of the unfortunate inmates of Dunning. However, your delegates were quickly undeceived, and found themselves much against their will mixed up in a political and factional fight of the most unscrupulous character.

A cloud of reporters, whose little souls and vivid imaginations had been bought for a penny a line, hampered the efforts of the investigating committee from start to finish. The false statements and villainous statements of those irresponsibles, acting under instructions from the newspapers who own them, did more to interfere with an honest and thorough investigation than even the mouthings of pretended reformers, and under the circumstances, as politics and not humanity were the aim of the investigation, we have decided not to submit a report.

T. J. ELDERKIN.
KATE BRADLEY.
THOMAS H. JOHNSTON.

Several assembly members were on their feet at once when Mr. Elderkin stopped his reading. Delegate Powers said:

"This assembly is not ready to receive such a report as that. We deserve to be told what this committee which we created found out."

Another delegate said the investigating committee needed investigating.

Delegate O'Conner of the Chicago Musical Society said there was no report to

CONTROL.

...OANS IN CON-
...ARATOGA.

...tling His Differ-
...from Tioga—Louis
...ate Smasher—New
...Out—Opposition
...all—J. Sloat Fas-
...Fray—Presence of
...rnestly Requested.

... 15.—[Special.]—
...have been occupied
...in the party who
...Platt wanted done,
...ad had a little dif-
...ver to his quarters
...live branch which
...Hendricks of Syra-
...Hiscock, ex-Senator
...G. Burleigh, Gen.
...Payn, State Com-
...rkhurst of Bath,
...wburg, Charles W.
...t H. Davis of Pal-
...ott of New York,
...ny, and George W.
...e on hand.
...late smasher. He
...ck out" Controller
...e ticket. His idea
...rkhurst the candi-
...put Judge Cady of
...ticket for the At-
...Congressman John
...r. Of course this
...e heads of Addison
...E. Hancock, Mr.
...do this.
...nt they should like
...me. They did not
...-Platt man had so
...Roberts had, which
...the machine. One
...William Barnes of
...ee Mr. Platt about
...him the people
...ts.

...rbids.

...Payn and his fol-
...to try to defeat
...said "No." Mr.
...ill said he proposed
...ut those who called
...ay saying: "Don't
...s going to put the
...for position on the
...p. Mr. Platt is for
...of Binghamton,
...nty convention in-
...r. Platt is a dele-
...Pardon C. Williams
...such strength that
...one about it. The
...rted to last year in
...ieutenant-Governor
...dates were brought
...es from the Fourth
...s adjacent to Judge
...on Williams, a
...Judge Stephen A.
...as brought into the
...seventy-two votes.
...this afternoon that
...udge Kellogg.
...s telling a group of
...s "Uncle" Richard
...e up to the group.
...d. "How long has
...ess," said Burleigh,
...ith you."
... I should say, since
... would go for Wil-
...hard.
... such things," said

...dge Williams.

...fternoon that some
...gates were likely to
... It was not long be-
... Jesse Johnson was
... possible candidate.
...y. The majority of
...are wearing over-
...at a discount as a
...e a frost tonight,
...where it is hot, and
...ss Hall, where Wil-
...ary of the American
...and Editor Atwell
... Mr. Wakeman is
...e is going to fight;
... help. They say J.
... them when he gets
...ount on ex-Senator
...wego to help, while
...llis is one of their
... officials of the con-
...or Clarence Lexow
...gressman James S.
...mporary Chairman,
...y ex-Senator Warner
...poken of for one of
... off the slate is that
...hat J. Sloat Fassett
...of the convention it
...icker and "slicker"
...st hold the gavel.
...Mr. Wakeman and
...inst Mr. Platt, they
...us N. Bliss, and Mr.
...around for a long-
...y to persuade him to
...rst train tomorrow.
...ith influence and a
...le they rely largely
...eputation for loving
... them. They think

...y Politics.

...York City figures in
...supporters of Mayor
...a possible opportun-
...r. Platt. Gen. Collis
...nti-Platt Republican
...ut in an appearance.
... not come up yester-
...ll not be here during
... is a member of the
...or two men from his
...here are going to be
... V. R. Cruger is here
...n the Twentieth As-
...egation of Platt men
...e and try to make
...ng of the delegates
...mbly District. Gen.
...tion.
... of Buffalo is here to
... Erie County leader,
...e contract of inter-
...egates in his own be-
...nd is here, and one of
...morning was a long,
...wholly good-natured
... and Louis F. Payne,
...an eye on all that is
...e to Controller Rob-
...t of the State club
... organized. The club
...dquarters here, it is
...ntion. This will add
...k, inasmuch as it will
...r. Wakeman's head-
...s for anti-Platt men.

...N AT DAVENPORT.

...Will Meet and Ad-
...-Meeting.

... 15.—[Special.]—The
...e run up by Daven-
...day morning in honor
...e one of the most im-
...ngs of the year. A
... of the Republican
... Congressional District
...e conferences of the
... a grand mass-meet-
...Senator Allison is ex-
... Gen. F. M. Drake,
...r, will be here; Con-
... Curtis will be down
...man A. Ellis, State
...e of the most eloquent
... will be in the con-
... of Senator Gear is
... These visitors will
...ance upon the district
...will address the mass-
... Claus Groth Hall in
...e address of welcome
...ge E. Hubbell. S. A.
...dent, will also speak.
...e of the most brilliant
...a Republican leaders
...is fall.
...be accompanied to the
...headed by the Repub-
... At the hall George
...er the address of wel-
...e Central Republican
...ger, President of the
...League, will follow.
...ng politicians will be
...Henry Thuenen Jr., F.
...thony, and Capt. Lou
...osen to represent the
...strict meeting. Presi-
... of the local club and
... will also be delegates
... by students of Bryant &
...go, No. 315 Wabash.

IS HIT BY A CYCLONE.

FOUR MEN HURT BY A TRAIN BLOWN FROM THE TRACK.

One of the Trainmen May Die—Boy in Milwaukee Struck by Lightning and Instantly Killed—Steeple in Madison Ignited by Electricity and Burns for Hours—Barns Blown Down and Residents Take Refuge in Their Cellars—Trees Uprooted and Cellars Flooded.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—A cyclone a mile south of here resulted in a serious wreck on the Chicago and Northwestern railway near Monona Lake Assembly grounds. A special freight train of empty cars south bound was struck squarely on the side and ten cars and the caboose were hurled down a thirty-foot embankment. The three railwaymen in the caboose and a tramp in a box car were hurt, as follows:

FELTZ, JOSEPH, brakeman, Baraboo, Wis.; injured internally; may die.
FOLEY, BRANT, baggageman, Evansville, Wis.; right leg smashed; amputation may follow.
STARR, HENRY, conductor, Baraboo, Wis.; injured about the head and chest; will live.
A TRAMP, name unknown, head cut while stealing a ride in a box car; will live.

The tramp is in a local hospital, while the others are at hotels. Half the train, including the engine, was out of the path of the cyclone and was left on the track. The cars ditched were badly wrecked.

The wind blew at a fearful velocity and about thirty big trees at the scene of the wreck were torn up by the roots. Edward Daggett's barn near by was toppled over. R. H. Osborne's home was struck by lightning, but not destroyed.

The cyclone seemed to be exceedingly local, the wind apparently striking the earth at the one point, and as far as can be learned doing no damage elsewhere. Later reports may prove, however, that the path was more extended than is now known here.

The storm was short and savage in this city, the lightning being frequent and spiteful, but no wind characterized it here. A perfect deluge of rain followed the cyclone.

A picturesque fire was caused by the lightning soon after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Lightning struck the 200 foot spire of Grace Episcopal Church. The colossal pine cross at the top burned slowly for two hours, while thousands watched the desperate efforts of the firemen to reach the pinnacle. Finally a stream was thrown over and the fire extinguished before the cross was wholly consumed. The lightning was dissipated by a copper crown under the cross and did no damage to the spire.

The cyclone struck Lakeside and toppled over dozens of trees. Joseph Burrowbridge and family had a narrow escape. A large tree just grazed their house. They took refuge in the cellar. The roof was twisted around. Younger's tobacco house was blown down.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—A severe rain and electric storm passed over the city this afternoon. A number of places were struck by lightning, but no serious damage was done, except one fatality. Walter Bexell, a 13-year-old boy, who was struck by lightning while picking crab apples on the Port Washington road.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—A terrible electric and rain storm visited this vicinity today, the rain coming down in torrents for several hours, the fall being about one inch. In many places about the city the inlets to manholes were stopped up and the streets flooded. The large stone wall supporting the cement walk on the west side of Rosenbaum & Spyer's department store was washed away and the basement, which is used as a carpet department, was flooded, causing a damage to stock of $1,200.

BOAT REPORTED LOST AT EVANSTON.

Two Hours' Futile Search Made by the Life-Saving Crew.

The Evanston life-saving crew spent several hours last night rowing about the lake in search of a boat which it was thought had been caught in the sudden squall and was unable to reach the shore. An object which was supposed to be a row boat with a number of persons on board was seen in the lake a mile off Greenleaf street in South Evanston. It was first noticed by a dozen persons who were in the Evanston Boat club house in South Evanston.

When the storm came on suddenly, shortly before 6 o'clock, a number of boats were seen off the shore in South Evanston making their way towards the shore. Only one boat, fully a mile out, did not seem to make any headway and appeared to be disabled. Field glasses were brought into use, but the craft could not be discerned. While the majority of those who watched the object believed it was a boat in distress, there were a number who declared that in all probability it was nothing more than lumber which had drifted in the lake and was being driven away from the shore by the current.

Shortly before 6 o'clock, however, it was decided to notify the life saving crew at Evanston. Capt. Lawson took a hurried glance at the lake with his field glass, but declared he was not able to see anything. Nevertheless he manned a boat and with six of his crew was soon off for the spot where the boat was last seen. It was 6:15 when he reached the place.

The sky had grown dark with threatening clouds, and in the dusk the crew made every effort to locate the supposed boat. Nothing could be seen, not even the lumber, if any was adrift there. For two hours the crew rowed about the lake, but finally gave up all hope of finding the lost boat.

The crew returned to the South Evanston water-works. Inquiry was made there if any boats were missing, but the engineer in charge was almost positive all the boats he had seen out in the lake before the storm had reached the shore safely.

Not satisfied with this, Capt. Lawson ordered his crew to the club-house of the Evanston Boat club. There he talked to several persons who claimed to have sighted the boat in distress. Then another run was made out in the lake. It was nearly 9 o'clock, and owing to the clouded sky it was impossible to see anything. Now and then flashes of lightning illuminated the water. At short intervals the crew kept calling "Ship ahoy" to anyone who may have been wrecked, but received no response.

After an hour's search the crew finally returned to the station. One of the crew was sent out to canvass the boat-houses, along the shore as far as Rogers Park to ascertain if any boats were missing. Up to 11 p. m. he had not reported any.

Capt. Lawson was seen last night, and when asked if he supposed any persons had been drowned during the storm he appeared to be somewhat doubtful.

"When the storm came up," he said, "I watched the boats which were out and saw them all reach the shore in safety. Of this boat which the people in the Evanston Boat club-house claim to have seen I could see nothing. When they telephoned me I tried to locate it with my glass, but was not able to see anything at all. However, they seemed to be so positive a boat was out there I took no chance and ordered my crew out. We spent several hours in a careful search and could find nothing at all. We didn't even see any lumber, which it was said was adrift there. At the time the storm started the sea was running high, and inexperienced persons would have found it difficult to get to the shore from the place where the supposed boat was seen.

"After we had spent two hours in looking for the boat I went to the club-house and John Tiernan, who was there and watched what the other people thought was a boat told me he saw the object and did not think it was a boat. I have sent out a man to inquire if any boats were missing. If there are we will go out again and stay out all night if necessary."

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE YACHT JAG.

Eight Men Have a Hard Battle with the Fierce Storm.

The yacht Jag, an eighteen-footer, was discovered in distress off Forty-third street at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Policeman Dillon of the Hyde Park Police Station. The life saving crews at Jackson Park and at the mouth of the river were notified and both went to the rescue. The yacht, however, succeeded in weathering the squall and made South Chicago by a vigorous use of the oars, and the life saving crews returned without being of any assistance.

The yacht is owned by John Dean, No. 5404 Lake avenue. Yesterday afternoon Dean took some friends for a sail. They were John Johnson of Englewood; Charles Hansen, No. 5423 Cornell avenue; John Lundberg, No. 5428 Lake avenue; Charles White, No. 6323 Washington avenue; Robert McGinnis, Avenue A and Seventieth street; Anton Oleson, No. 147 Fifty-third street; Fred Lathrop, No. 6323 Washington avenue. They left Fifty-third street at 3 o'clock. When the squall struck them they were about three miles out. They observed it, but before they could get in were almost capsized, but managed to keep the craft under control.

They began to fly signals of distress. These were the ones seen by Policeman Dillon. When the force of the wind abated somewhat they took to the oars and by hard work reached South Chicago. The owner of the boat, Jack Dean, said last night:

"We were greatly frightened and in some danger, but managed to keep our heads and got ashore all right."

NO TRACE OF A REPORTED WRECK.

Life-Saving Crew Called Out by a Presumed False Alarm.

Several people reported having seen a small steamer apparently in distress and sinking off Thirty-sixth street yesterday afternoon, but the life saving crew, which was called out and made a search for the boat, failed to find it. Word of the supposed disaster reached the Life Saving Station about 3 p. m., and in a few minutes Capt. Fountain had his men aboard the tug and was soon on the spot. They cruised about half a mile or more in every direction from the place designated at which the disabled vessel was reported as having been seen, but failed to discover any signs of it. Capt. Fountain said he was sure no craft had foundered.

POLICEMAN SAVES A WOMAN'S LIFE.

Rescues Her from the Lake at the Van Buren Street Pier.

Policeman Harry Mincher of the Central Detail saved a woman from drowning in the lake at the Van Buren street pier during the storm last evening. He was aboard the boat Macatawa when it landed at the pier with a load of passengers from Manhattan Beach. When the gang plank was thrown out there was a rush for shore. One woman made a misstep and fell into the lake. Policeman Mincher leaped into the water and assisted her to the pier. The crew of the boat then lowered a rope and the officer was pulled out. Those who saw the rescue cheered the officer's brave act, but when he looked around the woman he had saved was gone.

HEAVY RAINFALL AND HIGH WIND.

Temperature Also Dropped Several Degrees During the Storm.

During the rain-storm last evening there was a fall of 45-100 of an inch of water and a drop of several degrees in the temperature. The wind blew at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour. At 3:30 p. m. the thermometer registered 87°, but at 6 o'clock the mercury was down to 66°, those being the maximum and minimum temperatures of the day.

PEDESTRIANS GET A DRENCHING.

Storm Catches People Who Are Going to Church or Theater.

Church and theater goers received a drenching last night. Bicycle riders caught in the suburbs sped homeward in all directions to escape a wetting, and the asphalt pavements were practically deserted by them after 7:30 o'clock. The theater crowds were considerably diminished and few people were upon the down-town streets.

MAY QUARANTINE AT STATE LINES.

California Authorities Considering Embargoes at North and South Boundaries.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15.—The health officers are seriously considering the establishment of quarantine stations at the north and south lines of the State along the lines of the railroads and the plan will be considered at the joint meeting of the local Board of Health, the surgeons of the United States Marine Service, and the State Board of Health to be held here next Tuesday.

The health authorities are aroused by the close proximity of Asiatic cholera. They do not fear the introduction of cholera through the medium of vessels from infected ports because they consider the quarantine already established will form a perfect safeguard, but they are not so certain about the railroads.

Under the act of Congress of Feb. 15, 1893, the Federal Marine Hospital Service is given general supervision of all quarantining. There is a provision in the act giving the service authority to place effective quarantine regulations in operation whenever the State and local quarantine service is inadequate or inefficient.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—Dr. Wyman, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service, feels assured that all possible precautions have been taken to prevent an epidemic of cholera or yellow fever. He says that the cool weather will do a great deal to keep out the fever.

GALLIA'S TRIP IS FULL OF INCIDENT.

Exciting Experiences on the Steamer's Last Transatlantic Voyage.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—It has been a long time since the appearance of a transatlantic steamship at this port has aroused such a lively interest as the arrival of the Gallia this morning. The ship was turned nearly upside down by a hurricane 700 miles out from Queenstown a week ago yesterday. Wednesday night a passenger who was in the hospital, temporarily insane, cut his throat and his body was buried at sea. The next day a girl baby was born and was named Henrietta Gallia in honor of the ship.

The Rev. Brooke Herford, who was one of the most popular passengers on board the ship, has come to make a visit of five weeks, during which he will attend the Unitarian conference in Washington. He is pastor of the Roslin Hill Unitarian Church, Hampstead, near London. He says Unitarianism is growing slowly as an ecclesiastical organization in England, but in its essential thought it is spreading widely.

Dr. Herford, although a Liberal in politics, says he is happy to say his party generally warmly commends the stand taken by Lord Salisbury against the continuance of the Turkish power without some kind of effective European supervision.

UNION PACIFIC TO ASK FOR FAIR PLAY.

Contends Central Pacific Will Not Maintain Continuous Line to the Coast.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—When Government Director Combs recently completed a tour of inspection of the Union Pacific he made a pointed observation which attracted widespread attention. He said that when Congress granted a subsidy for the Pacific roads it was upon condition a continuous line be constructed from the Missouri River to the coast. The owners of the Central Pacific, however, built the Southern Pacific road, and have for years diverted business from the Ogden line to their southern line.

Recently the Central Pacific has done much to cripple the Union Pacific. The latter's officials have made vigorous protests without avail. Now the Central Pacific has made a positive declaration that it will, in November, abandon its principal trains, which connect with those of the Union Pacific at Ogden, leaving the latter road in the lurch.

It is understood that the Union Pacific receivers will take immediate steps to enlist Western Senators and Congressmen in an effort to compel the Central Pacific to operate its Ogden line in full harmony with the original plan of the government that a continuous line should be operated and maintained.

IMPORTS GREATLY EXCEED EXPORTS.

Excess Far Above That for a Corresponding Period Last Year.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—A bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department shows an excess of imports of merchandise over exports for the month of August of $15,215,729, and for the eight months ending Aug. 31 of $36,505,518. The same periods last year showed the exports to be in excess by $9,078,075 and $64,777,257.

Gold to the value of $16,667,261 was exported during August, making $55,756,217 for the eight months of the year. The excess of exports over imports is placed at $15,159,782 and $27,702,341, as opposed to $1,935,303 and $74,233,281 for the corresponding period in 1894.

Gold ore showed a total export for the eight months of over a million. The silver exports, including coin, bullion, and ore, were 4½ and 35 millions, opposed to 4½ and 29 millions for 1894.

The immigrations during the month numbered 27,199 and for the year to date 213,733, as opposed to 17,448 and 166,581 during 1894.

Chicago "Scorchers" Arrested in Elgin.

Elgin police broke into the plans of six Chicago wheelmen who were riding for "century bars" yesterday. While they were "scorching" on a sidewalk, making time by avoiding a stretch of rocky streets, policemen swooped down on them and made several arrests. Fines of $5 were imposed, and it is said some of them were compelled to telegraph Chicago friends for the money.

Strong, durable, artistic, cheap. Andrews' metal chairs and tables. 315 Wabash.

BIG SHOW IS READY.

SOUTHERN EXPOSITION AT ATLANTA WILL DISPLAY ITS WONDERS.

Money and Energy of the South Have Been Lavishly Expended to Show the World Its Best Side—Wonderful Resources of All Kinds Placed Attractively Before the Public—Beautiful Buildings Located on Picturesque Grounds—Chicago's Midway Duplicated.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—It is the era of the South's greatest show. In two days the gates of the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition will be thrown open to the world and the magnificent buildings erected in Piedmont Park will be dedicated to industry and the arts.

The exposition is a reality. It needs some finishing touches before it is actually complete, but these needed touches are being given and the promise is for a showing that has rarely been surpassed. The exposition's future depends upon the public. Atlanta brains, and pluck, and energy, and perseverance have done their best. The money of the citizens of the stirring Southern city has been invested in the enterprise without stint and without hope of profit.

The universal desire is to better bring to the attention of the United States, to the attention of the world, the advantages of the "New South," its manifold resources, its enterprising business-men, and its hospitable people. The result is embodied in the magnificent exposition to be opened to the inspection of the world Wednesday next.

The exposition idea had birth in the brain of an Atlanta citizen in 1893, and it has been built along the lines originally fixed. It is international. The greatest countries of the world are represented by exhibits which are the result of the highest skill within their borders.

The highly trained labor of the most advanced countries of the globe is to contribute its best endeavors to the show. France, Germany, Russia, England, and Italy have sent their best products in liberal arts and in the sciences. The fertile South has emptied the choicest fruits of its fields and hills and factories into the exposition.

South's Rich Products.

The highest types of agricultural products possible to the rich lands of the Southern States are here in attractive arrangement. The products of the South's factories are heaped in abundance in the buildings. The great resources of mine and forest show the vast possibilities of this section.

The countries of South America will be most creditably represented. There is no doubt that one of the cardinal purposes of the exposition, the opening up of better trade relations between the South and the South and Central American countries, will be realized as a result of the enterprise.

Our own government is not behind. It presents its riches in a manner that will arouse the patriotic pride of every loyal American. All the arrangements for the opening day are completed.

The electrical connection between President Cleveland's cottage at Gray Gables and the exposition has been made. Everything is in readiness for the touch of the hand of the Nation's chief, and the machinery of this monument of Southern enterprise will be set in motion.

President Cleveland will touch the button at 3:30 Wednesday afternoon, and as quickly as its current can fly from the coast of Massachusetts to the inland metropolis of Georgia the buzz of machinery will be heard and the South's great show will rush on at full speed.

Like all great enterprises of this kind, the Atlanta Exposition will not be in a complete condition on its opening day. The finishing touches will have to be put on many buildings and much of the exhibits will not be in place. But this is not discouraging to the promoters of the exposition. They do not expect to be in good running shape until Oct. 10.

To Test the Arrangements.

There is no anticipation of a rush of visitors before that date and the time that intervenes between Wednesday next, and then will be an experience lesson. Defects in management will be tested, the good separated from the bad, and the latter discarded. By Oct. 15 the balmiest of Georgia weather will commence and for months thereafter a rush of Northern visitors is expected.

The Atlanta Exposition will be a World's Fair only on a reduced scale. Those who visited and admired the White City in Jackson Park cannot fail to find pleasure in a look from the entrance gate in Piedmont Park. Nearly all buildings are painted a dark slate gray, with green-colored shingles. The Administration Building and Fine Arts Building are of white staff.

Woman's Building is the most attractive to the eye of the lot. Its architectural idea is pretty and the salmon-colored tint of the staff is a pleasing contrast to the somber gray of the buildings surrounding it. The Forestry Building is unlike all the others, being rustic in design from roof to dome. The Woman's and Fine Arts Buildings are completed and most of the exhibits will be in place the opening day.

The almost continual rainfall during August retarded work on the buildings. The rain is responsible for the slowness in getting the exposition in shape. Yesterday a force of men was at work all over Piedmont Park rushing things to completion. The day was scarcely one-third spent when a heavy downpour commenced and for hours after the rain stopped work in the red mud of Georgia was impossible.

All the buildings are inclosed now and the elements do not interfere with inside work. People are already coming into Atlanta for the opening day. The first-class hotels have been reserving rooms for weeks and it will be no easy matter to get accommodations.

Veterans Will See the Show.

At the end of the week the veterans who have been at Louisville and went from there to Chickamauga will make a rush for Atlanta to get a glimpse of the Exposition before they return home.

The Illinois Building is nicely located. It is between the Massachusetts State Building and the Confederate Relics Building at the north end of the park. Across the avenue from it is the Alabama Building. Illinois' building is not yet inclosed. The contract does not call for its completion until October. A feature of the structure will be the broad piazza running all around it. There will be more exhibits from Illinois than from any other State. Speaking of the building the Atlanta Constitution this morning says:

If the State exhibit is to be judged from the State Building it will be a handsome and a complete exhibit. The Commissioners have expended a great deal of thought and time on the Illinois feature of the Exposition. For some reason Georgia and Illinois have been much like sister States in reality for the last few years. Chicago and Atlanta, too, have been drawn very closely together, and there is in consequence a lot of good feeling between both States and cities.

The Midway of the World's Fair is reproduced at Atlanta. It is not of the same magnitude. Some attractions are to be seen here not on exhibit in Chicago and many of the old Midway features are missing on Atlanta's thoroughfare of nations. Over 200 Chinese arrived yesterday direct from the Flowery Kingdom. They were on exhibition today in the Chinese Village. They were as much astonished as were the early seekers after the sights, who paid a quarter to get inside the gates.

Fun for Everybody.

The scenic railway is doing business right along, and a second edition of the Ferris wheel is turning around with carloads of people. It is not nearly as large as the original. The streets of Cairo is an attraction, with its camels, donkeys, and dancing girls.

Shooting the chutes can be enjoyed, with all the accessories to be had at Coney Island, Atlantic City, or Sixty-third street in Chicago. A roof garden will be constructed on the top of the Forestry Building, and an enterprising theatrical manager of Atlanta has built a theater on the Midway, where vaudeville shows of a high order will be given. The Mexican Village, with its bull fights, the Illusion Hall, and a dozen other attractions will tempt the dollars out of visitors' pockets.

At the east end of the Midway life in the South before the war is depicted by a troupe of colored people. A rude theater has been constructed of wood of historical interest. It was first cut in 1818 on Piedmont Park, where the exposition buildings are erected. A house was built from it, which remained in the park until Gen. Sherman took possession of the country. Gen. Sherman destroyed the buildings and used the lumber in the breastworks he built at Atlanta. At the close of the war the lumber was purchased by Henry H. Smith, an Atlanta cotton merchant. The lumber has been used in six buildings before being put in the present negro theater and has every evidence of hard usage.

There will be a continuous Georgia barbecue on the grounds and life in the mining camps in California in 1849 will be depicted true to life. Electric cars from the business center of Atlanta run to the main entrance of the Exposition. At the entrance is the Administration Building and just east of it the Fire Department House, where several companies and apparatus will stay during the Exposition.

This building will also contain the display of electrical fire alarm apparatus. A gallery runs around the inside of the building and on this gallery Chairman Cooper of the Publicity committee will provide working quarters and accommodations for visiting newspaper correspondents. The offices of all the officials of the Exposition have been transferred from the city to the grounds, and all business will be transacted there hereafter.

New York, Sept. 15.—Miss E. Marguerite Lindley has accepted the invitation of the Women's committee of the Atlanta Exposition to conduct the Health Congress appointed there for Nov. 28. She has accordingly arranged a program for that date, which will consist of twenty-minute speeches, to be delivered by the best authorities upon all branches of the subject expressed by the comprehensive title, "Health Culture."

TO DEDICATE A FIELD OF WAR.

National Representatives Are Gathering at Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 15.—The Secretary of War, acting under Congress, has prepared Chattanooga and the battle fields surrounding for a national event without parallel. Great throngs of veterans who fought against each other are crowding into the city to take equal part in the dedication of fields which their prowess made memorable as a national military park.

Secretary Lamont has invited the Executive Department of the government, the Supreme Court, Congress, and its presiding officers, the Lieutenant-General of the army, and the Admiral of the navy, the Governors of all the States, with their staffs, and the veterans of the contending armies. Nearly every surviving General has sent notice of his intention to attend. The Governor of every State which had troops in the action here responded favorably to the Secretary's invitation.

A joint committee of twenty Senators and thirty members of the House will represent Congress. The members of twenty-six State commissions who have been locating lines of battle of the troops of their respective States will attend. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, of the Army of the Tennessee, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Association of Confederate Veterans will be present in unusual numbers. This concourse is to be increased by a gathering of a great army of visitors.

Arrangements All Made.

The Secretary of War and the National Commission have made every possible arrangement to insure the comfort of visitors, and the City of Chattanooga has given itself with energy and enthusiasm to the work.

The park extends, with its approaches, from Sherman Heights, in Tennessee, to Glass Mill, in Georgia. With its approaches it embraces or overlooks the fields of five days of general battle between great armies and three days of minor engagements—namely: Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, Brown's Ferry, and Wauhatchie.

The Chickamauga field is already dotted with State monuments and government tablets, and the lines of three days' engagements are readily followed. Ohio has fifty-five monuments and fifty-three granite markers for minor positions in place. Minnesota has five monuments to her two organizations, and two of these are the most costly of any yet erected. Indiana has thirty-seven monuments in course of erection, Illinois, thirty-three; Wisconsin, ten; Michigan, eleven; Missouri, one Confederate and four Union; and all these States have numerous markers. Kansas has three excellent monuments to her one regiment. Pennsylvania is working energetically, and Tennessee is preparing for four large memorial monuments, one of which is to Federal soldiers. New York is also preparing to erect costly and imposing memorials on the Chattanooga fields. All monuments except those from Indiana are granite or bronze. Those of that State are Bedford limestone.

The official dedication under the auspices of Congress and the Secretary of War will occupy Sept. 19 and 20, but exercises of a general character, which will be attended by most of the officials, will occupy the whole day Sept. 18 and the evenings of Sept. 18, 19, and 20.

The dedications of the State monuments will occur mainly Sept. 18. Michigan, her Governor presiding, will lead off at Snodgrass Hill at 9 a. m. Ohio will follow at noon at the same place, and Minnesota at 2 o'clock.

Illinois Monuments Complete.

Notwithstanding many States will have special memorial exercises on the battlefield Illinois is one of but three or four which will have all her monuments complete.

The National Commission bears out the statement that the granite in the Illinois monuments will remain intact many years after all the others have become disintegrated with time. The model, while monotonous, is distinctive, being low and sarcophagus shaped. A special train containing a party of 150 Illinoisans, including ex-Commander Thomas G. Lawler and G. A. R. Post No. 50, Illinois, passed through the city tonight on its way to Atlanta. Gen. Lawler will return for Illinois day. The Seventy-third and One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Regiments hold reunions in this city the morning of Sept. 18.

The ceremonies attending the dedication of the Illinois monuments on the Chickamauga battlefield Sept. 18, 1895, will begin at 2 o'clock p. m. at the Widow Glenn's house, near the Wilder Brigade monument.

Indiana will be upon the field in great force for the dedication of her monuments. The Missouri dedication will take place Sept. 20 at Bragg's headquarters on Missionary Ridge. The hours for Wisconsin and Pennsylvania depend upon the closing work on their monuments.

The night of Sept. 18 in the tent provided for dedication purposes at Chattanooga the Army of the Cumberland will hold its reunion. Gen. C. F. Manderson will be the orator, and there will be brief speeches from Lieut.-Gen. Schofield, Gen. Dodge, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. J. H. Wilson, Col. Fred Grant, and Father Sherman.

At noon Sept. 19 the Chickamauga field will be dedicated, the Vice-President of the United States presiding. The orators will be Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. John B. Gordon, both of the United States Senate.

PLENTY OF PRAISE FOR CHICAGO.

Special Committee Returns to Atlanta Delighted with Its Success.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The committee of ten prominent citizens appointed by the City of Atlanta to visit Chicago in the interest of the exposition arrived home tonight. They are overjoyed at the success of their trip and overwhelmed by the reception and entertainment given them by the citizens of Chicago. They return to Atlanta with renewed confidence in the success of the coming exposition.

They feel that since Chicago has shown such a lively interest a large attendance is assured. This is in strong contrast to the feeling which exists in regard to New York, which city up to the present time has been little more than lukewarm toward the exposition, although certain public spirited men who have interests have succeeded in securing the erection of a $12,000 New York Building.

The men who have just returned from Chicago say the exposition is certain to result in a great increase in the commercial intercourse between Atlanta and Chicago, and if only this is accomplished the exposition will not have been built in vain.

Before leaving the train the Atlanta committee passed the following resolutions to be forwarded to Chicago:

Whereas, The committee appointed by the City of Atlanta, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Cotton States and International Exposition company to visit Chicago and invite the people of that city to the Exposition having been most hospitably received and royally entertained by the Committee of Arrangements, the Reception committee, and the people of Chicago, therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of our city and its citizens, as well as ourselves individually, are due to the warm-hearted people of Chicago for their generous hospitality and marked consideration shown the delegation sent to invite them to visit us.

Resolved, That we and our people will warmly receive and cordially welcome all the people of Chicago and their friends, and will foster and encourage the feeling of friendship and brotherhood so generously displayed toward us.

Resolved, That we will each of us ever cherish with the fondest recollection the kind and considerate attention shown us, and will esteem among our grateful memories the generosity, the warm-hearted and unstinted hospitality shown us by our brethren of Chicago; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Alexander H. Revell, Chairman of the Arrangement committee; and also that the same be printed in the Atlanta daily newspapers.

PORTER KING, Mayor.
H. H. CABANISS,
J. C. OGLESBY,
FRANK P. RICE,
ANDREW J. WEST,
ARNOLD BROYLES,
HENRY L. WILSON,
THOMAS J. DAY,
M. P. GARNER.

ITALY'S DAY OF UNITY

IT WILL BE OBSERVED BY ITALIAN RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO.

Preparations for an Elaborate Banquet and Reception, with a Parade the Sunday Following, in Which the Forty-two Societies of Chicago Will Participate—Sept. 20 Made a National Holiday by the Italian Parliament—Mayor Swift and City Officials Invited to Take Part.

The Italian residents of Chicago are organizing a two-days' celebration in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Italian independence and the entrance to Rome of the Italian troops Sept. 20, 1870. The celebration as now planned will be of a two-fold character—a banquet and a reception Friday, the 20th, and a monster parade Sunday, the 22d of September.

Count A. L. Rozwadowski, the royal Italian Consul at Chicago, received recently an official communication from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs at Rome that the Italian Parliament had passed a law making the anniversary a national holiday. Consul Rozwadowski at once called a meeting of the Presidents of the forty-two Italian societies of

CHARLES GINOCCHIO.

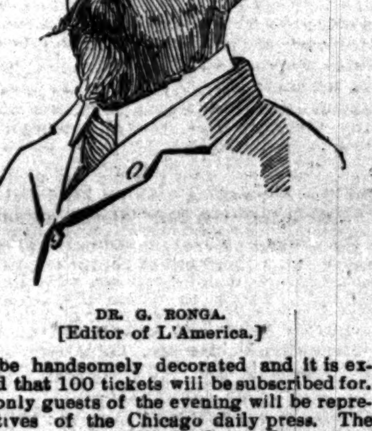
Chicago and other prominent Italians and laid before them the communication from the Minister. While the anniversary has been celebrated more or less every year it was unanimously decided to make this anniversary—marking the quarter of a century and in a certain sense a memorial celebration of the hero of Italian independence, Victor Emmanuel, father of King Humbert—the largest and most popular celebration ever held by the Italians in Chicago.

An executive committee was formed of which Consul Count Rozwadowski is Chairman, and consisting of the following prominent Italians:

Dr. Giuseppe Ronga, Charles Ginocchio,
Arturs Stefani, Giuseppa Pinocci,
Francai Augarala, Savirio de Stefano.

This committee is working in concert with the general committee, consisting of the officials of the Italian societies.

The banquet will be held in the large hall of Café Florence in Michigan avenue. The hall

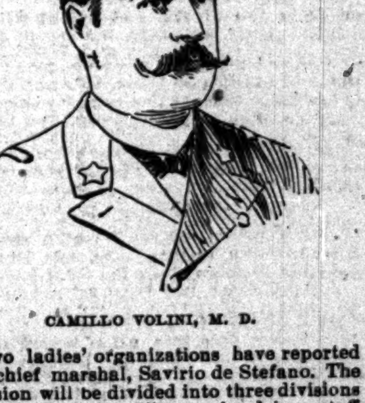


DR. G. RONGA.
[Editor of L'America.]

will be handsomely decorated and it is expected that 100 tickets will be subscribed for. The only guests of the evening will be representatives of the Chicago daily press. The official speakers will be Count Rozwadowski and Dr. Giuseppe Ronga, editor of the Italian newspaper L'Italia d'Amerique, published in Chicago.

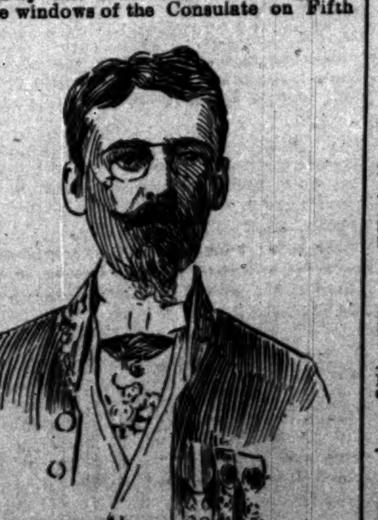
In the evening a reception will be given at the Italian club in Dearborn street, at which Dr. Camillo Valini will make an historical address on Italy's past and present history.

As Labor day has just been celebrated in Chicago it was thought unwise to have the procession on a week day and the Sunday following the banquet was decided on for the procession. Thirty-two societies, eight clubs,



CAMILLO VOLINI, M. D.

and two ladies' organizations have reported to the chief marshal, Savirio de Stefano. The procession will be divided into three divisions and M. de Stefano will be assisted by a staff of twenty aides. Division Chief will be Frank Pella, and Louis Spizzirri chief of staff. The procession will move promptly at 10:30 from the haymarket over the following route: East on Randolph, north Fifth avenue, east on Michigan, north on Franklin, east on Indiana, south on Clark, west on Washington, south on Fifth avenue, east on Madison, south on Dearborn, east on Jackson to Michigan avenue, to Twelfth street, and disband. The procession will be reviewed by the Consul and invited guests from the windows of the Consulate on Fifth



CONTE A. L. RAZWADOWSKI.
[Italian Consul for Chicago.]

avenue, and Mayor Swift and city officials will be invited to attend. It is expected between 3,000 and 4,000 men will be in line.

Count Rozwadowski states that the anniversary will be celebrated wherever there is any large number of Italian residents, and in Italy, particularly in Rome, the festivities will be on a grand scale. The Consul on being interrogated as to what action his Holiness the Pope would take with reference to the Italian Parliament's action, and if any demonstration from the Vatican was expected, made answer, "that at heart the Holy Father was an Italian and could not help viewing with satisfaction the progress and prosperity of the Italian Nation during the last quarter of a century."

POPE LEO'S LATEST LATIN VERSES.

He Wrote a Stanza for the Leghorn Congress.

New York Times: At a congress in Leghorn last week was read the following verses written for the occasion by Pope Leo, whom Latinists regard, justly doubtless, as the greatest humanist of the Apostolic See since Aenas Piccolomini:

VIRGINE FAVENTE. FIAT UNUM OVILE!

Auspicium felix: Orientis personat oras
Vox lapsa e coelo personat occiduas.
Una fides Christi, Pastor regat unus ovile
Dispersas gentes colligat unus amor.
Virgo fave errantes oh! lumine mater amico
Respice, et unigenae junge benigna tuo.

The poem may be indifferently rendered, as follows:

"Fortunate presage, a voice from heaven strikes at once the shores of the Orient and the Occident. Let one faith in Christ, one pastor, govern the flock, one love reunite the scattered nations. Virgin, be propitious to errant travelers; let fall on them a favorable look and reunite them, sweet Mother, with your only Son!"

Western Military Academy

COMPANY "A" BARRACKS.

17th Year.
Upper Alton, Illinois.

A thorough preparatory school with graduates in Yale, Princeton, Cornell, etc. Prepares for college or for business. Sending more boys to Princeton than any other Western school. Has a Grammar School department for the younger boys. Has a Manual Training department under charge of an efficient teacher. Free scholarships in the University of Illinois. Military department under charge of an officer of the U. S. Army, detailed by the Secretary of War. While it is distinctively a military school, with every advantage for discipline and instruction in that direction, yet it is not military enough to interfere with the best educational results; and home-like surroundings are provided which are calculated to make the boys contented. The numbers are limited; classes are small, and special instruction is given where necessary. The plant comprises fifty acres of beautiful grounds, with large and substantial brick buildings, warmed by hot water, lighted by electricity and gas, supplied with water by its own water-works, and provided with a perfect system of drainage. An ideal location; saloons within a mile of the Academy prohibited by law.

COLONEL WILLIS BROWN, Pres.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art.
AUDITORIUM BUILDING, CHICAGO.
An Unequaled Corps of Instructors.
Fall term will open Monday, September 9th, 1895.
For catalogue and information, address
SAMUEL KAYZER, Director.

Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, O.
72nd year. This old and remarkably successful school provides thorough preparation for college or business, and careful supervision of health, habits, and manners. It is much the oldest, largest, and best equipped boarding school for boys in Ohio. Illustrated catalogue sent.

Alta School.
Forty minutes from Chicago. Best methods for the education of girls: training, culture, home care. Prepares for college and European travel. Opens Sept. 18th. For circulars address
PRINCIPALS, Highland Park, Ill.

Electra School,
3245 Indiana-av., Chicago.
Boarding and Day School. Reopens Sept. 18. Kindergarten, primary, and grammar grades, for boys and girls. Home training of young children a specialty. MISS S. E. SPAIDS, Principal.

Lake View Institute,
1844 George-av., Chicago.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Fifth year opens Sept. 25.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL,
Dearborn-av. and Elm-st.
BOYS prepared for any college, scientific school, or for early business life. Primary, Intermediate, Academic Classes. Private tutoring. Male teachers. New building, elaborately equipped. Laboratories, gymnasium, military drill. Graduates, entering with honors, at ten colleges. Eighth year opens Sept. 26. E. C. COULTER, Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE
Chester, Pa. 34th year begins Sept. 18.
Civil Engineering (C.E.), Chemistry (B.S.), Arts (A.B.)
Also Preparatory Courses.
Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Drills.
Catalogues of Mr. Wm. Swannell, 125 Larrabee St., Chicago, or of Col. C. E. HYATT, President.

WATERMAN HALL,
SYCAMORE, ILL.
This well-known school for girls reopens on Sept. 18. High standard of instruction. Modern buildings, best sanitary conditions, home atmosphere. Moderate charges on account of endowments. Patronage largely from Chicago, and distance two hours.
Address REV. DR. FLEETWOOD, Rector.

Kenilworth Hall.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on the north shore, fifteen miles from Chicago. For circulars address
MRS. MARY KEYES BABCOCK, Kenilworth, Ill.

The Loring School,
Kindergarten, Primary, and College Preparatory with Boarding Department.
Certificate admits to Smith and Vassar.
21st year begins Sept. 18th.
Apply to MRS. STELLA DYER LORING, 2535 Prairie-av.

MRS. HELEN E. STARRETT'S HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
SCOVILLE-PLACE, OAK PARK (suburb of Chicago), Ill.
Twenty-five boarding pupils. Prepares for any college. Principal at home Thursdays and Saturdays.

Howe Military School,
Situated in the Indiana Lake Region, near Chicago, prepares thoroughly for college, scientific schools, or business. 12th year begins Sept. 24th. For illustrated circular address Rev. J. H. McKENZIE, Rector. Lima, Ind.

Grant Collegiate Institute,
247-249 DEARBORN AVENUE.
27th year opens Sept. 26th. Offers all courses from primary to collegiate advanced. Special courses. College preparation.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
Twentieth year begins Sept. 18th. Prepares for colleges and gives special courses of study. For young ladies and children. MISS R. S. RICE, A. M., MISS M. E. BEEDY, A. M., Principals. For terms address 479-481 DEARBORN-AV., CHICAGO.

KIRKLAND SCHOOL, 38 & 40 Scott-st.,
Begins its twenty-first year Sept. 18th, for both boarding and day pupils. Apply at the school building, or to Mrs. E. S. Adams, 808 Division-st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington.
National Park Seminary for Young Women.
Suburbs of Washington, D. C. Collegiate and Seminary Courses. Beautiful grounds. $75,000 buildings. A cultured home. $350 to $400. Send for illustrated Catalogue.
"It is a liberal education to live in Washington."

ILLINOIS CHICAGO **STERAN SCHOOL.**
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
MRS. LUELLA M. WILSON, Principal,
4106 Drexel Boulevard.

SOPER SCHOOL OF ORATORY.
Elocution, Delsarte, Dramatic Art. 19th year opens Sept. 9. Send for catalogue. HENRY SOPER, Prin., 28 Van Buren-st., Chicago.

NORTHWESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY.
Thoroughly prepares students for college, government academies, and business. Beautiful location. Home influences. COL. H. P. DAVIDSON, Superintendent, Highland Park, Ill.

Sylvan Dells Home School
for Young Boys Opens Sept. 18.
W. H. RUSSELL, Prin., Highland Park, Ill.

122 and 124 W. Franklin-st., Baltimore, Md.
EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19th. 33d year. MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

Bethel Military Academy, Va.
Prepares for Government Academies, Universities, and Business. For catalogue address
Major R. A. McINTYRE, Bethel Academy, P. O.

EDUCATIONAL.

Princeton-Yale School,
Drexel-blvd. and 41st-st.
Boys thoroughly prepared for colleges or schools of science. Full corps of male teachers. A faculty of 12 specialists. Primary and higher departments. Unsurpassed school equipment. Large gymnasium, auditorium, laboratories, newly furnished throughout with the most modern improvements. Small classes maintained for individual instruction.
Beginning with the fall term and thereafter the school will operate as an affiliated academy of the Chicago University, and all instruction supervised by the university. School begins Sept. 16, 9 a. m. Circulars mailed on application. Address HIRAM A. GOOCH, Head Master. Tel. Oakland 408.

CHICAGO SCHOOL of **ACTING.** Hart Conway, Director
OPENS MONDNY, OCT. 7th.
Practical Stage Training in All Branches of
DRAMATIC ART.
APPLICATIONS NOW BEING RECEIVED.
SCHILLER THEATER BUILDING.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL,
KENOSHA, WIS.
A Refined Home School for Boys. Number of boarders limited to 12. Graduates pass all college examinations easily. Special attention given to boys from 7 to 14 years of age. Terms, $400 a year, no extras. Fall term begins Sept. 19. Refer to First National Bank and Pennoyer Sanitarium, Kenosha.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF **Oratory**
AND PHYSICAL CULTURE, Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren-st. Day and Evening Classes. University Extension Lectures Thursday Afternoons.
Send for Circular.
MARY A. BLOOD, A. M., Principal.

THE HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass. 40th year begins Sept. 11th. Classical, Scientific, Business, Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium. Athletics Encouraged. Careful supervision. Home influences. JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A. M., Head Master. Local references: Messrs. C. L. Willoughby, R. F. Gobel, C. A. Lamb, S. R. Gross, Joseph Eastman, and J. S. Young, M. D.

M. E. MACDOUGAL, Mus. Bac.
PIANO AND MUSICAL THEORY.
A graduate of Trinity College, in affiliation with Cambridge University, Eng.
Pupil of Thomas Tapper, Boston.
SUITE 1015 STEINWAY ALL.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
2101 Indiana Avenue.
An affiliated Academy of the University of Chicago. Special preparation for Eastern colleges. Primary dept. for boys under twelve. Begins Sept. 23.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY,
Hallet & Davis Bldg. (formerly Weber Music Hall) Chicago.
All branches of Music. Dramatic Art, Delsarte. Teachers training school; unrivaled advantages. Terms moderate. Fall term begins Sept. 9. Send for Catalogue. J. J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

Michigan Military Academy.
(Nineteenth Year.) Prepares for leading universities. Graduates are now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and University of Michigan. Address COL. J. S. ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

PENNSYLVANIA, South Bethlehem.
BISHOPTHORPE—A superior Home School for Young Ladies. Graduates or prepares for College. Music, Art, Elocution, and Delsarte. Picturesque location, 90 min. from Philadelphia, 2 hrs. from New York. 28th year begins Sept. 25th, 1895. Address Miss ALBERTA OAKLEY, Bachelor of Letters, Prin.

Dearborn Seminary, Day School for Young Ladies and Children. 2141 Calumet-av. Mrs. J. F. Purington, Principal. Certificate admits to Wellesley, Smith, and Vassar. 40th year will begin Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy, Aurora, N. Y.—A Classical and Military Academy of high grade, near Cornell University. Two scholarships, $400 each. Special attention given to young men preparing for a University Course in Arts. Address A. K. McAlpine, A. M., or apply to Robt. B. Bucklen, 4219 Champlain-av.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,
222 Ashland Boulevard. Fall term twelfth year, Sept. 16, 1895. Boarding pupils limited. Prepares for Eastern colleges. Dr. T. N. Morrison, Visitor. Miss Sayre, Principal.

ASCHAM HALL. MISS MARTIN'S SCHOOL
4565 OAKENWALD-AV.
College Preparatory—Collegiate, Intermediate, and Primary Courses. Kindergarten. Twelfth year begins Sept. 18.

WEST WALNUT STREET SEMINARY for Young Ladies. 29th Year. Is provided for giving a superior education in Collegiate, Eclectic and Preparatory Departments; also in Music, Art and Elocution. Mrs. HENRIETTA KUTZ, 2045 Walnut-st., Phila.

Lakeside School. ACADEMIC, PRIMARY, KINDERGARTEN.
Opens Sept. 25. 429 OAK-ST.
C. C. COBB, Prin.

MISS McDERMITT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 1050 Evanston-av., Buena Park, opens Sept. 23. Academic, Preparatory, and Kindergarten Departments. Girls prepared for college. Special courses.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School, New Brunswick, New Jersey. College preparations, art, and music. Apply for circulars.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK.
For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

HOTELS.

LINDELL HOTEL
ST. LOUIS.
Under the new management, remains OPEN for the accommodation of guests, while undergoing extensive improvements.
F. A. BRADY & JNO. F. DONOVAN, Proprietors.

THE NEW MURRAY,
OMAHA.
EVERYTHING CLEAN AND FRESH.
Large, sunny rooms, hot and cold water, steam heat, private baths; luxuries which the traveler appreciates. Excellent cuisine and service. Rates $2.50 to $4.00 per day. Incorporated.
B. SILLOWAY, President and Manager.

WINTER RESORTS.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM
KENOSHA, WIS.
FALL AND WINTER.
Luxurious accommodations; hot water radiators in every room; every comfort for invalids or those needing rest. For illustrated booklet address
N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

I LIKE MY WIFE
to Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder because it improves her looks and is as fragrant as violets.

THE HUB'S Daily Bargain
Monday, Sept. 16.
183 Men's Regular $5.00 Scotch Tweed Trousers—
Today for $2.12

TO RACE THREE MILES

REVIVAL OF LONG DISTANCE RACING ON THE AMERICAN TURF.

First Race of Its Kind for Nearly a Dozen Years and Will Demonstrate Whether the Modern Thoroughbred Is Little Better Than a Sprinter—Great Western Horses Entered in the Event at Oakley—Some Famous Horses that Have Gone the Distance and Made Records.

There is one race for decision this fall at Oakley, to be run Oct. 3, which has nearly as much interest to patrons of the turf as a Futurity or a Realization. It is the aptly-named Endurance Stakes, in which will be demonstrated what high class Western horses of today, like Simon W., the double Derby winner Halma, Faraday, Prince Carl, Orinda, Service, Cash Day, the Decoration Handicap victor George Beck, and Flying Dutchman can do over a long course. The distance is three miles. It will be the first time a race three times around the course has been decided in the West for nearly a dozen years and, save at the old Buckeye course back in the seventies, such an event has never been decided in the State of Ohio. The longest race ever run at Latonia was two miles and a quarter. No race over that distance was ever run at Washington Park, Hawthorne, or Harlem tracks, while nearly two decades have elapsed since St. Louis turf patrons saw such a contest. In the South the history of racing of late years reads about the same, the last race of such a character in that section being decided at Louisville in 1884.

In the East the Maturity Stakes died out as a three-mile race before the eighties were reached, while the Autumn Cup at Sheepshead Bay had a short life, dying out in 1885. The Baden-Baden Handicap was last run as a three-mile race at Saratoga over ten years ago, while the Bowie Stakes at Baltimore, after being reduced from four to three miles, died with the Pimlico club years ago, but was shortened in distance before it become a stake that had been, being last run as a three-mile race in 1886. California clubs for awhile tried to keep up the long-distance events, but a walkover or so settled them in that section of the country and it has been some years since horses went three times around the track on the sunny slope.

Along in the seventies three mile races were common and even in 1878 and 1880 there was each season an event of this distance in heats, but since then no such contests have taken place. In 1874 there were seven dashes and five three-mile heat races run in America, while eight dashes and three heat events were decided in 1875. In 1876 the dashes numbered five and the heats three, while in 1877 there were no heats, but seven dashes. In 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881 there were 5, 4, 5, and 4 dashes each year respectively, while there were also 4 in 1882 and 1884, but only 2 each in the years 1883 and 1885. In 1886 one three-mile race was run on American soil and then sport of this character ceased until now once more revived by the Cincinnati Jockey club.

In 1855 Brown Dick ran a second heat of three miles in 5:28, which stood as the best record over ten years, when Norfolk scored the distance in the first heat of a three-mile race in California in 5:27½. The latter held his record eleven years, when in a race against time at Louisville Ten Broeck took a mark of 5:26½, and Thora, in 1881, at Saratoga, reduced this to 5:25¼, a record which stood a year lacking one day, Lida Stanhope scoring 5:25 over the same track. Two years later, in 1884, at Sheepshead Bay, Drake Carter ran the distance in 5:24, which is the world's record yet, having now stood for eleven years. If the latter mark is beaten in the big Oakley race this fall Drake Carter's record will have stood the same length of time as Norfolk's. The table below gives the best performances at three miles on record, covering a period of over thirty-five years' racing:

Horses That Have Held Records.

Horses and dates.	Age.	Weight.	Time.
Drake Carter, Sept 6, 1884	4	115	5:24
Lida Stanhope, Aug. 26, 1882	4	100	5:25
Elkwood, Oct. 22, 1886	3	103	5:25
Thora, Aug. 27, 1881	3	99	5:25¼
Ten Broeck, Sept. 23, 1876	4	102	5:26½
Eole, Sept. 9, 1882	4	120	5:26¾
Norfolk, Sept. 23, 1865	4	100	5:27½
Brown Dick, April 10, 1855	4	86	5:28
Elias Laurence, Aug. 25, 1880	3	98	5:28¼
Mollie Jackson, May 25, 1861	4	101	5:28½
Norfolk, Sept. 23, 1865	4	100	5:29½
Frogtown, Sept. 21, 1872	4	100	5:29¾
Drake Carter, Oct. 27, 1883	4	118	5:30
Heimbold, July 20, 1880	4	108	5:30

How They Made Their Time.

Mollie Jackson's performance was in the third heat of a race and stands as the best third heat on record, while Brown Dick's mark is the fastest second heat ever run. Norfolk scored both his performances in the same heat race, which is the best three-mile heats on record, as well as the best first heat. Drake Carter scored his best record at Sheepshead Bay and his 5:30 performance at Baltimore, Elkwood's race also being run at the latter place. Thora, Lida Stanhope, Elias Laurence, and Helmbold all scored their triumphs at Saratoga, Ten Broeck and Mollie Jackson at Louisville, Eole at Sheepshead Bay, Norfolk at Sacramento, Cal., Brown Dick at New Orleans, and Frogtown at Lexington, Ky. Other good performances at three miles are Vauxhall's 5:30 at Saratoga in 1869, Tom Ochiltree's 5:35¾ in 1876 with 118 pounds up, Monarchist's 5:34½ when he beat Harry Bassett, while Pilgrim ran the distance in 5:33¼, Parole in 5:39, Caterby in 5:36, Ten Broeck in 5:31, Long Taw in 5:32, Checkmate in 5:36, Oliver in 5:38¼, Hubbard in 5:34, Vandal in 5:33, Whisper in 5:35½, Gen. Monroe in 5:36¼, Blarney Stone in 5:37, Carrie Atherton in 5:30¾, Morgan Scout in 5:38, and Granger in 5:39¼.

Many turfmen of today hold to the opinion that the horses of the present time are not deficient in staying powers, as many suppose, and, properly fitted, can go any number of times around the track. Oakley's three-mile race will in a great measure settle the fact whether our thoroughbreds now are merely a race of sprinters or performers that in condition could give such stayers as Ten Broeck, Drake Carter, Eole, and others named above a race for the money over a distance of ground.

WILL RACE ON THE VARIOUS TRACKS.

List of Weights and Entries at Points Where Thoroughbreds Are Running.

The following are the entries and weights at the various points where racing will be carried on today:

At Oakley.

First race, maidens, 4½ furlongs—Queen of Darkness, Mamie G., Ida C., 105 pounds; Imp. Sugar, No Name, Miss S., Eleanor Mc., Whileaway, Oswego, Daytona, Evidence, Passed, Alice W., Cecil, Fair Ladye, Discard, Lottie, 110.

Second race, selling, 7 furlongs—Lady Pepper, Ofiete, 92 pounds; Black Silk, Mollie King, 95; Bob Martin, 101; Noah, Morte Fonso, Beatifice, 104; Gateway, 107.

Third race, selling, 5 furlongs—C. B. Shawan, 94 pounds; The President, Tartar, 97; Wagtail, Sauterne, Landseer, Charley Sullivan, Fondest, 100; Warwick, Fasig, Hanlon, Bolander, J. W. Levy, 103; Heritage, 106; Petrarch, Otho, 104.

Fourth race, selling, 7 furlongs—The Preserver, Aimee Goodwin, Norman, 95 pounds; Blanche Kenney, Jack Lester, 98; Santa Maria, Cherrystone, 101; Yellow Rose, Nance, 104; Gascon, 107.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles—Hazema, 102 pounds; Grannan, Olive, 97; Lobengula, 100; Urania, 102; Buck Massie, 105; Logan, 110; St. Maxim, 122.

Louisville Pooling on Oakley Races.

First race—No pooling.

Second race—Morte Fonso, $10; Gateway, Beatifice, $6 each; Bob Martin, $4; Black Silk, $3; Ofiete, $2; field, $3.

Third race—Fasig, $10; Charlie Sullivan, $8; Petrarch, Landseer, $6 each; Sauterne, $5; Otho, Heritage, J. W. Levy, $3 each; field, $6.

Fourth race—Gascon, $15; Santa Maria, $8; Yellow Rose, Nance, $5 each; Cherry Stone, $4; Blanche Kinney, The Preserver, field, $2 each.

Fifth race—Buck Massie, $15; St. Maxim, $10; Logan, $8; Lobengula, $6; Urania, Olive, $5 each; Grannan, $3; Hazema, $1.

At Brighton Beach.

First race, selling, 5 furlongs—Ameer, The Swain, Craftless, 110 pounds; Chattanooga, Long Brook, Ducas, 107; Prig, Marengo, 104; Philomena, 101; Fred Douglass, Gutta Percha, Will Elliott, 98; Bowling Green, Edna May, Cuckoo, Ettarre, 95; Austin, Hopbloom, 92.

Second race, selling, 5 furlongs—John Haines, 115 pounds; Imperial, 108; Arline, 107; Helen Hall, LaVienta, 105; Brisk, 104; Buccaneer, 100; Rosalind, 95; Laura Davis, 93; Ensign, 92; Sky Blue, Imposition, Little Dorritt, 91; Lariat, Venetia, M. D. R., La Petite, 89 each.

Third race, 1 mile—Campania, 109 pounds; Herkimer, 107; Second Attempt, Hermanita, Applause, 104; Escape, 92; Imp. Thyra, Fire Brand, 89.

Fourth race, handicap, 1¼ miles—Flying Dutchman, 130 pounds; Augusta Belle, 104; Adelbert, 103; Little Tom, 102; Prig, 100; Tom Moore, 95; Clarus, 93; Maggie K., 90.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Lookout, Florinda, 109 pounds; Nero, 106; Annie Bishop, 105; Marshall, Harry Alonzo, Little Matt, 104; Paladin, Little Tom, 102; Clarus, Maggie K., 101; Golden Gate, Van Brunt, 98; McKee, 91.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Roller, 125 pounds; King Paul, Now or Never, Sir Tom, Jack Rose, Dungarven, 125; Gold Dollar, Sprite, 122.

At St. Asaph.

First race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Senator, 107 pounds; Electro, Tom Brennan, 104; Dutch Lady, 101; Coal Mine, 98; Miss Modred, Argyle III., Jack Barry, Adjourn, 95.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs—Inheritance, Carpenter, 115 pounds; Mario, 111; Ora Olive, Ida Reynolds, Fred Munch, Lessama, Lottie F., 108.

Third race, [illegible]

Ronald, 105 pounds; Mayor B., Lorimer, Repetition, Red Jim, Clara Belle, 102.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Lumberman, Harvest, 122 pounds; Harry Warren, Sonora, 119; Ajax, 113; Johnny, 111; Prosper, Annie T., 105.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Blue Blood, 113 pounds; Ponce De Leon, 102; Pocahontas, 98; Gray Forest, Sir Rae, 97; Gov. Fifer, Selah, 94; Trojan, 87.

Sixth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—St. Laurent, Tommy Brophy, Romeo, 105 pounds; Iceland, Salisbury, Flakewood, Notre Dame, Vent, 102.

At Windsor.

First race, 7 furlongs—Toots, Leprous Lyon, 107 pounds; Brahma, Selma, Ethel W., 112; E. H. Sherley, Kimberly, Peytonia, 115.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, selling, 2-year-olds—Atlanta, Daisy Bolander, Epoyah, Tarentum, 99 pounds; Aureola, 101.

Third race, 6 furlongs, selling—Alamo, Nellie Osborne, 95 pounds; Zaldivar, Victoria, Somnambulist, Lafiesta, Tit-for-Tat, Helen Wren, 99; Cesar, 102.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Mamie Sullivan, Lady Diamond, 96 pounds; Tippecanoe, by Renown, Gov. Hill, Warren Leland, Metropole, 102; The Reaper, 105; Continental, 109.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Halloween, 92 pounds; All Over, 95; Arab, Dockstader, 102; Running Bird, 105.

At St. Louis.

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—El Reno, Servitor, 112 pounds; Oregon Eclipse, Charles P., Weaver, Treasure, May Fern, Hacienda, Fra Diavolo, 109; Wells Street, 105; Linnette, Flush, 103.

Second race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Warren Point, Out Away, 110 pounds; Caufield, Tagliona, Becky Sharp, Ozark Jr., Spinola, Fredonia, Belle Meade, Ardelle, William Duke Jr., Mermaid, 107.

Third race, 1 mile—Booze, 104 pounds; Rey Del Mar, Crevasse, 107; Cicely, 104; Gold Corn, 94.

Fourth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Enthusiast, 107 pounds; George W. Bailey, 100; Sallie Woodford, 93; Rossmore, 90; Jack Bradley, Constant, 97.

Fifth race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Albert S., 110 pounds; Helena, Belle, Nicholas, Adept, Demirep, John Boone, Senciene, Laura F., Flute, Carrie U., Loretta, Woodlake, 107.

Sixth race, purse, 6½ furlongs—Mollie B., 114 pounds; Miss Young, Byrne, Little Grove, 107; Forget, 83.

Vere Davies Has a Dallas Special.

Vere Davies has received over 100 applications for berths on the special vestibule limited he intends to run to Dallas, Tex., for the big fistic carnival to be held in that city Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2. Davies has perfected arrangements with the Chicago and Alton railroad company to transport his patrons from this city to Dallas, Tex., and return for one fare; also to have the passengers occupy their berths during their stay in Dallas for a nominal figure.

HARVARD BEGINS PRACTICE TODAY.

Willing to Play Yale but Will Not Make Overtures.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Harvard's football squad has been called to Cambridge by Capt. Brewer, and will begin practice on Soldiers' field tomorrow afternoon. Now that the opening of the football season is at hand the question which every one interested in football is asking is: "Will Yale and Harvard meet on the gridiron this fall?" When Manager Rogers of this year's Harvard eleven was asked the question he said the position in which Harvard finds itself has not changed since last May. Harvard is perfectly willing to play, but no overtures need be expected from it. Dr. Brooks will not be the head coach for Harvard during the coming season. He will be on hand to do what he can, but he will not have the supervision of the coaching as he did last season. Most of the old men are expected to be on hand tomorrow afternoon. It is expected Frank Shaw will be back at center and Norton Shaw at left guard. Right guard is open. Waters also cannot play any more. Hallowell will play this fall. Arthur Brewer and Cabot will be back. Of the backs Harvard loses only Whittemore. Wrightington will again be seen behind the line. Fairchild, Hayes, and Charlie Brewer will all be back. Wrenn is not yet sure of playing, but if he does not play Arthur Foster, who has been substitute quarter back for three years, and Arthur Beale, who played the position in '94, will both be glad to get another chance at the place. Besides, Fairchild could fill the place. Of the other men who played football last year Roger Connor will try once more to get a place. A promising man for tackle will be A. E. Branch, a freshman from Andover.

O'MAHONEYS DEFEAT INNISFAILS.

Hard Fought Contest on the Gaelic Association Grounds.

By defeating the Innisfail club yesterday the O'Mahoneys strengthened their position in the championship race, having now won four straight games. Play began at 4:30 o'clock, the O'Mahoneys defending the north goal and facing a strong breeze. It soon became evident the ball provided was a bad one, for the hardest strokes failed to send it any distance. This had the effect of bunching the players and detracted much from the brilliancy of what was really a hard fought contest. Later another was substituted. As soon as the ball was put in play the O'Mahoney men attacked and within two minutes T. Howe scored a point and Clifford did the same shortly after. Then Naughton with a long hit sent the ball up the field and Shelton sent it through for a point. Clifford eventually scored a third point for O'Mahoney and then Howe disentangled it from a scrimmage and cracked it through the goal. Many opportunities came to the Innisfail forwards, but their final efforts were weak and Davis did what little he had to do successfully. Another point was scored by the O'Mahoneys, and at the interval they had 1 goal and 4 points to a solitary point made by their opponents.

On resuming the O'Mahoneys kept up the pressure. The Innisfail half back sent the ball up the field, but the forwards were outplayed by the O'Mahoney defense, and operations were soon transferred to the vicinity of the Innisfail goal. Howe sent in a hot shot that J. Callahan disposed of, and Clifford missed a point by only a few inches. From the hit out the ball was carried up the field, and Davis made a good stop of a hit by Naughton. Callahan of the O'Mahoneys was disabled, and Dunn replaced him. T. Howe sent the ball high over the bar for a point.

Success at last came to the Innisfail men, as after a smart attack Byron swiped the ball through for a goal. Naughton added a point with a lofty drive, and the game became interesting. The Innisfails failed to maintain their spurt and were soon again on the defensive. Dunn and Connell both made additions to their point total, and when the whistle sounded the score was 1 goal 7 points to the O'Mahoneys; 1 goal 2 points to the Innisfails. Furlong of the Sheridans made an efficient umpire, and only one encounter took place during the game. Both offenders were promptly ruled out of the game. The teams lined up as follows:

Innisfails.	Position.	O'Mahoneys.
Phelan	Goal	Davis.
J. Callahan, Fitzgerald	Backs	Shea, Murphy.
T. Callahan, J. Egan, Jas. Callahan	Half backs	Callahan, M. Dunn, Connors.
McCarty, Harrington	Left wing	J. Howe, Driscoll.
O'Neill, O'Brien	Right wing	O'Donnell, Barry.
Naughton, White	Center	Sullivan, Kennedy.
Russell, Harrington, Mason, Shelton, Byron, Donohue	Forwards	Doran, T. Howe, Clifford, Connell, Ryan.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION PERCENTAGES

St. Josephs Again Defeat the Des Moines—Lincolns Wins Two Games.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Lincolns	66	44	.600	Rockfords	59	55	.517
Peorias	66	46	.589	Dubuques	52	57	.477
Des Moines	65	48	.575	St. Josephs	42	74	.365
Quincys	62	52	.543	Burlington	37	73	.336

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 15.—The home team won another game from Des Moines today. The score:

St. Josephs	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	—5	10	1
Des Moines	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4	13	3

Batteries—Johnson and Lohman; Andrews and Traffley.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 15.—Though the home team made more hits and not an error in the second game, Lincoln shut it out. The Nebraskans won the first game rather easily. The scores:

Dubuques	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	—9	13	4
Lincolns	3	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	—10	13	7

Batteries—Dillon and Graver; Kimerer and Speer.

Second game:

Dubuques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	7	0
Lincolns	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	—1	5	2

Batteries—McGinley and Graver; Barnes and Speer.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 15.—The home team had a picnic with Burlington today. The score:

Quincy	4	0	0	5	1	4	3	0	2	—19	19	5
Burlington	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	—4	7	7

Batteries—Hill and Boland; Walch and Lynch.

For the Championship of the South.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Negotiations are pending that will probably result in a series of games here next week between the Nashvilles, champions of the Southern League, and the Richmonds, champions of Virginia, for the championship of the South.

Michigan League Games Today.

Jacksons at Lansing.
Kalamazoos at Adrian.

Women Prompters in English Theater.

Women prompters have been tried at Covent Garden Theater with success, as it has been found that their voices carry better across the stage and are less audible in the auditorium.

The Burnet House, Cincinnati
Will reopen Saturday, Sept. 14.

FOUR CLUBS ARE TIED

CHICAGO, BOSTON, BROOKLYN, AND PITTSBURG IN FOURTH PLACE.

Colts Defeat the Colonels in the Two Games Played Yesterday, Friend and Parker, the New Pitchers, Doing Good Work in the Box, at the Bat, and Fielding—Nearly 12,000 Cranks Welcome Anson Back from His Eastern Trip—Truby Does Great Work on Second.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	77	39	.664	Boston	64	54	.542
Cleveland	77	45	.631	New York	63	56	.529
Phil'd'p'a	73	47	.608	Cincinn'ti	60	56	.517
Chicago	65	55	.542	W'shingt'n	37	78	.322
Brooklyn	64	54	.542	St. Louis	36	82	.305
Pittsburg	65	55	.542	Louisville	30	90	.250

Games Today.

Chicagos at Pittsburg.
Cincinnatis at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Louisville.
Baltimores at Boston.
Brooklyns at Washington.
Philadelphias at New York.

"Dan" Friend and Harvey Parker, Chicago's young and new curve dispensers, were introduced in a formal way to about 12,000 baseball enthusiasts at the West Side Ball Park yesterday afternoon and showed their appreciation by whipping the "Colonels" by scores of 11 to 5 and 5 to 4 respectively. The first game was a nine-inning affair, but the second was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness. These two victories placed the Chicagos on a level with Pittsburg, Boston, and Brooklyn, all being tied for fourth place.

Friend was selected to do the twirling in the first game, and although he was hit safely fourteen times made an excellent showing. Four of these hits were made in the first inning, and with the exception of the two singles, one of which was a scratch, and the double, made in the sixth, kept the hits pretty well scattered. Friend is a south-paw, has a terrific inshoot, good control of the ball, and fields his position magnificently. During the cannonading he received in the initial inning he remained perfectly cool, never lost his head, as the saying goes, and in fact acted as though he was an old-timer at the business. His fielding was perfect, he was quick in backing up and covering first, and third base when the occasion demanded it, and accepted all of his four chances.

Parker, who was given his first trial before Chicago critics, did all that was asked of him; that is, he won his game. Like Friend, however, he was pounced upon to the extent of four hits, one of them a homer, in one inning, the last, by the way, and had a narrow escape, as the hits netted the "Colonels" four runs. In the first inning O'Brien and Clark found his curves, but in the next three innings he held them safe. He was not given the same opportunity as Friend to show his worth, as the game was too short, but what little was seen of him convinced the "rooters" he will do, although he will require better support than Daniel.

Both men are fair batters, better than the general run of pitchers, each having two hits to his credit yesterday. Walter Wilmot is still laying off, but Decker filled his shoes so neatly that "Walt" was missed only by the crowd that guy him from the bleachers. It must have been gall and wormwood to Asa Stewart's friends to see the game Truby, the new second baseman, put up. He was here, there, and everywhere, accepted all of his eleven chances, and assisted in three chain lightning double plays. At no time during the games did he shirk, but instead tried hard for balls that were impossible to field, thereby showing he is not a record player.

Neither Everett nor Lange had his batting clothes on, the former failing to make a hit in either game, while Lange collided with the ball safely but once. Donohue, who is always in the game, surprised his most ardent admirers by rapping out four singles out of five times at bat. Dahlen also had his eye on the ball and slammed out a home run, a double, and a single in the first game, and two safe ones in the second. All the Colts, in fact, played splendidly, the two errors credited to them being poor throws by Decker and Donohue.

Cunningham, who pitched the first game for the Louisvilles, was hit hard and often, principally in the second and sixth innings. Holmes led his side in stick work during the first session by connecting with the sphere safely four times out of that many times at bat. He could not, however, solve Parker's delivery. Frost, in attempting to stop a bad throw by Holmes in the eighth inning, split his hand and was forced to retire, Warner taking his place. The latter had barely time to get into the game before he tossed Friend's bounding hit to first before Cunningham could get to the base, permitting Friend to reach third before the ball could be fielded.

Umpire Jevne made his appearance, but did not give as good satisfaction as generally. He was off on balls and strikes, besides giving some poor decisions on bases, the latter bringing forth several prolonged kicks. In the last inning of the second game he was struck in the side by a foul tip, which laid him out for a few minutes. It was thought at the time he would be unable to finish the game, but he stuck to his work gamely until the Louisvilles had been retired, which gave the game to the Chicagos.

Decker's three-bagger and Lange's out to Wright netted the Chicagos a run in the first inning. Dahlen, the first man up in the second, walked to first. Ryan's neat sacrifice and singles by Truby, Friend, Donahue, and Decker gave them three runs in the second. In the third Dahlen crossed the rubber on his home-run hit in the crowd at left field. They went out in one, two, three order in the fourth, but in the fifth they swelled their score to seven on Anson's double, Dahlen's single, and Wright's muff of Truby's high fly. They stretched this to nine in the sixth on Donahue's and Decker's safe drives to right and center respectively, Anson's scorcher past Holmes, and Dahlen's double to center. Friend's safe bounder in front of Cunningham, Donahue's grass-cutter to left, assisted by Spies' poor throw to catch Everitt at second, gave them another in the seventh. Their eleventh and last run came to them in the last inning on Friend's hit to Warner, which the latter tossed wildly to first base, and Donahue's fourth safe drive along the third-base line.

After O'Brien had been retired by Truby and Anson Holmes rapped out a three-bagger past Dahlen. Clark, Frost, and McGann followed with safe hits, all of which gave the Louisvilles two runs in their first inning. Although they managed to get one hit in the third, two in the fourth, and another in the fifth, the sharp fielding of the Colts prevented them making the circuit. McCreary's bunt in front of the plate landed him on first in the sixth and Spies' base on balls, followed by Cunningham's safe drive and Holmes' double, assisted by Donahue's poor throw to second to head off McCreary and Decker's erratic throw to catch the same "Colonel" at the plate, gave them three runs in the sixth, which ended their run-getting in the first game.

In the second inning of the second game Dahlen lined one out to left and came home on Ryan's sacrifice and McGann's error. Another safe drive by Dahlen in the fourth and hits by Truby and Parker netted them another. Lange's grass-cutter to center, Anson's sharp hit to right, McCreary's failure to handle Dahlen's hit, and singles by Ryan and Truby gave them three tallies in the fifth.

The Colonels failed to score until the fifth, and what turned out to be the last inning, when they piled up four runs and came within an ace of winning. McCreary in this inning walked to first, Spies and Wright hit safe, and O'Brien hit in the crowd for a home run. With four runs in and only one out things began to look a bit dubious for the Colts. Holmes, however, filed out to Decker and Clark fouled to Everitt, which ended the misery. The scores:

First game:

CHICAGOS.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Ev'ritt, 3b	4	0	0	3	5	0	1	0	2	0	2
Decker, lf.	5	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
Lange, cf.	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anson, 1b	5	1	2	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dahlen, ss	4	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ryan, rf.	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Truby, 2b.	4	1	1	4	3	0	1	0	0	1	2
Friend, p.	5	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dona'ue, c	5	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	41	11	17	27	17	2	3	1	5	2	10

LOUISVILLES.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
O'Brien, 2b	5	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holmes, 3b	4	1	4	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
Clark, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Frost, 1b.	4	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
M'Ga'n, ss.	4	0	1	4	6	0	0	1	1	0	2
McCr'y, rf	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Spies, c.	3	1	2	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
Wright, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cun'g'm, p	2	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	2	0	0
Warner, 1b	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	36	5	14	27	16	7	1	2	5	0	10

Chicagos	1	3	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	—11
Louisvilles	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5

Attendance—12,000. Earned runs—Chicagos, 5; Louisvilles, 3. Home run—Dahlen. Two-base hits—Anson, Dahlen, Holmes, Clark. Three-base hits—Decker, Holmes. Sacrifice hit—Ryan. Double plays—Truby to Anson, Truby to Dahlen to Anson. Passed ball—Donahue. Hit by pitched ball—Clark, Truby. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Jevne.

Second game:

CHICAGOS.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decker, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lange, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Anson, 1b.	3	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Ryan, rf.	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Truby, 2b.	3	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Parker, p.	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kittr'dge, c	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals.	24	5	10	15	5	0	2	2	0	2	4

LOUISVILLES.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
O'Bri'n, 2b	3	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Holmes, rf	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Clark, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warner, 1b	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M'Gann, ss	1	0	0	2	5	1	1	0	1	0	1
M'Cr'y, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Spies, c.	2	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, cf	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
M'Farl'd, p	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	19	4	5	15	12	3	1	2	2	0	2

Chicagos	0	1	0	1	3	—5
Louisvilles	0	0	0	0	4	—4

Earned runs—Chicagos, 1; Louisvilles, 3. Home run—O'Brien. Two-base hit—Decker. Sacrifice hit—Ryan. Double plays—Truby-Dahlen-Anson; O'Brien-McGann-Warner. Passed ball—Kittridge. Hit by pitched ball—Everitt. Time of game—1:15. Umpire—Jevne.

Jimmy Ryan was the only man to sacrifice successfully.

Truby's assists in the double plays in both games were on the star order.

Some of Everitt's pick-ups and throws to first were the best seen in Chicago for a long time.

Lange's catch of McCreary's fly after a hard run in the second game elicited thunders of applause.

Truby made a neat catch of McGann's low drop fly and got the ball to first long before Clark had time to get back.

Cunningham seemed to be at a loss as to what to do with Truby's hit in the second inning, and considered long enough to let the runner reach first.

Friend presented Cunningham with first in the second inning, but evened up maters by catching him on the line in attempting to steal second and retired him unassisted.

Holmes cut for home from second on Clark's two-bagger in the ninth inning, but the lightning fielding of the ball by Lange, Decker, and Everitt to Donohue caught him fully six feet from the plate.

The three Macs—McGann, McCreary, and McFarland—all ran to get under Decker's high fly and stepped aside to let it drop safely between them. While they looked at each other foolishly Decker ran to second.

The Chicagos left for Pittsburg last night and will engage the Pirates in three games, the last series of the season. These games will be interesting from the fact that the teams are tied in the league standing. After the Pittsburg games the Colts will play the other Western teams and will return Sept. 28 to finish the season with the Cincinnatis.

Clevelands, 19—8; St. Louis, 9—5.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 15.—Cleveland and St. Louis played two games today. The Spiders won both. Kissinger was a mark in the first, twenty-four hits being made off him, and Tebeau's men could have made it 104 had they so desired. The second game was well and closely played. McDougall did good work, while Knell was hit hard. Cy Young succeeded him and also received a lively pasting. An error by Connor gave Cleveland the game. It was the first Sunday game of Young's career. His contract absolves him from playing Sunday, but the pennant race is so close he volunteered to go in. The game was called in the seventh inning on account of darkness. Von der Ahe of the Browns protested the game to President Young, claiming O'Day called it while it was still light enough to play. The scores:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Clevelands.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Burkett, lf.	5	3	3	0	2
Cooley, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	McKean, ss.	1	2	4	8	1
Br'tenst'n, lf	1	1	1	0	1	Childs, 2b.	2	3	2	4	0
Quinn, 2b.	1	2	6	4	2	McAleer, cf.	2	2	2	4	0
Connor, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0	O. Teb'au, 1b	2	2	10	0	0
Miller, ss.	1	2	2	7	1	McGarr, 3b.	1	4	1	0	0
Sheehan, rf.	2	3	0	1	0	G. Tebeau, rf	2	4	1	0	0
Samuels, 3b.	1	2	1	4	2	O'Connor, c.	2	2	4	0	0
Otten, c.	0	1	3	0	0	Wallace, p.	2	2	0	1	0
Kissinger, p.	0	2	1	3	0						
Totals	9	18	*26	19	6	Totals	19	24	27	17	3

*McKean hit by batted ball.

St. Louis	1	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	—9
Clevelands	2	2	2	3	9	0	0	0	1	—19

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Clevelands, 9. Two-base hits—Childs, Burkett. Three-base hit—G. Tebeau. Home run—Burkett. Stolen bases—G. Tebeau, McGarr [2], McAleer, Quinn. Double plays—Childs-McKean-O. Tebeau [3]. First base on balls—Off Kissinger, 6; off Wallace, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Burkett. Struck out—By Kissinger, 1; by Wallace, 3. Time—Two hours. Umpire—O'Day.

Second game.

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Clevelands.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Burkett, lf.	2	3	3	1	0
Cooley, ss.	1	3	0	5	1	McKean, ss.	1	2	2	2	1
Quinn, 2b.	1	2	6	4	0	Childs, 2b	2	0	3	4	0
Connor, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	McAleer, cf.	0	1	4	0	1
Miller, ss., c	2	2	1	2	1	O. Tebeau, 1b	1	2	4	0	0
Sheehan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	McGarr, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0
Otten, c.	0	1	1	0	0	G Tebeau, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Samuels, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	Zimmer, c.	1	3	2	1	0
Br't'st'n, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Knell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
McDoug'll, p	0	0	0	0	0	Young, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	5	12	21	12	3	Totals	8	13	21	13	2

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	—5
Clevelands	1	0	1	0	3	1	2	—8

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Clevelands, 7. Two-base hit—McKean. Three-base hits—Sheehan, Burkett. Stolen bases—Zimmer [3], Otten. First base on balls—Knell, 1; Young, 1; McDougal, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Zimmer. Struck out—By Young, 1; by McDougal, 1. Time—Two hours. Umpire—O'Day.

STANDING OF THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Detroit and St. Paul Defeat Minneapolis and Terre Haute.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Indi'nap'lis	70	40	.665	Milwaukees	56	65	.466
St. Pauls	68	49	.581	Detroits	56	64	.462
Kansas City	68	50	.576	Ter'e Ha'te	51	67	.432
Minnea'polis	61	58	.512	Gr. Rapids	38	82	.316

Games Scheduled for Today.

Terre Hautes at Milwaukee.
Others may play postponed games.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 15.—The Millers pounded Gayle out of the box in the fifth, but Detroit had got a lead that could not be overcome. The score:

Minneapo's	1	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	—11	16	5
Detroits	0	0	5	2	3	0	0	1	1	*—12	11	7

Batteries—Fanning and Strauss; Gayle, Pears, and Twineham.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 15.—The Saints pounded Hughey hard in the first and got ahead, which won them the game. The score:

St. Paul	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—9	12	4
Terre Haute	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6	9	1

Batteries—Jones and Boyle, Hughey and Outcault.

CLOSE OF EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Springfield Finishes First, with Providence Second, and Wilkesbarre Third.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The Eastern League season closed with today's games. The pennant is won by the Springfield, Mass., club, with Providence, R. I., second, and Wilkesbarre, Pa., third. The standing of the clubs is as follows:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Springfield	78	37	.678	Buffalo	63	61	.508
Providence	74	44	.627	Scranton	44	71	.383
Wilkesbarre	68	49	.559	Rochester	48	83	.366
Syracuse	64	53	.547	Toronto	43	75	.364

FRANKLINS DEFEAT THE LAKE VIEWS

Home Run Hit by Parker Saves the Game for the Rivals.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Franklins	17	3	.850	Gar'en Citys	7	13	.350
Lake Views	12	8	.600	Rivals	6	14	.300

Franklins, 8; Lake Views, 1.

The Franklins defeated the Lake Views handily in a well-played game on the Northwest grounds yesterday. Both sides fielded well, but the batting was rather light. The Franklins started the run-getting in the second inning. The Lake Views earned their only run in the fifth. The race for the Brand gold medal was won by Hassett, Harkness second. The score:

Franklins.	R	B	P	A	E	Lake Views.	B	R	P	A	E
Ebert, ss.	1	1	1	1	0	Bangn't, cf.	1	3	2	0	0
Hayes, rf, 2b	0	0	0	1	0	Seng, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
O. Ortm'n, 3b	2	2	0	2	0	Johnson, 2b.	0	2	2	1	0
Getzein, 2b, rf	1	1	2	0	1	Harkness, c.	0	0	5	0	1
Bartell, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	A'rews, 1b, lf.	0	2	4	0	0
Hassett, cf.	1	0	1	1	0	Gubbins, 1b.	0	0	5	1	2
G. Ortman, p	0	1	0	3	0	Long, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Jasti, 1b.	1	0	8	0	0	Hollison, p.	0	1	0	2	1
Breen, c.	1	2	6	2	0	Hudson, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	8	21	10	1	Totals	1	8	21	10	4

Franklins	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	—8
Lake Views	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Franklins, 3; Lake Views, 1. Two-base hits—Bartel, Getzein. Sacrifice hits—Lake Views, 3; Franklins, 2. Stolen bases—Andrews, Ortman, Johnson [4]. Struck out—By Hollison, 5; by Ortman, 7. Wild pitches—Hollison, 2; Ortman, 1. Passed balls—Harkness, 1; Breen, 1. Umpire—Meinke.

Rivals, 7; Garden Citys, 6.

Parker's home run drive with Terry on base and two men out won the game for the Rivals yesterday. It was as stubborn a game as has been played on the South Park this season. The features were the fielding of Jurgeson and Traynor and the batting of Parker. The foot race was won by Connors. The score:

Rivals.	R	B	P	A	E	Garden C'ty.	R	B	P	A	E
Connors, 3b.	1	1	5	0	0	Traynor, 2b.	1	0	7	2	0
Terry, cf.	1	2	1	0	1	Harder, 1b-rf	1	0	5	0	1
Holmes, 1b.	2	2	10	0	1	O'Rourke, ss.	2	0	2	2	1
Parker, c.	2	2	9	3	0	Croft, c.	1	3	3	1	0
Middleton, ss	0	0	0	0	2	Hanrahoe, lf.	1	2	2	1	0
Litzinger, 2b	0	1	1	1	1	Schaefer, 3b.	0	1	0	4	1
She'bri'ge, rf	0	0	0	0	1	Purcell, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Jurgeson, p.	1	2	0	7	0	J. Bremner, p	0	0	0	2	1
Palmer, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Heim, rf-1b.	0	0	6	1	0
Totals	7	10	27	11	6	Totals	6	7	*26	13	4

Rivals	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	—7
Garden Citys	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	—6

*Two out when winning run was made.

Earned runs—Rivals, 3. Two-base hit—Jurgeson. Home run—Parker. Bases on balls—Garden Citys, 6. Struck out—Garden Citys, 5; Rivals, 2.

Double play—Schaefer-Traynor-Harder. Time of game—1:55. Umpire—Duggan.

Brands Defeat the Pabsts.

The Brand Brewing company defeated the Pabst Brewing company at the Northwest Park yesterday morning in a well-contested game by a score of 11 to 9. Manager Weiss of the Brands presented a strong team and it put up an excellent game. Normy Regitz captured everything which came into his territory. Meinke batted as he used to when with the old Detroit team, having no less than three two-baggers and a triple to his credit.

LAKE VIEW CYCLERS GOOD KICKERS.

Hope to Have the Best Team Among the Bicycling Elevens.

The Lake View Cycling club will enter probably the best team yet organized to compete against its sister clubs. The cycling fraternity has for past seasons witnessed only two cycling clubs engaged in the sport, Lake View and Illinois have been the only clubs fostering the sport; but with the increase of interest in football the large clubs have begun training. The Illinois club has been feeding a Lake View rooster for nearly a year which they captured, together with a magnificent game last Thanksgiving day. The Lake View boys have never fully recovered from the effects of the defeat and vow this year to return home with the rooster.

CAPT. S. R. BROWN.

The team has lost many of its best players. Jack Eckstrom, the crack right half, is playing on the Dartmouth eleven. Fletcher, who won fame as a great punter at full back, plays on the Rogers Park eleven. Knopf, the crack center, is on the A. C. C. team. To fill these men's places is a difficult task, but with fair practice success is hoped for.

Thirty men have reported for practice and it is thought a second eleven will be put in practice. The probable line-up will be:

Left end, W. F. Guht; left tackle, J. W. McElroy; left guard, John Hamburg; center, W. J. Parsons; quarterback, S. R. Brown; right guard, M. Quitsow; right tackle, W. H. Gross; right end, L. E. Palmer; right half, William Baynes; left half, A. Westcott; full back, George Koehler. Substitutes, L. W. Leonard, F. J. Wieland, W. W. Young, Sigmund Mayer, E. Mayer, S. Wassman, and G. W. Cook.

W. F. Guht is probably the most ambitious player on the team, a great ground gainer, a sure tackler, quick and game throughout. J. W. McElroy plays remarkable football. John Hamburg and W. Quitsow are points in the line which cannot be broken through. S. R. Brown is aggressive, quick to perceive an opening, and a good sprinter. He passes the ball with great accuracy. W. H. Gross is an old player and proves a strong help to the eleven. William Baynes is probably the best ground gainer on the eleven. A. Westcott is a good all-around player. George Koehler is probably the most accurate punter on the eleven and his quickness is remarkable.

STAGG'S MEN TO PLAY C. A. A. ELEVEN

First Real Contest of the Season to Occur Sept. 28.

The University of Chicago football team will play the Chicago Athletic club team Sept. 28. This will be the first real game for each team and will be watched with much interest by all football lovers in the West. The university team has demonstrated its undoubted ability to gain ground. The only question is, can its defense hold? The line is made up of experienced men with plenty of weight. Capt. Allen, Rullkoetter, Nott Flint, Phil Allen, and Williamson will make a line hard to equal in the West.

The ends are perhaps the weakest points on the team at present. Tooker and Lamay are on the hospital list, and Whitehead and Bowers are comparatively inexperienced. Roby will be back Wednesday, and either he or Flint will be tried at end. If McCaskell is back in time, or if Black recovers from his sprained arm, one of them may be put in at guard, letting Capt. Allen go to tackle and leaving both Roby and Flint for ends.

Ewing will probably be played at quarter. He prefers half back, but Prof. Stagg thinks he would be more valuable at quarter, although Clarke is rapidly becoming expert in that position. Herschberger will probably play full back, and Brown, Nichols, Ewing, or Coy half back.

Palatine's Kicking Season.

Palatine, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The football season here will be opened next Saturday with a game between the local team and the Englewood High School. The Palatine team is practicing hard under the direction of Capt. Smyser, an ex-Pennsylvania player who captained last year's team. The team has been considerably strengthened this year with heavier men. Smyser and Gibbs or Smith will play half back, and the rest of the team is composed of B. L. Smith, A. G. Sutherland, E. H. Dahms, G. Stroker, J. Williams, H. A. Rea, D. Putnam, J. Fink, W. Mundhenk, R. Lytle, and O. Engleking. Games have been arranged with the teams of the Elgin High School, North Division High School, and the English High and Manual Training School. These games will be watched with interest by the Cook County High School League, as the results will show the relative strength of these teams.

Illinois Cycling Footballers Practice.

The football team of the Illinois Cycling club lined up for the first time yesterday forenoon for practice. A number of candidates are on the field for the team and prospects are good for a successful season in the Interclub League, which is a prospective organization.

WILL NOT ADMIT THE EIDOLOSCOPE.

Vendig Denies It Is to Be Used at the Big Dallas Fight.

New York, Sept. 15.—There has been contention among the principals in the forthcoming Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight over the proceeds from side channels of revenue. Fitzsimmons has alleged there was a deal by which Corbett, Brady, and Vendig were to receive the proceeds of the eidoloscope privilege, and has threatened not to fight unless he was given a share. "Joe" Vendig of the Florida Athletic club said tonight: "In view of the fact the Florida Athletic club has offered Corbett and Fitzsimmons a purse of $41,000 to fight for the club feels if there are any privileges from which a profit will be reaped when the fight comes off at Dallas these belong to the club. I am not interested in the eidoloscope and it will not be permitted to be brought into the building the day of the fight."

THEY MAY MAKE A TEST CASE OF IT.

Ordinance Requiring Bicycles to Carry Lights Said to Be Class Legislation.

Numerous complaints have come in to Chief Consul Jacquish of the Illinois Division of the League of American Wheelmen concerning city ordinances regarding the use of lights after nightfall. While these ordinances are designed to protect both wheelmen and others who may be along the road, the claim is set up that it is class legislation and that carriages and other like vehicles should also be required to carry lights. As it involves a question of the right of the cities or corporations to make such ordinances a decision of the Supreme Court will be necessary to settle the matter, and it is likely a test case may be tried to decide it.

MOWBRAY IS SCORED.

CALLED A "BLATANT ANARCHIST" BY LABOR ASSEMBLY.

Hot Words Used and Denunciatory Resolutions Passed Concerning the Englishman Who Is to Be in Chicago Soon—Keir Hardie Comes in for Some of the Surplus Indignation — Stock-Yards Water Thefts and Schools in Pullman Are the Subjects of Attacks.

Mowbray, the Englishman who is coming to Chicago soon, and Keir Hardie, the Scotchman who has just left, were scored at a meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday. Mowbray was dubbed a "blatant Anarchist" and Hardie received little better treatment. The assembly did this after it had spent a good deal of time over the unsatisfactory report made by its Dunning Investigating committee, as told in another part of THE TRIBUNE. The alleged theft of water by Stock-Yard firms, Mr. Pullman's rentals for school-houses, a school-book deal, and the age limit set by the Civil Service Commission were some of the other things considered.

The Mowbray-Hardie resolution was to the effect the "blatant Anarchist" Mowbray had been imported to Chicago by the "Socialistic and Anarchistic" Labor Congress to give utterance to un-American and revolutionary harangues and that Hardie had just quit doing the same thing. The assembly wanted the American people to understand that no such men represented the trade union sentiment of the United States.

The resolution condemning the socialistic speakers was carried unanimously.

A committee was appointed to call on the State's-Attorney to ask him to call the attention of the grand jury to the alleged theft of water at the Union Stock-Yards. A resolution on the subject declared that it was a shameful fact that the great packing companies of the Union Stock-Yards had been robbing the city of thousands of dollars.

Attention was also paid to George M. Pullman in a resolution which read like this:

Report is current that thousands of dollars are paid to George M. Pullman every year as rental for school buildings. The extortions of said George M. Pullman are notorious. Be it resolved that the Committee on Public Institutions be instructed to ascertain the amount paid to said George M. Pullman and also the exact service rendered therefor.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the closing of a contract by the School Board with the Werner Publishing company for school-books. The Werner company is said to run an "unfair" establishment. Still another committee was named to see the members of the Civil Service Commission and to protest against the 45 year limit rule. A boycott against the Electric Park was urged because it was claimed the management employed non-union labor to the exclusion of all other.

A long communication from the Lincoln Park Board was read. It was in answer to a letter sent asking if men employed there were required to work more than eight hours a day. The answer said the men were paid by the hour, and during the spring and summer some of them worked ten hours. The Assembly declared the Lincoln Park Board was violating the State law. The matter will be taken up again in connection with the action of the other park boards which have not yet been heard from.

Thomas J. Elderkin was elected President of the Assembly for the rest of the unexpired term of M. R. Grady, whom press of other business caused to resign. James O'Connor was elected Vice-President. The following delegates were elected to attend the convention of the State Federation of Labor:

W. C. Pomeroy,	William Jones,
Thomas Priest,	J. J. Linehan,
Kate Bradley,	L. M. Hart,
John Deane,	Richard Powers,
W. J. Howard,	J. J. McGrath.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Boston, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The A. P. A. has established a State agency in Massachusetts for its insurance department, appointing E. H. Dunbar, State Secretary of the order, to take charge of that branch of its work.

It was expected when the New England Insurance Exchange met today, after its vacation of five weeks, there would be quite a display of pyrotechnic oratory over the controversy this body is having with the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, which makes the rates and rules for Boston and its suburbs, which territory is known as the "excepted district," while the exchange regulates these matters for the rest of New England, and is composed of the special agents of the insurance companies.

The fight is over vacancy permits. It appears that this rule of the exchange is violated by agents of Boston not only in writing Boston business, but that outside of the "excepted district" the rule violated provides for a charge for a vacancy permit, and many of the members of the exchange cannot see why if the rule is a good one for New England in general it is not a good one for Boston, nor why if other agents must observe it, Boston agents should not also conform. So the exchange was apparently on the point of abrogating the vacancy rule altogether, as a special committee had recommended, and as it had done with the unoccupancy rule for the same reason that the companies, however, which have been deriving a revenue from the operation of the rule do not want it rescinded, even though it is not enforced in Boston. They prefer a half-loaf to no bread, and have been quietly telling their representatives in the exchange to go slow in this matter.

The admonition was heeded today to such an extent that the oratory was suppressed and the whole matter referred back to the Special committee, with instructions to confer with committees of other bodies interested. The proper solution of the matter in the judgment of an ex-President of the exchange is to retain the rule and insist that the Boston board be instructed by the companies to comply with it in all the territory under the jurisdiction of the exchange.

Quite likely some such settlement will be the result.

* * *

Insurance company officials are considering a proposition for the holding of a meeting to formulate a model general code of insurance laws which would be suitable for adoption in all the States of the Union. It is proposed to call in conference various State Insurance Commissioners and to prepare a code against which no objection can be found by legislators. As it is at present nearly every State in the Union has laws which are different from neighboring States, which gives rise to much confusion. Insurance companies do not object to the passing of proper laws for the regulation of business, but they would prefer having laws practically the same in all the States in which business is transacted. One Insurance Commissioner will accept as assets what another Commissioner would throw out, and as a result different statements have to be made in almost every State where a company writes.

Insurance Notes.

Premiums collected in Boston from Jan. 1 to July 1 were $1,680,065, an increase of $43,610 over the corresponding period in 1894.

A company is being organized in New York to be known as the Consolidated Mutual Fire. There was formerly a company of that name in Chicago which has been out of existence for some time.

Supt. Hahn of the Ohio Insurance Department has turned into the State Treasury $8,914 which he received as fees from insurance companies during the three months ending Aug. 15.

Excessive Spanish Taxes.

Spain has some remarkable ideas on taxation even at home. The Spaniard pays $5 on a horse and 30 cents on a sheep, and finds his tax largely increased if he irrigates his land. In some of the Pacific States it would take two horses and a pony to pay the tax on one Spanish horse.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Wash us with Pearline!

"That's all we ask. Save us from that dreadful rubbing—It's wearing us out!

"We want Pearline—the original washing-compound—the one that has proved that it can't hurt us—Pearline! Don't experiment on us with imitations! We'd rather be rubbed to pieces than eaten up."

Millions NOW USE Pearline

HOW TO GET STRENGTH

BLOOD GIVES STRENGTH.

Kidneys Filter the Blood and Take Out Poisonous Matter Which Weakens the System—Blood and Kidney Troubles Related—How They May Be Got Rid Of.

Blood is the strength of the body.

It makes flesh and muscle. It gets nourishment from the stomach and bowels and distributes it where needed.

It drains away all the worn out matter.

Every movement we make wears out some of our tissue or flesh. This worn-out matter is carried away by the blood.

The blood which contains it is poisonous, because the dead tissue is poisonous.

So it goes to the kidneys to be purified.

The kidneys are simply blood filters.

They filter out the bad matter from the blood and expel it from the body. They leave the good matter in.

The purified blood goes on and builds up the body.

But there comes a time when the kidneys don't do their duty.

Water filters need cleaning now and then. So do blood filters.

When your kidneys are overworked they fall sick. When they are sick they can't filter your blood.

When your blood is not pure there is no knowing what disease you may suffer from.

Unfiltered blood makes Sores, Pimples, Blotches, causes Headache, Dizziness, Neuralgia, Loss of Ambition, Tiredness in the Bones and Muscles, Pains in the Joints and Muscles, Pale Sickly Complexion, Depression of Spirits, and such well known diseases as Rheumatism, Gout, Anæmia, Hysteria, etc.

To cure them all you have to do is to filter your blood.

The kidneys will do it if you will cure them.

You can cure them with Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills will also cure such kidney troubles as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Nephritis, etc.

These kidney troubles are also caused by impure blood.

First the kidneys refuse to work, then the impure blood poisons the system, and with it the kidneys themselves.

Many people make the mistake of supposing the stomach can purify the blood.

It can't.

Only the kidneys can do it.

That is what they are there for.

So that ordinary "blood purifiers" are a mistake.

A kidney medicine is what should be taken.

And then, only a kidney medicine that has the proper action on the kidneys, such as Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

Asparagus is the only plant which has just the right medicinal action on the kidneys to cure them when overworked and tone them up, so that they commence again to purify the blood.

Asparagus cures the sick kidneys and acts naturally as a gentle tonic and regulator.

It is the principal ingredient, made by a special process, in Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills is the only remedy which contains this especially prepared Asparagus.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills will cure when other prescriptions and medicines will not even relieve.

They are for sale at all druggists for 50 cents per box, or will be sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price.

Valuable pamphlet "*A Filter for Your Blood*," mailed free on request. Hobb's Medicine Co., Chicago or San Francisco.

DR. HOBB'S Sparagus Kidney Pills

Make Your Feet Glad.

Foot-gladness comes from foot-ease. Make your feet glad by wearing

Selz Royal Blue $4 Shoes

Comfortable, stylish and durable.

SOLD BY STREETER, 134 State St., 68-70 Madison St.

DEAD EASY!

During SEPTEMBER only we offer you Special Lot $50 and $60 DIAMONDS.

$10 cash, $5 per month. This sale cannot be duplicated.

GEO. E. MARSHALL, ...IMPORTER....
Columbus Memorial Building. 103 State-st.

RAMBLER

$100—BICYCLES—$100
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 35 Madison-st.

A CYCLING MAP OF WISCONSIN.
PAPER COVER, 50 CENTS.
Rand, McNally & Co., 166 Adams-st., Chicago.
Also Chicago and vicinity, same price.

"BALL BEARING" Bicycle Shoes For Men & Ladies
Equipped with Pratt Lace Fastener. All widths.
CYCLE SHOE CO., 14 Jackson-st., Leland Hotel
C. H. FARGO & CO., Mfrs.

STUDEBAKER CARRIAGES and HARNESS
Summer Carriages at greatly reduced prices.
STUDEBAKER BROTHERS MFG. CO.
Michigan-av. & Congress.

BOTH WEAR THE BLUE

YALE ATHLETES THAT WILL COMPETE AGAINST CAMBRIDGE.

Crack College Amateurs That Will Contest for Honors with the Pick of England's University Men—Events Conceded to Each Team, Barring Accidents—How Trainer Murphy Figures Out the Results—With Four Each as Certain the Three Doubtful Ones May Decide.

The eyes of college men throughout the country as well as the lovers of athletics generally are now turned toward the East, where before long the championship meet between the pick of the English athletes known as the London Athletic club team and the cracks of the New York Athletic club will take place, and also the international games in which the muscle and brawn of old Yale will be pitted against that of Cambridge. The crack athletes of these two colleges will come together on Manhattan Field Oct. 5, and their meeting promises to mark a red-letter day in the history of college athletics and may serve to open up a series of international college meets that

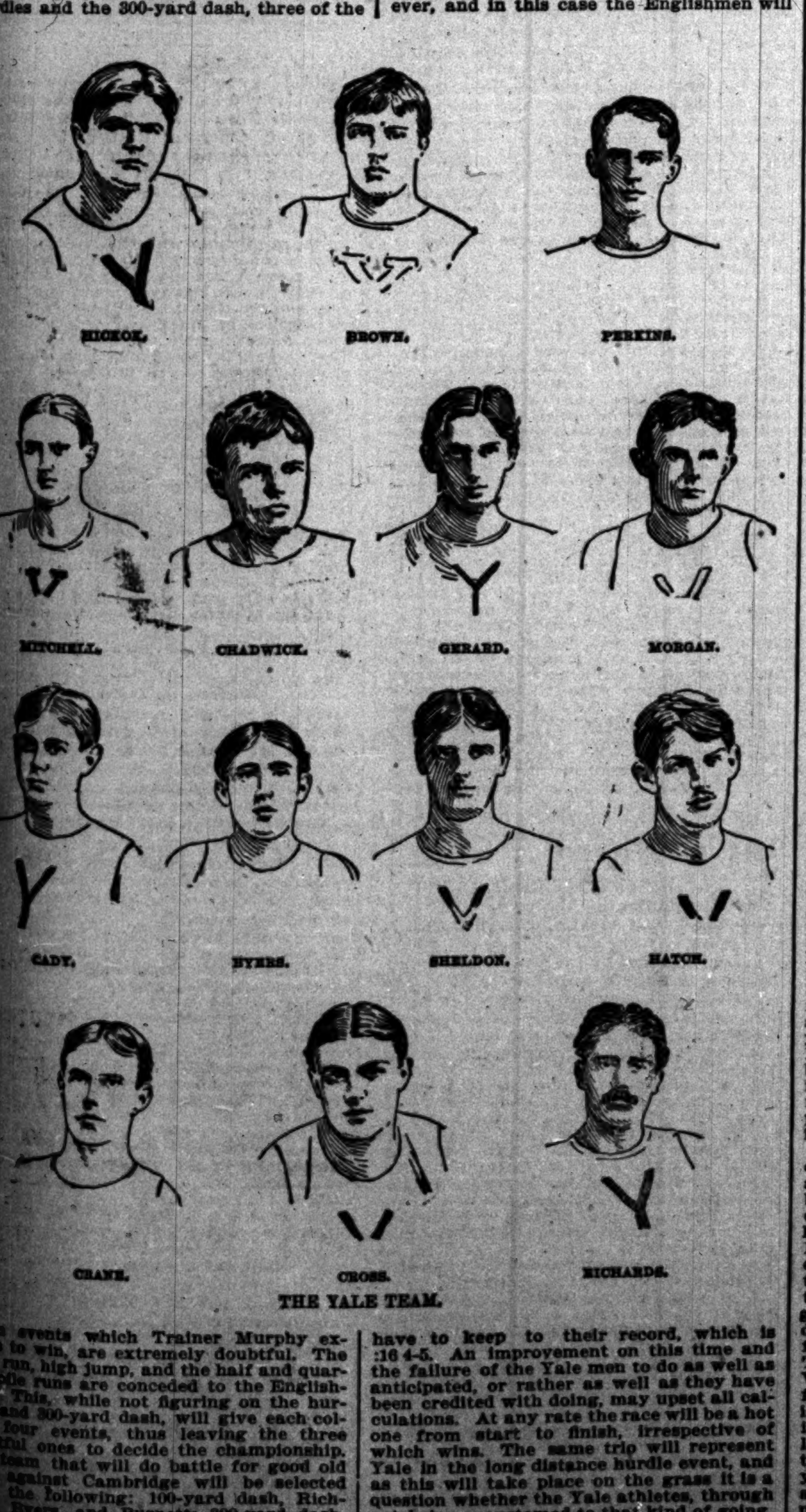
1—W. M. Fletcher. 2—G. Gomer Williams. 3—C. H. Lewin. 4—H. J. Davenport. 5—L. E. Pilkington. 6—E. J. Watson. 7—A. B. Johnston. 8—W. Mendelson. 9—W. C. Lutyens. 10—E. H. Wilding. 11—H. S. Horan. 12—F. M. Jennings. 13—W. Fitzherbert.

THE CAMBRIDGE TEAM.

shall take place annually. Since the representatives of the English college arrived in this country everything has been done to make them as comfortable as possible. The Yale grounds and gymnasium have been given up to their use, the Yale men having consented to train elsewhere in order that the visitors might be given the best possible chance to get themselves into first-class condition for the trials of strength and skill that lie before them. The Cambridge athletes fell into a neat and cozy club-house and gymnasium, and have as fine a field and cinder track to work on as can be found in any country. The Yale boys will condition themselves on Traverse Island, New York, and while the surroundings are strange to them, the fact that the New York Athletic club teams are at work there will have a tendency to make them feel as much at home as they were on their own grounds. Society, which, in fact, means everybody in upper-tendom in the East, will be out in force to witness the games. Arrangements have been made by the Yale management for seating accommodations for 20,000 people, and if more is desired, which will be probable, another grand stand will be erected at short notice. International athletic meetings do not come every year—a fact the managers are perfectly aware of.

What Michael Murphy Figures On.

What the outcome of the meet will be is difficult to predict, but Michael C. Murphy, who is training both the Yale and New York Athletic club teams, figures that Yale's in good shape and ought to win seven firsts. These will be the 100 and 300 yard dashes, the running broad jump, the hammer throw, the shot put, and two hurdle races. The hurdles and the 300-yard dash, three of the



HICKOK. BROWN. PERKINS. MITCHELL. CHADWICK. GERARD. MORGAN. CADY. BYERS. SHELDON. HATCH. CRANE. CROSS. RICHARDS.

THE YALE TEAM.

seven events which Trainer Murphy expects to win, are extremely doubtful. The mile run, high jump, and the half and quarter mile runs are conceded to the Englishmen. This, while not figuring on the hurdles and 300-yard dash, will give each college four events, thus leaving the three doubtful ones to decide the championship. The team that will do battle for good old Yale against Cambridge will be selected from the following: 100-yard dash, Richards, Byers, and Burnett; 300-yard dash, Richards, Burnett, and Gerard; quarter-mile run, Chubb, Jordan, Gerard, and possibly Sanford; half-mile run, Crane and probably Woodhull; mile run, Morgan and possibly Wadhams; 120 yard-hurdles, Cady, Hatch, and Perkins, and the same for the grass hurdles; high jump, Sheldon and Thompson; broad jump, Sheldon and Mitchell; throwing the hammer, Hickok, Cross, and possibly Chadwick; putting the shot, Hickok and Brown. All these men were members of the Yale athletic team last spring, with the exception of Sanford, who was ineligible owing to his being behind in his studies. Sanford is a good quarter-miler and represented Yale in England last year. Of the sprinters mentioned above Trainer Murphy undoubtedly places more confidence in Richards than he does in the other two. The latter is without doubt the fastest sprinter in any of the Eastern colleges. He can surely do the hundred in 10 flat, which is certainly a fifth better than Byers or Burnett.

Will Look to Richards in the Short Dashes.

For the short distance and also the 300-yard dash Yale will be compelled to look to Richards to uphold the honor of its college. The latter has covered the long distance sprint in :31⅕, which is a shade faster than Fitzherbert, the English champion, has been credited with. The difference between them, however, is so slight that it is a toss-up as to which will win. Chubb and Sanford, who will undoubtedly face the starter in the quarter-mile run, are considered fast, but hardly speedy enough for Fitzherbert, if previous records count for anything. The Yale representatives can cover the distance in about fifty seconds, which is at least one second slower than Fitzherbert's time. This event, however, was conceded to the Englishman, and should Yale, by some unforeseen circumstances, win it it will be a big surprise to Trainer Murphy, and the college students in particular. Neither Chubb nor Sanford, however, expects to cut his previous figures for the distance, but will be on edge to do so if possible. On form or previous records Cambridge ought to score a win in the half-mile run. The men selected to contest against the English team in this event will be Woodhull or Crane, while Horan will toe the mark for Cambridge. The best time credited to the Yale men for the distance is 1:59, hardly fast enough to win, as Horan can do the 880 yards at least two seconds faster. The quarter and half mile events are therefore conceded to the visitors. Probably the most one-sided track event—that is, on form—will be the mile race. Morgan, the Yale champion, will meet the Cambridge crack, Lutyens. Morgan, while considered a flyer among the Eastern colleges, can, if fully forced to extend himself, cover the distance in about 4:25, but hardly less. This a few years ago was fast enough to beat almost anybody, but in these days of speedy milers the time will hardly do.

Morgan May Possibly Outdo Himself.

The Yale man may outdo himself, as did Conneff recently, but he will have to travel faster than ever before to hold the Englishman anywhere near safe, as the latter is credited with doing the mile in 4:19. In the short distance hurdle event Yale's chances of winning are rosy. In it Yale will have Cady, Hatch, or Perkins, all first-class timber toppers and each capable of touching the sixteen seconds notch. If they can hit that mark, of which Trainer Murphy has no fear, the event is as good as won for the Americans. There is always a proviso, however, and in this case the Englishmen will have to keep to their record, which is :16 4-5. An improvement on this time and the failure of the Yale men to do as well as anticipated, or rather as well as they have been credited with doing, may upset all calculations. At any rate the race will be a hot one from start to finish, irrespective of which wins. The same trio will represent Yale in the long distance hurdle event, and as this will take place on the grass it is a question whether the Yale athletes, through not being accustomed to that kind of going, can compete with the Britishers. While the time on the cinder path, on which the Americans have been contesting all their lives, is a fifth of a second faster than that on the grass path, the difference in the time is barely enough to make up the difference in the conditions of the going.

With fully three weeks' time to condition themselves and accustomed to traveling over the grass the Yale men will undoubtedly make a better showing than is expected. Yale experienced no difficulty in defeating the Englishmen on their own soil in the weight events last year and should do it again.

Two men will enter from each team for each event, but Yale's sole reliance in the weights will be Hickok. This young athlete easily won the events in England, and unless the Britishers have improved considerably Hickok should win again. The latter can throw the hammer 135 feet and if pushed to the extreme can press that a bit.

This is at least from eight to ten feet further than the Englishman can throw, so it will readily be seen that the Cambridge men will be compelled to outdo themselves to carry off the hammer event. Hickok has the shot-put event at his mercy also. He has time and again dropped it at the 44-foot mark, which is at least four feet farther than any English college athlete is credited with. In the running broad jump Yale will be represented by Capt. Sheldon and Mitchell. The former won that event in England last year by getting over 23 feet of ground. Sheldon is a hard worker and can be depended upon to be in the pink of condition. Mitchell hardly classes with Sheldon, but will enter in case of an accident to Sheldon. If Capt. Sheldon can do as well this year as he did last year and the Cambridge champion no better than he did this spring the broad jump event will go to America. The distance covered in the Cambridge-Oxford games this spring was 22 feet 5 inches, seven inches less than Sheldon's distance, therefore on records the Yale Captain has the best chance. Sheldon and Thompson will undoubtedly be the contestants against Cambridge in the running high jump. They are both in good form and have repeatedly cleared the bar at 5 feet 10 inches. This, however, is hardly considered high enough for the Englishmen, who, it is said, can get closer to the six-foot notch than can the Americans. Each team will enter two men in each event. There will then be one heat in each race, four contestants competing. Only first places count, and the winner of six firsts takes the international college championship.

IS A GALAXY OF ENGLISH ATHLETES.

London Athletic Club's "Big Four" and What It Has Done.

Never before has such a galaxy of stars appeared in the firmament of English athletics as in the present year. Single champions have from time to time appeared, but this year discovers at least four of the greatest English amateur athletes who ever donned the pumps. The "big four" are Bradley, Downer, Breden, and Bacon. C. A. Bradley is a typical Englishman, standing almost 6 feet high and weighing, when in the pink of condition, 166 pounds. He has an enormously broad chest and looks altogether too stout for a champion sprinter, but otherwise he is a splendid specimen of an athlete and a handsome fellow to boot. He has now been English amateur champion at 100 yards for four years, and during that period has never been beaten in a scratch race. He has two younger brothers who promise well, but in the meantime their big brother can give them a long start and a big beating. It was in 1893 Downer and Bradley first met on anything like level terms. It was during the annual sports of the Celtic Football club, and their enormous field capable of holding 50,000 spectators was packed with a swaying, sweltering crowd.

The feature of the day was a special 100 yards dash with a limited handicap. Bradley was scratch; Max Wittenberg was off one yard, and Downer off three yards. All these won their heats and the final promised to be a great race. As the men stood on their marks the excitement was intense. "Get on your marks," said the starter. "Get ready." About one-fifth of a second before the crack of the pistol Bradley was off and catching all his men in the first fifty yards he won with consumate ease. Then the pent up excitement of the crowd vented itself in one long dolorous groan such as is heard only on the Derby course when a rank outsider rolls home to the dismay of the backer and the delight of the bookie. Bradley of course was annoyed at the affair and rightly charged the starter. The starter retaliated by suggesting Bradley had tried to "beat the pistol," and outside the dressing-room the crowd raved itself hoarse with indignation that the little Scottish champion, Downer, should have been so trickily rushed. In the end, however, Bradley magnanimously offered to run over again, and in the run-off little Downer won by three inches, Bradley second, and Wittenberg a foot behind.

Bradley gets away very quick, starting on his hands. He does not seem to gain much in the first fifty yards, but he comes away with a terrific rush in the last thirty yards. This rush has won him many a handicap when he seemed hopelessly out of it. Bradley does not follow any business, but simply trains, and this fact has brought him more than once into trouble with the A. A. A. Bradley has a slight stoop but otherwise his physique is splendid, and it was of such that Tennyson wrote: "He might have sat for Hercules, so muscular he spread, so broad of breast."

In striking contrast to Bradley is Downer, the Scottish champion, who stands 5 feet 6 inches, and weighs 138 pounds. About four years ago Downer was running off the ten yard mark in the 100 yards, and did not win at that. He was then a member of the Rangers Football club, Glasgow. Thereafter he went to Edinburg to study medicine, where he improved so fast that in 1893 he won the 100 yards, the 220 yards, and the quarter mile Scottish championships in one afternoon. This he has repeated in 1894 and 1895, and today he is acknowledged the fastest sprinter that Scotland has ever produced. As late as last year Bradley was conceding Downer three and one-half yards in the 100, so Downer must have come at least three yards this summer to start on level terms with Bradley, as he is now doing. In fact, at the Stoke Sports this year in England Downer and Bradley ran off three consecutive dead heats from scratch in which the judges found it impossible to separate them. Downer also was taken severely to task last year by the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association for accepting expenses from a sports-holding club. The charge was fully proved by Don C. Brown, the President, and Downer was suspended for one year, but so great was his popularity he was reinstated. It can be readily understood a medical student can hardly afford to go round the circuit on small means, and the temptation to err in this respect is great. English sportsmen are much given to sneering at the corruption in American athletics, but American athletes can show a much cleaner record than their English confrères.

It is difficult to form an exact estimate of the relative pace developed by the two English sprinters. It is possible Bradley has gone back a little and Downer has come on. Bradley on his best form can do ten seconds dead, and he has been known to better this by one-half to three-quarters of a yard, but his normal time is 10 1-5 seconds. Downer, on the other hand, is a 10¼ man, but he is somewhat of an in-and-outer, and not so consistent as Bradley. He has, however, a big heart, and finishes game.

A match between Downer and Bredin at the West of Scotland's royal wedding sports, of which club both Bredin and Downer are members, was notable. The distance was 300 yards, a shade too long for Downer and rather short for Bredin, whose best distances are from the quarter to the half mile. Bredin is a handsome fellow of colossal proportions, and the sight of the long Englishman and the tiny Scotchman as they faced the starter was ludicrous in the extreme. At the crack of the pistol Downer jumped off and gained two yards, and though Bredin pushed him hard he was never headed, and won with a yard to spare. It was sheer pluck, and Downer himself remarked that he literally "won on his heart." Bredin was born in the West Indies, and is now a tea-planter in Ceylon. He has broken all English records from 440 yards to 880 yards, and has done the half mile in 1:52. His style of running is the easiest imaginable, and it is only when one sees him mowing down cracks that one conceives the terrific rate at which he is traveling. It is a pity business has prevented him from joining the English party to this country.

The last of this illustrious quartet is Bacon, the British champion miler. Bacon is a private in the British regulars and a member of the Selford Harriers, and it was in cross-country running that his talent for long-distance work first manifested itself. Bacon is long and sparely built, with spindle shanks that utterly belie the stamina they possess. He showed without doubt that he is the fastest miler amateur England had ever seen when last year he reduced the English record, which had stood for many a long year at 4:18 3-5, to 4:18 1-5. This former record was held by the famous W. G. George, who afterwards turned professional and reeled off a mile in 4:12, which is still world's record for that distance. There is a probability of Bacon joining the party later in the season, but if not the English team has a splendid second string in Lutyens, the 'varsity miler, who has done 4:21 and is still a mere boy of 19. It is unfortunate American runners do not cultivate the longer distances more than they do. This gives the foreigners who compete here a material advantage. It would be preferable to have one good man at each distance than to have four crack sprinters.

TALK OF THE SPORTS.

ST. LOUIS TRACK MANAGERS FOLLOWING CHICAGO'S EXAMPLE.

Continuous Racing in the Mound City Likely to Kill the Sport There as It Has Here—Roby Race Track People Make What Looks to Be Another Foolish Move in Trying to Evade the Law—Corbett's Actions a Puzzle to the Sports—Other Gossip.

Men that manage race tracks in this country seem as a rule to profit very little by the experience of others. One does not need to go any farther than St. Louis to prove the truth of this assertion. With the fate of the racing game at Chicago staring them in the face St. Louis is just now overdoing the racing in a manner that is as sure to cause a reaction against the sport as the night is to follow the day, and that right speedily. It was owing to the fact that racing was made continuous here that caused its downfall and resulted in its entire abolition. Not content with a moderate amount of moneymaking attempts were made to race at all times, at all seasons, and under all circumstances, and as a result the natural reaction came and the fiat went forth that there should be no racing that was attended by betting, and as without betting the race tracks could not exist this practically meant that there should be no racing at all. As a result of this hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of race track property in this city stands idle, and the weeds and grass are growing rank where the footsteps of the flying thoroughbreds once woke the echoes. Washington Park, that has for over ten years been the pride of Western race-goers, has had its gates closed all season, with the brief exception of the week given up to a trotting meeting that did not pay its expenses. When its management nearly a year ago decided not to attempt to race under the then existing conditions, it did a wise thing, and it would have been far better had Harlem and Hawthorne followed its example and not attempted to kick against the pricks. It would seem now almost a certainty that Chicago will not have any more racing next season than it has had this, indeed not so much, for the track that would attempt to race as the law now stands would be foolish indeed. In Missouri there is a pool law, and one that is as favorable to racing as any in the country. Of this law the tracks at St. Louis are now taking advantage, and their managers are indeed making hay while the sun shines. By and by the reaction there will come, the people in the Mound City will rise in their might and put the sun and in other words a bill will be passed in Missouri, and will, to say the least of it, put some restrictions on the racing game and perhaps do away with it altogether. Racing at the Fair Grounds track has now been carried on since early in the spring, and according to the latest advices from there it will be continued until Oct. 1, after which time Fred Foster will take up the running on his new half mile track and continue it indefinitely. In addition to this there is some talk of reopening the tracks at Madison and East St. Louis. Both of these are in Illinois, however, and the same law that closes the tracks here will close them and keep them closed if the local authorities should so will. The electric light track is another institution that has been running in the Mound City since early spring with no apparent signs of a let up. Thus, as a matter of fact, racing is being carried on night and day in St. Louis and the natural result of this grab-all policy can easily be foreseen. St. Louis race track managers would do well to profit by the lesson given managers here and not continue to ride a willing horse to death.

***

The announcement has gone forth that the Roby race track will again open its gates to the public Tuesday next for a fifteen days' meeting. The men in charge seem to be confident there will be no interference on the part of the Indiana authorities and that things will go on swimmingly in spite of the recent declaration made by Judge Gillette that the injunction issued against the track by him July 15 was still in force. It is possible, nay, even probable, that the track will open as advertised, but how it can expect to remain open long under the circumstances is something beyond my comprehension. The fact that the track itself has changed hands cuts, to my mind, no figure. The men who have now leased it knew that the injunction was in force when they did so and consequently are not deserving of any sympathy in the matter. That they will get no help from the Supreme Court this season is a certainty, as no decision in the case of the appeal taken by the old association will be rendered before November. This apparently leaves the matter in Judge Gillette's hands, and if he has made up his mind to keep the track closed it is better than an even money wager that he will do so. These continual trials to evade the spirit of the law do the turf no end of harm. In fact such actions only serve to fan the fires of opposition and intensify the bitter feeling that now exists in certain quarters against the sport. If the officials at Roby are resolved to appear before Judge Gillette within three days after the racing there begins for contempt of court, then I shall miss my guess. Even should the racing there be allowed to go on, and I have not the slightest idea that it will be the fields for the first few days at least are sure to be small and of inferior quality. Horse-owners, as a rule, even those who make Chicago their home, while they would undoubtedly prefer to race here rather than elsewhere, will naturally hesitate to leave the places at which they are now racing, and where they are certain that they will not be interfered with in any way. They have gone to the expense of bringing their stables here only to be driven away too often to take risks and will want to be assured of non-interference before shipping on their stables. Should the racing go on for five or six days then they will ship, and not before, but should there be interference then they will remain where they are until the new tracks now being built by Messrs. Hankins, Burke, and Brenock in the Hoosier State are completed. It is now expected that one of these tracks will be in readiness for racing by Oct. 2, and that the other will be ready for business when the fifteen days' time limit for a meeting allowed by the Indiana law is over. This will allow of thirty days of racing over the State line this season and seems to be about the only ray of sunshine that has penetrated through the darkness, so far as the sports here are concerned. The St. Louis Fair Grounds will have closed its gates by that time, the meeting at Oakley will be over, and as a result there will be plenty of high-class horses with which to carry on the sport. Furthermore, these tracks will be running under the law's protection and not in defiance of it, so that the horsemen will have nothing to fear.

***

Whether or not the championship battle between "Pompadour Jim" and "Redheaded Bob" is to be decided on the soil of the Lone Star State has not yet been definitely decided, though it is quite likely to be within the next four days. Even should it be allowed by law, however, and the friends of Dan Stewart are very confident that the law as it now exists is in their favor, it is still an open question as to whether these two men will meet in the ring or not. For a man who is matched to fight the battle of his life Corbett is just now acting in a very strange manner. He has been going to begin active training every day for a fortnight past, but as yet has not done so, and is spending his time junketing about the country and playing an occasional game of baseball. Many good judges who have seen Corbett recently express the opinion that Corbett is by no means as good a man now as he was a year ago, and in spite of all denials it begins to look as though the champion had begun traveling the pace that kills. "Parson" Davies is quoted as saying that Corbett does not seem to have the life and energy which he formerly possessed and that his eyes were dull and listless. "Al Smith and several others know that Corbett is not fit to fight," a well-known Eastern sporting man is quoted as saying, "and that he will not be. Smith's recent offer to bet $5,000 that the fight would not come off shows conclusively that he knows more than he will publicly admit." Some of Fitzsimmons' friends state that even he is becoming afraid that he will not get a chance at Corbett. These reports must have some foundation, and unless Corbett settles down to active training pretty soon the general public will come to the same conclusion that I arrived at some time ago—viz.: that Corbett has no intention of entering the ring with the Kangaroo providing that he can avoid the issue. Jake Kilrain is quoted as saying: "The fight won't come off in Texas. That is out of the question, and I believe it will be pulled off in New Orleans. I know of no better place to have it. As to the chances of the fight I am not betting. I would not dare to. 'Fitz' is deucedly lucky, and although Corbett has the reach, height, and quickness, yet he has been living wildly and Fitz has not. This will tell in Fitzsimmons' favor. Then Corbett has a nasty temper, and his hotel squabble with 'Fitz' has hurt his betting value greatly. His temper may run away from him in the ring and give 'Fitz' a chance, as Corbett hates him and may try to take it out of him. I would not dare bet on either of them, and lots of others feel as I do." Col. Bob Lynn, a well-known sporting man of Cincinnati, is quoted as saying: "Many sporting men are so impressed with the closeness of the coming battle that they dare not venture a prediction as to the result." This would indicate that there is a growing sentiment in Fitzsimmons' favor, as but a few weeks ago Corbett was thought to have a cinch, and his admirers looked upon Fitzsimmons as a fool for ever having made the match. Evidently Corbett's friends have learned something that has caused them to lose confidence, and even "Gentleman Jack" himself seems to realize that he has no easy task before him and to be looking for a chance to crawfish.

***

There is one thing certain, and that is that if the big fistic carnival that has been planned does take place at Dallas the Chicago delegation will be at the ringside in force. In addition to the train that has been chartered by Messrs. Carroll and Kennedy, as mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, there will be two others, one over the Wabash and St. Louis and San Francisco railroads under charge of Vere R. Davis and one over the Illinois Central and Missouri, Kansas and Texas under the management of Malachy Hogan and Patsey Fallon, both of whom are well and favorably known in sporting circles. This latter train will be made up entirely of Pullman coaches, and passengers making the trip will be allowed the use of their berths in Dallas free of charge. Messrs. Hogan and Fallon have secured 200 of the choicest $20 seats for the big mill and the order for this ticket is printed on the same slip as the railroad coupons. The Corbett-Fitzsimmons special, as the train is called, is sure to carry a crowd, and the boys will see to it that their patrons are well looked after. By the way, if a list of the men who are going to Dallas for the purpose of seeing the carnival could be published what a surprise it would be to that class of people who imagine that only roughs and toughs attend a glove contest. In the last ten days I have heard Board of Trade men, lawyers, doctors, and business-men of all kinds declare that important business would require their attention in Dallas on or about Oct. 31. Many of them will not come right out and declare that they are going there for the purpose of witnessing the big mill, but it requires no great stretch of the imagination to settle the nature of their "business" there at that particular time.

***

Racing Form, the little paper that suspended publication a short time ago and just after the shut-down at Harlem, will, it is announced, make its reappearance Tuesday next, and I for one am glad of it as will be a host of people who make racing a study and who follow the doings of the horses at the various tracks as closely as a Board of Trade man does the fluctuations of the wheat market. In catering to the lovers of turf sports Racing Form has been a decided success, and for the sake of its publisher it is to be hoped that it may yet be a financial one. There is more labor in getting out such a paper than the most of people realize. It must be utterly reliable in every way, and that necessitates no end of labor and expense. It is pretty certain to receive a warm welcome when it again makes its appearance, as those who read it in former days now know the miss of it.

***

There is hardly a turfman in the country that will not regret the death of Enquirer, whose sons and daughters have for so many years added to the glory of Belle Meade, the premier stock farm of the blue grass regions of Tennessee. I well remember the last time that old Uncle Bob led him out for my inspection. He was then well along in years, as was shown by his sway back, though his eyes were still bright and his coat like satin. To my notion the best race horse that Enquirer ever sired, with the possible exceptions of Inspector B. and McWhirter, was Egmont, who when just right was a whirlwind. Enquirer had outlived the days of his usefulness, but his sons and daughters will serve to keep his memory green for many years to come.

HYDER ALI.

COLORED CYCLERS TO FORM A LEAGUE

Its Objects and Organization on the Lines of the L. A. W.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15—[Special.]—By their action in drawing the color line the League of American Wheelmen has fostered the formation of another national cycling association, the membership of which will be confined to colored riders of the silent steed. Not only have the colored riders increased their numbers in this city during the last year, but all over the country the same report is made, and for some time past plans have been formulating looking to the organization of a national association. Assistance and coöperation have been received from riders in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, the principal mover in the matter being E. S. Lacy of this city. According to the plans of the new organization, which includes only colored riders, the objects sought to be accomplished will be the promotion of cycling and the improvement of the roads of the United States, practically the same purposes which actuate the League of American Wheelmen. There are upwards of 500 colored wheelmen in this city, and it is said two-thirds of them will be enrolled under the banner of the new association. At present there are two colored wheeling clubs here, the Ideal and Capital League Wheelmen, the membership being about fifty each. In New York the organization of the proposed national association will be fostered by employés of the postoffice, who have been put in charge of the movement, and this is also true at Baltimore and Richmond.

FIFTH HEAT FOR THE PLAUTZ TROPHY

Columbia Wheelmen Will Now Prepare for the Final Struggle.

The fifth heat of the Plautz cup series of road races held by the Columbia Wheelmen took place yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. This is the last of the preliminary heats, and the final will be held two weeks from yesterday and will be a ten-mile race.

The summaries:

	Handicap.	Time.
K. H. Geist	3:00	16:00
O. R. Mauteufel	2:00	15:08
A. R. March	1:45	14:53
H. F. Schultz	1:15	14:24
J. Johanson	2:15	15:30
A. Van Aken	2:30	15:47
J. E. Hurtubise	Scratch	14:13
W. T. Oake	2:00	16:20
P. H. Peterson	2:15	16:37
B. S. Kalven	3:00	18:33

The Viking Cycling club ten-mile road race was held yesterday morning. H. Strothotte, with a 2:30 handicap, won the race. The summaries:

	Handicap.	Time.
H. Strothotte	2:30	27:40
A. Monson	1:30	27:04
O. Stenstrom	3:00	28:50
H. Hanson	Scratch	25:55
H. Tronvig	2:30	28:33
C. Wiger	3:00	29:10
J. Tronvig	1:30	28:28
J. Hanson	4:00	31:04
J. Pretorious	5:00	32:33
O. Peterson	Scratch	27:38
J. Martensen	5:00	33:12

Mrs. C. W. Rafsnyder of the Women's Auxiliary of the Chicago Cycling club was paced over the Waukegan course by H. A. Stowell and C. W. Rafsnyder in 8:34. The run was made in fast time considering that the last four miles were ridden in a rainstorm and over muddy roads.

The second annual road race of the Scout Cycling club was held yesterday morning over the Garfield Park loop. William Hoeft, the winner of the Keats cup of the Æolus Cycling club, with a penalty of thirty seconds, took the time prize and F. Weidner, the limit man, won first place.

C. Arnold Westcott was unsuccessful in his trial for the century record over the Wheeling-Waukegan course yesterday. He rode as far as Waukegan, a distance of fifty and one-half miles, under the five-hour schedule by fifteen minutes. At Waukegan a heavy rain began falling, which effectually stopped any further trial, as the roads became so heavy fast riding was impossible.

Saturday night will be held the opening of the new branch house of the Fowler Manufacturing company, Ashland and Warren avenues, at which prizes will be awarded to the cycling clubs turning out the most men, and for general appearance, and numerous minor competitions. The project has received the indorsement of the Associated Cycling Clubs, and a program consisting of vocal and instrumental numbers has been arranged for the occasion.

LITTLE TO FIGHT FOR

REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADERS, HOWEVER, CONTINUE TO WRANGLE.

Prominent Men Will Endeavor to Bring About Peace in the Interest of the Party and Public Good—Executive Committee to Meet Tomorrow to Pass on Credentials of Newly Elected Members—Democrats Will Have Some Rare Fighting at the Primaries.

There is so little at stake so far as the control of the organization this fall is concerned that many people are wondering why each of the two wings of the Republican party of this county is so anxious to get a majority of the county committee. Prominent men who care little about who has the offices, but who are much interested in politics because they believe the success of the party next year means better business and good times, are doing what they can to get the local leaders to drop their controversy. It is believed if the questions at issue were dropped now an amicable adjustment of affairs could be brought about by next spring.

The Executive committee will meet Tuesday morning and pass upon the credentials of such committeemen as will have been elected since Saturday and reported to the Secretary of the County committee. Several of the ward clubs which have elected new committeemen have not reported them to the Secretary for the reason they question the right of the Executive committee to pass upon them, and they know that if the credentials are sent to Mr. Van Cleave he will report them to the Executive committee. The new committeemen in sympathy with the City Hall wing will not present their credentials until Tuesday afternoon, when the full committee meets.

There is no question as to Lloyd J. Smith being the Chairman of the County committee, and when the Executive committee makes its report the City Hall people will oppose its adoption. The contest will come first on the membership of the committee, and each side will try to seat its own representatives. The City Hall people have the Chairman and the county wing has the Secretary. Charles Andrews has been elected to succeed David McDonald in the Twenty-first Ward, and M. A. Garrett has been elected by one wing and C. H. Vehmeyer by the other to represent the Thirty-first Ward.

DEMOCRATIC FACTIONAL TROUBLES.

These Will Be Aired Soon, and Fighting at the Primaries Is to Follow.

All the trouble this year is not on the Republican side. The Democrats have some troubles of their own, and before the end of the week they will commence to air them. The Executive committee, in anticipation of the ward fights, has announced it will sit jointly three days this week to settle controversies arising out of the naming of judges and clerks to serve at the primaries to be held Oct. 1. The committeemen are expected to have the lists in the hands of Secretary Burke by Wednesday.

The real fight at the primaries will be over the committeemen, and plans are being laid to capture the scalps of certain leaders. The German Democratic club of the Twentieth Ward has started after Col. Harry F. Donovan, but whether it will get him will be a different thing.

The primaries in most of the wards will be of the free-for-all sort, and blood may be spilt in the Second Ward, the Fourth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Fourteenth.

Austin O. Sexton seems to have the strongest pull on the judicial nomination. Few of the leaders take kindly to the idea of indorsing Col. Colby, the People's Party candidate. Lynden Evans, a Twenty-fourth Warder, has entered the circle and Edwin Burnett Smith, who was the Democratic opponent of Congressman J. Frank Aldrich at the last election, thinks he could bear judicial honors.

There is a snarl over the selection of candidates for Trustees of the Drainage District, and if some of the leaders could have their way a new slate would be put in the field. Trustee Wenter said he had no idea of dictating when he expressed the belief that all the old members should be renominated. As things look now Wenter and Kelly will be the only candidates who will get on the ticket.

Frank Kinnare of the Thirteenth is the latest candidate mentioned. His chances for a nomination are regarded as bright. Thomas A. Smyth of the Twelfth Ward is another new name mentioned. Heaton Owsley of the Twenty-fourth Ward may decide to become a candidate.

There is not as much talk on the Republican side as to candidates as there was a month ago, but it is expected as soon as the date of the convention is fixed the slate-making will be commenced. The North Side will claim the right to nominate Judge Blanke's successor. The friends of Maj. Beam are active. He lives in the Twenty-first Ward and it is probable if it is conceded the North Side be given the candidate he will have as many or more delegates as any one else. John T. Long and ex-Justice Going are contesting for the Twentieth Ward.

No new names have been brought out for Drainage Trustees. The convention will probably be held Oct. 5.

$12.35—Chicago to Chattanooga and Return—$12.35.

The Monon Route will sell round trip tickets to Chattanooga Sept. 15 to 19 inclusive, good returning until Oct. 5, at the rate of $12.35. A round trip ticket from Chattanooga to Atlanta will be sold at this time for $2.75, thus giving the tourist an opportunity of attending the Cotton States International Exposition. City ticket office 232 Clark street. 'Phone Main 174.

Children's pictures our specialty. 15 cabinet photos, 3 styles, $3.00. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois—Fair, preceded by local thunder storms in northern portion, southerly winds, warmer in northern portion.

Ohio—Warmer, fair, except showers on the lake, southerly winds.

Indiana—Fair, except local showers in northern portion, southerly winds, warmer in northern portion.

Lower Michigan—Showers, followed by partly cloudy weather, southwesterly winds, warmer.

Upper Michigan—Fair, preceded by showers in the early morning in eastern portion, warmer, southwesterly winds.

Wisconsin—Generally fair, preceded by showers in southern portion in the early morning, southwesterly winds, warmer.

Iowa—Fair, preceded by local thunder storms in southern and eastern portion, variable winds, warmer.

Nebraska—Generally fair and slightly warmer, southerly to westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Therm'meter	Maximum temperat'e.	Direction of wind....	State of weather....	Precipitation 12 hours....
Abilene	30.12	52	62	N. E.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.12	64	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.36	54	58	S.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	30.04	84	94	S. E.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill	29.70	60	64	W.	Fair	
Charleston, S. C.	30.30	66	68	E.	Cl'udy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.02	66	86	S. W.	Cl'udy	.38
Chicago	30.12	78	84	S. E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.14	66	70	S. E.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	29.84	94	100	S.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.90	76	84	N. E.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	30.04	66	90	S. E.	Rain	1.52
Des Moines, Ia.	30.06	64	66	S. W.	Clear	.04
Detroit, Mich.	29.84	86	94	S.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas	29.92	66	74	W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	29.86	86	92	E.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	30.12	53	62	S.	Fair	
Erie, Pa.	30.02	84	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear	.01
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	[illegible]	72	S. W.	Rain	[illegible]
Grand Haven	29.96	66	70	S.	Fair	.94
Green Bay, Wis.	29.96	66	70	N. E.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	29.94	72	[illegible]	E.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	30.10	78	84	S.	Clear	
Indianapolis	30.20	78	86	E.	Rain	.10
Jacksonville	29.94	84	91	S.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo	30.16	80	[illegible]		Clear	
Knoxville	29.98	72	76	S.	Cl'udy	.06
La Crosse, Wis.	30.04	[illegible]	96	S.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	30.10	82	82	S. E.	Clear	
Louisville						
Los Angeles						
Marquette, Mch	29.92	64	66	S.	Clear	.06
Memphis, Tenn	30.06	84	96	E.	Clear	
Miles City	29.92	74	78	W.	Clear	
Milwaukee	29.96	68	74	S.	Cl'udy	.80
Minnedosa	29.76	60	66	W.	Clear	
Montreal	30.12	48	56	S.	Clear	
Moorhead	29.94	70	78	W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.16	[illegible]	90	S. E.	Clear	[illegible]
New York City	30.36	[illegible]	64	S.	Clear	
Omaha	29.90	74	[illegible]	E.	Rain	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	30.20	[illegible]	60	S. E.	Clear	
Palestine	30.04	[illegible]	94	S. E.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	29.92	74	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.16	[illegible]	70	S. E.	Clear	
Port Huron	30.10	60	[illegible]	S. E.	Rain	.06
Pueblo	29.94	80	[illegible]	W.	Clear	Trace
Rapid City	29.90	74	78	S. E.	Clear	
Sacramento						
San Francisco						
St. Louis	30.04	[illegible]	94	S.	Clear	
St. Paul	29.96	74	78	S. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Salt Lake City	[illegible]	74	78	S. W.	Clear	
Santa Fe	[illegible]	78	[illegible]	W.	Clear	
Sioux City	[illegible]	73	76	N. E.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.00	[illegible]	90	S.	Clear	
Toledo	30.10	70	76	E.	Clear	
Washington	30.36	[illegible]	66	E.	Clear	

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

BALTIMORE—Arrived—Lord Charlemont (British).

NEW YORK—Arrived—La Gascogne, Havre; Maasdam, Rotterdam.

DEATHS.

BLACKMAN—The funeral of Mr. Carlos H. Blackman will be held at his late residence, No. 4349 Lake-av., Tuesday, Sept. 17 at 2 p. m.

BARNES—Mathias Barnes, aged 67 years, at his residence, 6534 Perry-av. Funeral at 11 a. m. Tuesday to Oakwoods.

BRENNAN—M. L., beloved husband of Margaret A. Brennan, and father of Mrs. J. J. Merrill, Clara, Freddie, Howard, and Daisy Brennan. Funeral from his late residence, 761 W. Adams-st., at 10 a. m. Tuesday, 17, to St. Malachi's Church, thence by carriages to Union Depot, and 12:30 train to Calvary.

FARRELL—Sept 15, Dellia A. (nee Pounch), beloved wife of Officer James J. Farrell, aged 27 years and 8 months. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 9:30, from her father's residence, No. 56 Augusta-st., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

LEE—William A. Lee, at his parents' residence, No. 338 Center-av., youngest son of Thomas and Johanna Lee (nee Clancy), brother of John J., Thomas F., Patrick W., Lizzie, and Nellie Lee. Funeral Tuesday, at 9:30, to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

OTIS—The funeral services of the late James Otis will take place at the residence of his son, Phil A. Otis, 1723 Michigan-av., at 1 o'clock, Tuesday, Sept. 17. Kindly omit flowers.

VANCE—Samuel. Funeral will be held from No. 84 Fullerton-av. at 3 p. m. today.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FIRST Ward Republican club at Freeman's Hall, No. 353 South Clark-st., this evening at 8 o'clock.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN. GEO. A. FAIR .... Manager

Observatory Open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Tickets, 25c.

Tom & Lilly English. Les Remondes. Stinson and Merton. Cunningham Quartette.

The Large Audience Last Night - - - Puzzled—Astounded—Mystified—at KENNEDY and LORENZ In Their European Novelty, The Modern Sphinx. ADMISSION, 50c.

South Side—HOPKINS—West Side.

HOPKINS

SOUTH SIDE MARLO & DUNHAM, World's Champion Gymnasts. Filson & Errol; Kokin; Mignonette; Gilbert Sarony; Morrissey & Rich; Julia Kelly, Etc., Etc.

Jules Verne's Masterpiece, Sumptuous Revival MICHAEL STROGOFF Hopkins Stock Co.... A "STAR CAST."

WEST SIDE MIMIC FOUR, "Trilby" Burlesque, Etc., Etc. Mdlle. Rialta; 3 Racketts; McCoy Sisters; the Healys; Crawford Bros.; Rexo, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE WAGES OF SIN Most Successful of Heart-Stirring Dramas. ALL THE "STOCK" FAVORITES.

This Beats All - - - - - 10, 20, 30 Cents

ROBY RACE TRACK.

RACING.

TRACK AT ROBY, IND. LAKESIDE JOCKEY CLUB. FALL MEETING.

Commencing Sept. 17, to continue 15 days. Five or More Races Each Day—Rain or Shine. ADMISSION .... 50 CENTS.

Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road—Special trains leave Union Depot, Canal-st., at 12:30, 12:35, 12:50, and 1:05 p. m., stopping at Archer-av., 41st-st., and Englewood. Regular train leaves at 2 p. m.

Lake Shore Road—Special trains leave depot, Van Buren-st., at 12:30 and 12:45 p. m., stopping at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Englewood. Regular train leaves at 12:05 p. m.

Trains leave track at 4:30 p. m. and after the last race.

Fare on Specials, 25c Round Trip.

OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

From 12 O'Clock Noon - - - Till 11 P. M.

SAM AND KITTY MORTON. LOUISE DEMPSEY. BARTLETT & MAY. DU BELL BROS. BERTHA WAGNER. BARNEY & RUSSELL. PATTON & WEAVER. GYORI J ULISKA. GOLDEN, CHALFANT & GOLDEN. HARRY HASTINGS. M'CLOUD & MELVILLE. GILMORE & BOSHELL. WELLS & MONROE. ALBERT MORGAN.

Prices—10, 20, 30 Cents.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.

TONY PASTOR AND HIS GRAND COMPANY.

Next Sunday—"SHENANDOAH."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.

A BOWERY GIRL

Next Sunday—Bert Coote in "THE NEW BOY."

HOOLEY'S—THIS WEEK ONLY. Matinees......Wed. and Sat. LAST TIMES OF

..CHARLEY'S AUNT.. Management of CHARLES FROHMAN.

SEPT. 23 ADA REHAN SEAT SALE TOMORROW

Supported by Mr. Augustin Daly's Company. Mon. and Tues. Eve. "RAILROAD OF LOVE"; Wed., Thurs., Fri. Eves. and Sat. Mat. "Two Gentlemen of Verona"; Sat. Night, "School for Scandal."

LYCEUM.

LYCEUM

Desplaines-st., Near Madison, West Side. —ONLY EUROPEAN MUSIC HALL IN CITY.—

TROJA, The Bland Sisters, Ida Howell, Smith and Cook, a High Old Time, and the Probate Judge. 50 People. PRICES .... 10, 25, 50 Cents

THE COLUMBIA——Monroe and Dearborn.

This Monday Night and all the Week. Last nights of Chas. Frohman's EMPIRE THEATER CO. and first week in Chicago of JOHN-A-DREAMS New play by Haddon Chambers.

Next Sunday Night—DE WOLF HOPPER and his Comic Opera Co. in DOCTOR SYNTAX. Advanced sale of seats begins Thursday.

M'VICKER'S THEATER—Every Night.

WM. H. CRANE... "A really clever, well-constructed, and entirely coherent comedy."—Times-Herald.

...HIS WIFE'S FATHER Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

THE HAYMARKET——Will J. Davis.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. 25c and 50c. MATINEES Wed. and Saturday.

The Sweetest Singer, Chas. A. Gardner in THE PRIZE WINNER. Great Turn Verein Scene.

THE SCHILLER—Tel. Main Express 235. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15.

The Only American Magician KELLAR

Wm. Hoey (Old Hoss) THE ONLY FUN IN TOWN.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE. DAVID HENDERSON, Mgr. Chicago's Leading Theater. Edward E. Rice's Comedians in The Globe Trotter. "A Spirited, Sparkling, Vivacious Mix." Popular 50c Mat. Wednesday.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE. Madison-st., near State. Tel. Main 2166. Only Burlesque Show in Chicago. Two Big Performances Every Day—2 and 8. AN ADAMLESS EDEN. 40 Beauties from Fairer than Adam Ever Saw.

THE LINCOLN—Matinees Sunday, Thursday and Saturday.

Conroy and Fox "O'Flarity's Vacation."

Next Sunday Matinee—PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

MILWAUKEE AND RETURN DAILY ON THE GOODRICH LINE. $1

FAST TWIN SCREW STEEL STEAMSHIP "VIRGINIA"

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY..........................2 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID
Daily Edition, one year..........$6.00
For two months..........1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year..........8.00
Sunday Edition, one year..........2.25
Saturday Edition..........1.50
Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.
Remit by express money order, draft, post order, or in registered letter at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered..........12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc..........17 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—40 NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING.

"The Chicago Tribune" will always be found on sale at the news-stands of the Astor House, Holland House, Gilsey House, and Imperial Hotel in New York City, Willard's Hotel in Washington, Young's Hotel in Boston, and Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Persons desiring "The Tribune" served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. When delivery is irregular please make immediate complaint to this office.

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

POSTAGE.

Pages.	Domestic	With art supplement.	Foreign	With art supplement.
8, 10, 12	1 cent	-	2	-
16, 20	2 cents	-	3	-
24	2 cents	-	4	4
28	3 cents	3	4	5
32	3 cents	3	5	5
36	3 cents	3	5	6
40	3 cents	3	6	6
44	3 cents	4	7	7
48	4 cents	4	7	7
Over 48	4 cents	4	8	8

Note—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAKE VIEW LODGE NO. 774, A. F. & A. M.—The funeral of brother Samuel Vance will take place Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, at hall.
G. H. FRIZZELL, Secretary.
C. A. HUTCHINSON, W. M.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1895.

QUEEN LIL has been released, but there has been no revaluation of her.

LORD DUNRAVEN will be sorry when he sees us sliding down our cellar door.

DAN HEALY will probably have considerable more trouble on account of the old Adam.

AND Col. Watterson did his best to help the comrades to debourbonize Kentucky at two for a quarter.

MR. CLEVELAND has not yet decided whether he will enlist for the next campaign or send a substitute.

WHEN Dunraven gets to Niagara one of the first things he will do will be to claim a foul against the hackmen.

IF the Chicago Zouaves are as brave against the enemy as they are against one another the United States need have no fear.

COL. LAWLER is no longer Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. But he still has those Logan mustaches and is otherwise unimpaired.

WHEN the financiers say they fear another issue of bonds will be necessary the word "fear" is to be understood in a purely Pickwickian sense.

CHICAGO observes with pleasure that the Stock-Yards people are willing to pay for the water they have used. And also with astonishment.

IT is difficult to see why ex-Consul Waller should object. It isn't every American who can spend the summer in Paris with board and lodging paid.

"PHILADELPHIA is still," remarks the esteemed Times of that town, and then adds the word "growing." These typographical errors are annoying.

NOW THAT the Mora claim has been paid there is no longer any reason why the United States should not take Spain by the scruff of her neck and throw her out of Cuba.

ACCORDING to Richard Croker, Mr. Cleveland, if he should be nominated, would be elected with a rush. The grin which accompanied the remark cannot very well be represented here.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW is now getting out his make-up box and his bluejeans in preparation for his approaching appearance as the farmers' friend in the farce entitled "Shaking Hands for the Presidency." He is also polishing up his collection of stories, which are all heirlooms and very valuable.

THE cartoon in Saturday's TRIBUNE represented a farmer as staggering under a load of grain which included 3,325 million bushels of corn. So far as known the quantity of the corn crop of this year will be 1,000 millions less than that. The figures should have been 2,325,000,000. It is not probable that many people will be misled by the unintentional error, as small mistakes in statistical statements are much less readily detected than great ones, but it is well to call attention to the fact.

THE Monthly Weather Review, the official organ of the bureau at Washington, gives a table for reducing barometer readings to sea level for the different observing stations in the United States. The altitude of the station at Chicago is 824 feet above the sea level, and the correction varies from one inch at the temperature of 10 degrees below the Fahrenheit zero to seven-eighths of an inch for 60 degrees above zero. Of course the correction is additive to the true reading, the mercury in the barometer standing at near 29 inches when the sea level pressure is equal to 30 inches of mercury. The difference is less when the barometer is near the ground. The highest station is at Santa Fé, N. M., about 7,000 feet. The normal height of the mercury in the barometer there is but 23⅛ inches for 70 degrees of temperature, and 23 inches for 20 above zero.

THE New York Police Board, which oversees the election officers, has been examining into their qualifications. The work has been finished as far as the Democratic ones are concerned. Of the 2,307 who were examined 460, or 20 per cent, failed to pass, not because of their politics but because of their ignorance. All that was required of them was that they should be able to read and write, to add up a column of figures correctly, and to show that they understood the provisions of the election law, with which they had had a week's time to make themselves acquainted. A man who cannot come up to this standard is not fit to be an election officer, no matter how honest he may be. It would be interesting to know what would be the result of a similar examination of the Democratic election judges and clerks who will serve at the election to be held in this city month after next. It is probable that if one were held it would be found that fully 25 per cent of those officers were incompetent and could not count the votes on a hundred blanket ballots correctly to save their lives. Why should not there be such an examination to weed out the unfit?

PASS THE LAKE-FRONT ORDINANCE.

The Aldermanic summer vacation is over, and the Council meets tonight for the first time in seven weeks. There will be laid before it the ordinance which embodies the outcome of the negotiations between the Mayor and the Illinois Central. That ordinance provides for the improvement of the Lake-Front Park and of the submerged lands to the east of it at the expense of the railroad and not of the city, and for the final settlement of a question which has been vexing Chicago for over a quarter of a century.

Such an ordinance ought to receive the unanimous vote of the Council, yet it is reported that thirty-two Aldermen have agreed to vote against it. Not one of them can give a satisfactory reason for doing so. If this chance for a final settlement with the Illinois Central is not utilized by the city a better one never will present itself, and a great improvement in which every Chicagoan is interested will be postponed indefinitely. The Illinois Central agrees to build at its own expense a sea wall which the city has not the money to build and to do further costly work for it. It does not seem possible that any Alderman can vote against that arrangement.

It is stated that resolutions are to be offered this evening setting forth the objections of discontented Aldermen. It will be claimed, it is said, that the residents of outlying wards oppose the ordinance, for they believe they are going to be taxed heavily to establish a park "which will serve only as a loafing place for the scum of the city and the loafers of the First Ward." This is idiotic. The Mayor's arrangement, if ratified, will relieve the taxpayers to the extent of half a million dollars or more. Months ago the Council passed an ordinance setting apart the Lake-Front lands for park purposes. This latest ordinance provides for making, without any cost to the city, a park which will be one of the most popular of its many pleasure resorts.

It is said that objection is to be made to the employment of John S. Miller as special counsel when the city has a law department to attend to its legal business. The Mayor availed himself most properly of Mr. Miller's services because he knows more about Lake-Front matters than any other Chicagoan. The law department could not have given the Mayor and the city the assistance Mr. Miller did.

It is said also that the Aldermen doubt the power of the city to exchange parcels of land with the Illinois Central, though the former gets more than it gives, and they make other technical objections to which good lawyers attach little weight. If the ordinance passes and litigation ensues and it is sustained the city is a great gainer. If it is not sustained the city will have lost none of its rights. If the Aldermen refuse to pass it, then these law points that distress them so never can be settled any more than the Lake-Front question.

Some Aldermen say they feel bad because the Council was not called on to take part in the negotiations with the road. It had adjourned for the summer, but if all the Aldermen had attended the conference the city would not have secured any better terms than it did. The probabilities are so many cooks would have spoilt the broth and no agreement would have been reached.

The alleged grounds of opposition are ridiculous. A little boodle judiciously distributed would remove them all. But the railroad has none to give. It is not going to grease the wheels to get through a measure which contains concessions on its part it never would have made but for the Mayor's firm attitude. These objections are so laughably weak that that Alderman who votes against this ordinance pretending they have weight with him must think the people are easily fooled. The citizens believe in the ordinance and want it passed at once.

THE BOOM IN THE IRON TRADE.

Two contradictory reports come from Pittsburg. One of them is to the effect that there has been a meeting of the Bessemer steel manufacturers, at which all the principal firms were represented and that it was agreed to hold another meeting for the purpose of forming a combination. The main object in view is said to be the making of a working agreement so that orders may be divided among the different mills in proportion to their capacity. Stated in other words, this is an attempt to reorganize the old steel trust, which kept the prices of rails and structural steel far above proper figures. Any such action will be exceedingly distasteful to the people which paid tribute to that trust for many years and whose objections to combinations of all kinds to force up prices artificially are growing stronger instead of weaker.

The other dispatch is to the effect that a meeting is to be held to form an organization to regulate prices so as to prevent "balloonic rises" in the market, "for which, however, the consumer alone is responsible, and the resultant declensions that are so hurtful to trade."

It is true that consumers have been responsible to a great extent for the advance in iron products, which has put so much money in the pockets of many of the iron men. One Pittsburg firm which was fortunate enough to have 60,000 tons of iron in billets on hand has made $7 a ton by the advance in prices. For nearly two years the consumers of iron and steel refrained from buying unless forced to. The railroads, usually such extensive purchasers, were intent on cutting down expenses. They bought no new rails and they built no new bridges.

Then when it became apparent that the crops were to be abundant and business good the roads and other consumers began sending in their orders all at once for immediate delivery. The capacity of the mills was overtaxed, and purchasers practically began bidding against one another and offering more, so as to be supplied at once. Of course manufacturers coöperated cheerfully in this advance of prices. Last week steel rails were put up $4 a ton by the combined manufacturers and are selling now for $29 a ton here and $28 at Pittsburg. Three years ago at this time they sold for $30 at Pittsburg and $31 here.

It is possible that the manufacturers hope for a return of the prices of 1892, when they would make more money than then because ore is so much cheaper. But they should remember that this sudden demand for their products is abnormal, will not last long under any circumstances, and will stop all the sooner if prices continue going up. The men who use iron and steel as their raw material, but who have not as much protection as the producers of those products, will be compelled to stop buying, for they will be unable to withstand the keener foreign competition.

Mr. H. C. Frick, the head of the Carnegie works, is a long-headed man. One of the first things he said on his return from Europe the other day was that "the boom in iron prices is unhealthy." While there has been an advance in the price of iron and steel in the English market, yet it has not kept pace with the advance in this country. Had it, the degree of effectiveness of the protection given by the present duties would have been unchanged. But it has not, and consequently the duties, when specific, give less and less protection. Mr. Frick has sense enough to see that, and if he chooses can refuse to enter any combination and play his hand alone. He is strong enough to do it.

It is certain that the iron and steel men will find themselves in hot water if this advance goes on. They will be asked for more wages by all employés not paid on the sliding scale basis, and the first thing they know they will have a strike on their hands. Then presently the demand for their products will fall off, they will have to chop their prices, and lower their wages. Then there will be general dissatisfaction on the part of the men, who will think only of the fact that their employers have made large sums out of the recent sharp rise in prices.

WAS CLEVELAND FALSE TO FREE TRADE?

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press admits that THE TRIBUNE was correct when it described President Jackson as an irascible, violent man, full of animosities and prejudices, a mischievous blunderer, who destroyed a safe currency and gave the country a rotten one, and who was governed without his knowing it by a knot of scheming politicians who called themselves his friends.

The St. Paul paper refuses to accept THE TRIBUNE'S view of Cleveland's character. While admitting that he displayed "laudable firmness" in resisting the attempts of the free silver men to debase the currency it alleges that—

> He was far from displaying any firmness in his attitude on the tariff. No President has ever exhibited such cowardly weakness and vacillation of character as he in his treatment of this question.

It says that when he became President in 1884 he had vague, undecided free trade tendencies, but that four years in the White House satisfied him that free trade was not business, and certainly was not politics, and he became "a moderate protectionist." He was convinced, says the Pioneer-Press, that he could not be elected on a free trade platform, and therefore he dictated in 1892 that tariff plank which was reported to the National convention of 1892 by the Committee on Resolutions—a plank which met with the fierce disapproval of the free trade wing of the party, led by Watterson and Larry O'Neal. A radical free trade plank was adopted pledging the party to the repeal of all duties on competitive goods, revenue to be obtained by duties on non-competitive ones only.

It is asserted that Cleveland determined in his letter of acceptance to modify the free trade platform by the announcement of views corresponding to those of his rejected tariff plank, but—

> A vigorous protest was made against this contemplated action by distinguished free trade Democrats, especially by a leading Democratic journalist, accompanied by threats of bolting the ticket, if their candidate repudiated the platform on which he was nominated. Cleveland yielded to these protests, and his letter of acceptance is a mild but qualified indorsement of the free trade plank. His dissatisfaction with it, however, is sufficiently visible through his veiled phraseology.

The accuracy of much or all of what is said above will not be disputed. But the Pioneer-Press then goes on to make the following assertions:

> Later, when the Wilson tariff bill was introduced, the historian of the inside facts of that contest will relate that Cleveland used every effort to defeat the Wilson bill, and threw all his influence on the side of a modification of it in the interest of protection. He secretly favored the Gorman amendments, or duties leaning still more strongly to the side of protection. But when the Gorman bill passed and there was no longer any danger that the Wilson bill could be enacted, he wrote his famous letter denouncing these modifications of the free trade principle in the most vigorous phrase of righteous indignation. He gave it out that he did not sign the bill because it was not framed on the lines of the Democratic principles of free trade. In fact, he had used his best efforts to make it a great deal less a free trade measure than it was.

This, says the Pioneer-Press, is "the true story of Cleveland's attitude towards the tariff issue" according to "eminent Democratic authority."

> Openly advocating the free trade policy; secretly conspiring to defeat it. No wonder he is denounced by the free trade hierarchy as a treacherous hypocrite; false to the principles he professed, working in the dark to betray the cause he pretended to have espoused.

If the allegations are true then Cleveland has been guilty of unparalleled baseness. He has descended to the depths of infamy. Not even James Buchanan was guilty of such compound and complicated treachery. If what is charged is true then there need be no more talk of a third term. The free trade Democrats never will consent to the renomination of a man who has resorted to such odious methods to defeat their wishes. Protection Democrats, like Gorman and Brice, will not affiliate with a man who uses them and abuses them.

But since these accusations are so serious in their nature and make Mr. Cleveland out the most despicable of creatures, it will not suffice for the Pioneer-Press to say it has "eminent Democratic authority" for them. It must give the names of its informants. Then they can be called upon to substantiate their allegations. This is a case where the people cannot make up their minds until they have all the facts before them. They are entitled to the names of the witnesses and to their evidence. Mr. Cleveland, against whom so serious a charge is made, also has a right to this information. Will the Pioneer-Press please furnish the names?

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

The committee from Atlanta has finished the work for which it was sent here and left us. It has presented its invitation to Chicago to go to the Exposition, and Chicago has accepted it with enthusiasm. Leaving behind enough to take care of the house during their absence, the rest of this community proposes to go to Atlanta and have a good time. Chicago likes the committee which came here and the city which sent it. From nearly every point of view there is a strong affiliation between the two cities and Chicago people will feel at home in Atlanta.

Although Georgia was not represented at either the Centennial or the Columbian Exposition, that was not the fault of Atlanta. If Atlanta could have had her way Georgia would have been represented all over the grounds of both exhibitions. Atlanta has the hustle and push which characterize Chicago. It required grit to undertake an Exposition so closely upon the heels of the never-to-be-forgotten one in the White City, at a time when business affairs are not permanently settled, and with only $200,000 of government assistance. But Atlanta has just that kind of grit. Col. West at the banquet voiced it in the words:

> Atlanta with her 100 church spires pointing heavenward, indicating the moral sentiment of her people; Atlanta with her thirteen great railroads, evidencing her advantages as a central location; Atlanta with her 150 miles of electric railway and 200 miles of paved streets; Atlanta with her system of public schools unexcelled and her thirty-two banking facilities, comes tonight to say to you, my friends, that she opens Wednesday next an Exposition, international in its character, not intended or expected to rival the great "White City," but an Exposition to which we invite you with the assurances that much will be found to edify and instruct.

And Mr. Cabaniss of the Atlanta Journal illustrated the same sentiment when he said:

> We have dared to place ourselves on exhibition; we have invited the world of visitors to see for themselves what we have done during the thirty years of trial and labor, of hope and struggle, since the new era was ushered in. You will find some things to criticise, some (not many, we hope) to condemn, some glaring defects, apparent to even a casual observer, but underlying all these things thus seen you will find an honest endeavor on the part of our people to do their part in the industrial development of our section and thus be true and loyal citizens in fostering and maintaining the best example of government among men.

The exhibition at Atlanta will completely eclipse that given at New Orleans with its dearth of facilities of all kinds, notwithstanding the government helped it more than a million and a half of dollars. The latter was an unsuccessful local fair. That at Atlanta will represent all parts of the country, though naturally and appropriately it will be largely devoted to an exposition of the progress which the South has made since the war and of its resources not yet fully developed. A peculiarly interesting feature of it will be the section devoted to the negro. For the first time the colored people will have their own building and will show the world what they can do in the arts and industries and how much they have accomplished in the upbuilding of the South. Indeed, Atlanta has everything in its favor—a united people working harmoniously together, ambition, public spirit, business enterprise, and local patriotism. It has learned much from the White City and avoided one of its principal drawbacks—namely: John Boyd Thacherism. The exhibiters at the Atlanta Exposition are likely to get their medals even before the exhibiters at the Columbian Exposition, and when they get them they will mean something. Chicago has none but the heartiest of wishes for Atlanta, and she will do all she can to make the fair a success.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

An American named Spalding, who has been given by the Hawaiian Government a franchise to lay an ocean cable from Honolulu to San Francisco and who has been promised a subsidy of $40,000 a year, has just visited Washington to notify the authorities that when Congress meets it will be asked to grant a charter to a company of American capitalists and to "grant sufficient assistance" to make it feasible to construct and maintain this submarine cable. The promoter hopes the government will grant a yearly subsidy, which, in connection with that granted by Hawaii, will enable this company of capitalists to raise the money—about four million dollars—which will be needed to lay the cable.

This is a proposition Congress should not entertain. If it were necessary for the United States to be in telegraphic communication with Hawaii it would be cheaper to sell 3 per cent bonds, raise four million dollars, and lay the cable than to pay this company the subsidy of two or three hundred thousand dollars a year it is anxious to get. For the interest on the bonds would be only $120,000 a year.

But there is no urgent demand for such a line, commercially or politically. The hundred thousand inhabitants of the islands, mostly natives, Japanese, and Chinese, do not need to be in close telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The great industry of Hawaii is sugar-raising. The fluctuations in the price of that article are not as great or as frequent as those of stocks in Wall street. The producers can get along very well without a cable. Even if the islands had been annexed, and were an integral part of the United States, one would not be needed imperatively. There is not a hundredth part of enough business to support a cable, with its heavy charges. There would not be enough to support a land line of that distance. There is no reason why the government should come to the assistance of promoting speculators so that they can make money out of a scheme which is commercially unprofitable.

There would be some sense in making Hawaii the halfway house of a cable linking our west coast with Japan, China, and Australia. Such a line would do a good deal of business. But to lay one to Hawaii for the accommodation of two thousand Americans and a few thousand Germans, Portuguese, and English, who would make but little use of it, and then make the United States pay for furnishing those facilities, would be a profligate waste of money.

RECORD-BREAKING TRAINS.

The record-breaking trip of a New York Central train from New York City to Buffalo, 436½ miles in 414½ minutes, or something over 63 miles an hour, is not much of a gain over the rate of speed maintained by the English train that ran Aug. 23 from London to Aberdeen, a distance of 540 miles, in 512 minutes. But it is enough to regain the championship which that speed wrested from us, and that is no small matter in the eyes of England. When the London-Aberdeen record was made the English and Scotch newspapers uttered a great noise and agreed that, as the London Times put it, "the championship has been so peremptorily reclaimed for England that our American cousins are hardly likely to try conclusions with us again for some time." And now, within a month, conclusions have been tried, and the championship so peremptorily reclaimed has been wrested away from our British cousins.

It is true that the distance between London and Aberdeen is greater than that between New York and Buffalo. But this advantage possessed by us is more than offset by the much greater weight of the American train—175 tons to 106 tons—by the grade crossings, and by the fact that in passing through Albany, Syracuse, and Rochester the train was compelled to run very slowly. Altogether America may fairly claim to be entitled to all the glory there is in the achievement.

How old Stephenson would have stared if he could have stood beside the track and seen this flying train go whizzing past, out of sight in no time! But how we shall stare if we revisit the earth a hundred years hence and find (as probably we shall) that rails and railway trains have been abandoned and that our descendants are shooting hither and thither in air ships at 200 miles an hour! And that will be no more extraordinary then than is now a speed of 64 miles on the surface of the globe.

But one thing is certain: America will hold the championship in air ship races as in railway and yacht races now.

TESLA AND COPPER CONSUMPTION.

Only eight years ago Sir William Siemens, speaking of the problem of transmitting electrically the water power of Niagara Falls, said: "A copper rod three inches in diameter would be capable of transmitting one thousand horse power a distance of, say, thirty miles." A copper rod of that size would weigh nearly four and a half million pounds. It is easy to see that at this rate the supply of electric power to plants at considerable distances from the source would be limited to the quantity of copper available, and that the entire copper production of the world would not suffice to distribute more than a small proportion of the power which it now seems probable will be sent out to consumers daily within the next few years.

Siemens was talking of the direct current, which then was the rule, though a year previously the Westinghouse company had brought out the alternating system for incandescent electric lighting, but had not developed it for the running of motors or the operation of arc lights. Soon after this Tesla made his wonderful discovery by which alternating currents can be used for the transmission of power, his motor being driven by two or more separate alternating currents, from which it is called the two-phase, three-phase, or multi-phase motor, according to the number of currents employed. This rendered it possible to effect an enormous reduction in the size of the conducting rod or wire, as it was found that the copper required to carry a given power varies inversely as the square of the voltage. It requires only a small quantity of copper per mile to transmit 20,000 volts with the alternating current instead of the 500 volts by direct current, the latter being the pressure now carried on trolley lines. It is claimed to be entirely possible to transmit alternating currents with at least 50,000 volts and reduce it by a transformer at the farther end of the line to the smaller pressure desired by the consumer.

Some idea of the value of Tesla's scientific work may be gathered from the statement that without it most if not all of the immense water power in the Falls of Niagara would have continued to run to waste, perhaps through countless ages, and the same is true of several other vast sources of natural power that will be utilized by man before the close of the present century. With it two five-thousand horse-power multiphase generators already are in operation at Niagara Falls, their product being contracted for by firms in the immediate vicinity, and it is expected that output soon will be multiplied by fifty, the power being transmitted to Buffalo, Rochester, and other more distant places. The value of the new arrangement is conceded to be so great that some experts are quoted as stating they expect the continuous current apparatus will be entirely supplanted by the alternating one ere long.

They base their ideas on the fact that the copper wire mains now used for the continuous current could be made to do not less than a hundred times as much work if rearranged to carry alternating currents; and the latter system now has been perfected so that it is possible to operate motors, incandescent lights, and arc lights from the same circuit. The saving of 99 per cent on the cost of transmission is an economic advantage the importance of which hardly can be overestimated, since it would seem destined to lead to a complete revolution of existing methods, with an enormous cheapening in the cost of production of a vast variety of articles that minister to human comfort. The alternating current has so abundantly demonstrated its superiority over the direct for the use of man as to make it seem almost incredible that only a few years ago the great electrician Edison wrote in an article for the North American Review that if it were in his power he would prohibit the use of the alternating system altogether. The fact simply illustrates the truth of an old-time remark to the effect that even the wisest among us may have much to learn.

A CLEARER and purer atmosphere, one that can be breathed without danger or disgust and will not soil the clothing, the pictures, and walls in residences or goods in the stores and factories, will be a great reform achieved under the present administration, but far from the only one. The supply of milk and water is being looked after, some of the more important thoroughfares are being cleaned, and the rest will soon be in far better condition than for many years past. There is reason to hope that ere long the garbage of the city will not only be gathered up promptly but cremated and the odious "dump" abolished as a thing of the past. With honest men at the top and civil service reform applied to the selection of persons to fill the minor offices, there is reason for thankfulness for what has been achieved and for the hope that the besom of reform may be applied to other elective offices. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that the benefits will be so palpable as to make the reform movement a permanent one.

MR. SPEAKER, we shall enter upon no encomium of the Hon. William E. Russell of Massachusetts. There he stands. And his lightning rod is still up.

THE Gordons, and Gradys, and Wattersons have often at Northern banquets gone out of the way to "extend the fraternal hand," and they have acquired much celebrity thereat; but we recall no instance where a distinguished Northern soldier or orator has taken the initiative in such business. It is rather a one-sided matter.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Man! Man! Where were you when that monument was dedicated at Oakwoods Cemetery in Chicago last May?

IF the boys in the audience will keep order and quit cracking peanuts Mr. D. B. Hill of New York will now introduce his celebrated trick mule, "Personal Liberty," and ride it three times around the ring.

I DON'T mind Mrs. Lease's abuse. It's fired at long range. Thank heaven I am not Mr. Lease!—John J. Ingalls.

AT the proper time the Hon. Buck Hinrichsen will hold a conference at Springfield for the purpose of committing the Democratic party to the doctrine that the price of corn must be kept at a parity with the price of wheat.

PUT the America's cup back in the cupboard again, boys. I don't like the way you've been wranglin' over it this time.—Uncle Sam.

THE Harvey debate now raging is on the question of the unlimited coinage of drunkards.

THE only precautions that will have to be observed in sailing the international yacht races of the future on Lake Michigan will be to avoid the Hyde Park reef and steer clear of the four-mile crib.

AMONG her adopted sons Chicago now counts several manly, fine looking boys from Atlanta.

IT is always an inspiring spectacle to see Cap'n Anson, as the end of the baseball season draws near, frisking about on first base like a rejuvenated old hippopotamus and thinking how easily he is going to capture the pennant next year.

How to dodge a bicycle rider: Let him do the dodging. He is more afraid of a collision than you are.

THE Mayor of Lemont says there are worse McCarthys than he right here in Chicago.

OLD Charleston-on-the-Atlantic might become a wonderful town if it had some of the spirit that animates its neighbor, Atlanta.

THERE are disturbing rumors to the effect that the Hon. Bill Neece of McDonough County is making preparations to drive into politics again next year with his old claybank mare.

IF Mr. Sovereign's boycott has strength enough left in it to crawl he should hasten to call it off.

PERSONALS.

The death of John Dunn, a Zulu chief, made orphans of seventy children.

Martin Ballweber, arrested the other day in Pittsburg, said that he had been a tramp forty-four years. He is 78 years old.

M. Louis Coulon, a distinguished French lawyer, has a beard nearly eight feet in length. Unfortunately he stands less than five feet six inches, and is compelled to wear his unique adornment in coils around his neck.

Robert Pate, an Australian millionaire, whose death is reported, struck Queen Victoria in the face with a cane forty years ago, when he was a Lieutenant in the Tenth Hussars. For this he was banished to Australia. He amassed great wealth, but was never permitted to leave Australia.

The Pope was Apostolic Delegate at Benevento in Italy nearly sixty years ago, and when the Bishop of Brindisi arrived in Rome recently he asked the Bishop about the friends of his youth there. "Holy Father, I was not even born then," said the astonished Bishop as the names of forgotten celebrities fell glibly from the Pope's lips. His memory is not the only one of Leo's faculties that is marvelously preserved. His intellect is singularly clear.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Last night I dreamed that I died. What do you suppose waked me up?" "Was it the heat?"—Life.

The Chinese are still pursuing the pagan industry at the same old stand.—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

"We don't buy our meats at Dicker's any more." "Why not?" "He has a horseshoe nailed over his stall."—Detroit Free Press.

Dunraven passed over the line, signaled his abandonment of the race, and then luffed. That settles it. We'll never luff you any more.—New York Recorder.

"When er man loses his respeck foh ebry ting he sees or hyahs," said Uncle Eben, "his se'f-respeck ginerally goes 'long wid the rest."—Washington Star.

Miss East (at an Oklahoma ball)—"Pardon me for treading on your toe, sir." Alkali Ike (gallantly)—"Not-a-tall, mom! Not-a-tall. I assure you! Pardon me for havin' a toe."—Puck.

HAS WON POPULARITY

RITA, THE SCOTCH NOVELIST, AS HER FRIENDS KNOW HER.

Charming and Sympathetic Personality of a Writer Who Owes Allegiance to No London Literary Coterie—Her Happy Home Life in Devonshire—Her Sympathy with Irish Life and Women—Her Advent Into the World of Letters—Popularity of "Peg the Rake."

The authoress of "Sheba," "My Lady Coquette," "Dame Durden," and last but not least, "Peg, the Rake," possesses, as might be imagined from the perusal of her books, a most charming and sympathetic personality.

"Rita," or as she is known among her friends, Mrs. Desmond Humphreys, belongs to no London literary coterie; she has made her home in one of the most picturesque corners of beautiful Devonshire, at Teignmouth, within a drive of some of the finest moor scenery in England.

Most people will probably be surprised to learn that the subject of our sketch is a Scotch woman. She was born in Inverness-shire, but spent much of her early life in Australia, and delights in travel; when we add that marriage has made her an Irishwoman, and that she has a peculiar sympathy with and understanding of all that concerns the Emerald Isle and its inhabitants, it will be seen that she has had a singularly varied life, and one well fitted to assist her in her literary work.

Mrs. Desmond Humphreys discovered her true vocation some sixteen years ago; till then she had only written verse. Her first novel met with instant appreciation, and since the eventful day, when following the rule of most young authors, she put Chapter I. on the top of a sheet of paper, she has published twenty-four three-volume stories, all attaining a high standard of excellence, and eagerly welcomed by that most fastidious person, the habitual novel reader.

Rarely, indeed, does a well-known writer add to his or her laurels when already famous. "Rita" has achieved this notable good fortune both in "A Husband of No Importance," and in "Peg, the Rake." With this last novel, probably the most charming and sympathetic delineation of a woman of 40 ever written, she has secured quite a fresh constituency of readers.

In three months the book has reached its fifth three-volume edition, and Mrs. Desmond Humphreys has received numerous offers to dramatize the story. Curiously enough "Peg, the Rake," was to be called "Miss Em," but the title was altered at the moment of publication to that it now bears.

Of her other stories, "Sheba" gives a striking picture of Australia, as seen during the writer's child and girlhood days; but most of her readers will admit that "The Ending of My Day" has in it qualities and situations not easily overlooked or forgotten. As to Rita's methods of work, always an interesting point, she generally finds it possible to get through five hours' writing a day, this being divided between the morning and the afternoon. Far from pursuing the plan followed by most novelists, who know before they begin a story almost exactly what will appear in every line of it, she contents herself with evoking one complete character, leaving her other dramatis personæ to group themselves around it.

In addition to her long novels, Rita has written numberless admirable short stories, in many of which may be found the germ of a powerful piece of fiction.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Desmond Humphreys are noted for their hospitality in every corner of the world where they have during their married life set up their household gods. Ferndale, a charming cottage, situated on a hilly country road on the outskirts of Teignmouth, bears evidences of the hostess' artistic and literary tastes. Both she and her husband keep well abreast of modern literature, and "Rita" is an enthusiastic reader, delighting in nothing so much as a good story, whether of the sensational or psychological school of fiction.

Mrs. Humphreys' literary labors do not prevent her being an excellent and devoted mother to her little daughter Dorothy, an exceptionally sweet and unaffected child.

Love of the beautiful in nature breathes in many a page of "Rita's" books; she enjoys nothing so well as a good hard gallop, for she is an excellent horsewoman, and during the finer months of the year she and her husband spend much of their time in the open air, riding, boating, and driving; music, another of the authoress' favorite occupations, being reserved for the long winter evenings.—Home Notes.

Gowns of a Russian Princess.

I spent three days at Dieppe last week and I may own that I was more than ever charmed with the grandeur of the scenery, which is so immeasurably superior to that of Trouville, says the Countess de Champdoce in Vogue. Besides this I saw there some frocks which I promised myself that I would describe to my readers. To begin with, there was a Russian Princess—the number of Russian Princesses which one meets at fashionable watering-places is amazing, and makes one marvel at the prolificness of the Muscovite nobility—who outshone all the other women present. She displayed to our admiring eyes some painted and embroidered silk-muslin gowns which were the last work of genius applied to feminine adornment. One of these was in a brilliant yet subdued shade of apricot, painted by hand, if you please, with a lovely design of sweet-peas, mauve, pink, and white. The hem of the skirt was finished off by five finely plaited frills of antique Valenciennes lace, yellowed by age and looking indescribably mellow. Around the slender waist a scarf of white peau de soie was swathed in so artistic a manner that it seemed almost a wonder how it could be put on and taken off, and on the left side a bar of diamonds and pearls held those wonderful folds in place and allowed two long ends of the silk to fall right down to the very bottom of the "jupe."

The hat, ah! the hat was a poem in Manilla straw, turned and twisted and curved and bent into a shape holding the middle between a Louis XVI. and a Grecian shepherdess' headgear, adorned with over curling mauve, pink, and white ostrich tips arising from a "cache-peigne" of natural sweet-peas, while in front a bow of white peau de soie radiated to right and left from a central bar of pearls and diamonds matching that of the sash.

Another toilet, worn by the fair Princess at the Casino the night of my arrival at Dieppe, was fully as much of a success as the one above mentioned. It was of white gaze de soie, incrusted—not to say inlaid, which expression would render my thought better—with black Chantilly lace. It was made over white silk, the edge of the skirt being pinked-out and forming a sort of fluffy ruche, very light and graceful, intermingled with a fine fringe of equally pinked-out black surah. The effect was singularly soft and becoming. I might add that it had something mysterious about it, like a moonlight scene! That hat worn with this—for a hat is absolutely "de rigueur" for evening wear at the Casino or any other place of amusement—was a regular thatching of coarse white straw, covered with a tasteful "melange" of white and black ospreys and of freshly plucked gardenias.

Action of the Rain.

The rain falling on the rocks sinks into every crack and crevice, carrying with it into these fissures surface material which has been degraded by the weather, and thus affording a matrix sufficient to start the growth of vegetation and afterward to maintain the plants. The fibers and roots of these plants, bushes, and trees thus brought into life, growing and expanding, act as wedges to split up the surface of the rocks and to commence the process of wearing away. From this quality of destruction a large class of plants derive the name of Saxifrages, or rock-breakers, from their roots penetrating into the minute fissures in search of water, and so assisting in the process of disintegration. In winter the water collected in the hollows and crevices becomes frozen, and, expanding as it changes into ice, acts like a charge of blasting material in breaking up the rock. The pieces thus detached become further disintegrated by frost and weather, and, being rolled over and over and rubbed against each other as they are carried away down the mountain torrents, are ground gradually smaller and smaller till from fragments of rock they become bowlders, then pebbles, and finally sand. As the mountain stream merges into the river the pebbles and coarse sand continue to be rolled along the bottom of the channel, while the argillaceous particles and salts become mingled with the water and flow on with it either in suspension or solution.

While this disintegrating process is going on inland the rocks and cliffs on the coast exposed to the sea are suffering degradation by a similar process, and are also being worn away by the incessant action of the waves of the ocean beating on them and attacking them not only with the impact of the water but also with the fragments broken off, which, dashed against the face from which they have been eroded, are thus used as implements of destruction.—Longman's Magazine.

An American Authoress.

Mary Tappan Wright, the wife of Prof. John H. Wright of Harvard, is the author of "A Truce, and Other Stories." She began writing several years ago, starting in with tales for young people. But surely she has departed widely from her early training in this field, for the child always wants to know how everything "turned out," and Mrs. Wright has developed into an able exponent of the "unfinished story." This may call for clever writing, but the result is distressingly unsatisfying. Perhaps Mrs. Wright knows what it is she intends to convey by describing at the conclusion of a story a man standing for a moment in the glare of the sunshine and then disappearing, or a woman standing in the twilight wringing her hands. But if she does she conceals her meaning with surpassing skill, and the reader is left to wonder what the long, mysterious conversations were all about, anyway, and who the people were, and what happened to them after all. Now, with all due respect to Mrs. Wright, that is no way to write a story. We can see people sigh, women turn sadly into houses, and men stand in the sunlight twenty times a day without knowing the reason therefor, but when we have patiently and conscientiously read a book we want something to happen, however trivial. Two of Mrs. Wright's own characters sum up the whole volume admirably, as follows:

"Well—but—" hesitated the master of the house. "How did it all end?"

His wife looked at him in dismay.

"I'm sure I don't know," she faltered.

And we are sure we do not know, and reasonably certain that Mrs. Wright does not, either. Well, then, who does and what is the use of it all?—Munsey's.

Writers of Perpetual Youth.

Eleanor Kirk, in her interesting volume on "Perpetual Youth," does not, after all, voice a new theory in assigning to the mind the soothing and beautifying care of the body. An eminent physician of the last century, Dr. Manseman, in an exhaustive treatise on "The Physical and Mental Treatment of the Human Body," gave a remedy for mental worry as follows: "Let the sufferer think of the person whom he or she loves best; dwell upon his or her charms and graces; cogitate deeply upon the affection one bears for the other." The good doctor's postscript, however, suggested a want of faith either in himself or his patients, for it reads: "If this does not have a soothing effect then let the patient try a small draught of strongly brewed tea with a lump of ginger in it. The efficacy of this is wonderful," an encomium, by the way, which he did not bestow upon the first paragraph.

While on the subject, a recent discussion on the influence of mind over matter brought out some odd remedies for insomnia. A man said that he had only to thrust his bare feet outside the bedclothes and begin to move his toes back and forth—in inelegant parlance, to "wiggle" them—to become quiet and presently drowsy; there must be no light in the room, as the efficacy seemed to consist in the mental effort needed to imagine the appearance of the process—of course the action being merely for the purpose of mental concentration. A woman accomplished the same end more agreeably, according to her story. She had only to think of some pleasant thing said to her, a compliment or word of praise from some valued source, and resolutely dwell upon it, and of the glow she felt when it came, to find herself happy and contented and soon sleep achieved.—New York Times.

Decline of an English Custom.

A new feature of country life in England which may interest our readers, says a correspondent in Vogue, is the abandonment of the old-fashioned country-house breakfast, formerly one of the most important functions of the day, and at which everyone was expected to be present, as well as at the family prayers which immediately preceded the meal, and which were remarkable for the distinction drawn between the servants and their masters, the former being made to kneel with their faces turned toward the wall, while the latter, as a rule, performed their devotions with their faces turned toward the well-stocked breakfast table. Nowadays people breakfast, for the most part, in their own rooms in large country houses, and the innovation is as grateful to men as it is to women. The average human being cannot be cheerful at all hours, and breakfast time is the moment par excellence when we are not. The probability is that we have had too much sleep or too little, and many of us have, moreover, a tendency to brood at breakfast and feel annoyed at any unfortunate mortal who breaks the silence. Then for a woman it is unpleasant to be placed opposite to some large window through which the sun shines brightly, and this invariable happens when we come down late, as we always do, unpunctuality being our forte. It is also rather depressing to find a large number of well-dressed people eating fish with gloomy faces and no fish knives, and to be obliged to sit down without saying good morning, or else to extend this civility to the company all round—it is hard to say which is the more disagreeable of the two. No, the breakfast of old is not a pleasant meal, and I, for one, do not regret its abolition.

Bed on the Tyrol.

Could I have a bed? The hostess stared at me. I could sit by the fire, she said, or perhaps lie down on a kind of settle, covered with harsh American cloth and not over-clean, which she pointed out in the shades of the further end. "Have you no guest chamber?" I asked. And after much consideration and a word with her husband she lighted a candle and led me carefully through an ante-room, piled up with thrashed out maize stalks, to a door, which she unlocked, and so into a room where the heavy ears of Indian corn were laid in rows along the floor, while onions and apples were heaped in the corners and bunches of small red and yellow tomatoes hung from the rafters.

There was a bedstead behind the door, and a chair, only one, stood by its side. The bed had not been used for years, she confessed, not since the opening of the railway. But she had sheets—clean sheets—at my service, adding doubtfully that perhaps if she put a pan of hot coals between the feather bed and the mattress it might not be so very damp after all by the time I had eaten my supper. Coffee? No, that was impossible, but a glass of real red Tiroler wine was at my command, as well as a share of the smoking dish of polenta which stood on the table of the common room, flanked by a large loaf of black bread. I took my seat with the rest, and when I had finished she led me again to my chamber, charging me to be very careful lest sparks from my candle fell among the litter.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Bicycles on the Stage.

There is scarcely a magazine just now which does not contain an article of some kind on the "fashionable craze," as it is called. Besides the Earl of Onslow's in the new Badminton Magazine, and Mrs. Humphry's in the Idler, to which we have already referred, there is yet another in the current Scribner, this time by a French writer, upon "All Paris Awheel." From it we gather that the skirt is rapidly disappearing in favor of full knickerbockers falling well below the knee, with woolen stockings of a dark hue and laced or button shoes. The same fate seems likely to overtake the low-framed lady's machine, since the knickerbockers offer no impediment to the use of the lighter and more rigid man's bicycle. The presiding genius of the fair Parisian cyclists is the Prince de Sagan, who affects velvet and white gloves. He is organizing a rink in which the elect can disport themselves somewhere on the polo grounds in the Bois de Boulogne. Needless to say, the bicycle has found its way into the theaters. In M. Lemaitre's new piece at the Gymnase the characters are seen arriving on bicycles at the rising of the curtain; while Coquelin the younger will shortly produce a monologue to be recited while in the saddle, with, of course, any amount of bicycle "business" thrown in.—The London Queen.

Official Bicyclists in France.

Cycling, even more popular in France than in England, has just obtained recognition in the French telegraph services. The Postmaster-General, our Paris correspondent says, is allowing by way of experiment a limited number of messengers to use bicycles, and they will receive an extra allowance of 12 shillings a month. The old-fashioned ordinary bicycle will not be allowed, because, says the Postmaster, with a fatherly solicitude for the messengers, they are dangerous, nor tricycles, because they are cumbrous. Telegraph messengers who wish to use bicycles must not be under 16 nor over 19 years of age. Postmasters must ascertain whether parents of candidates have any objection to their sons' riding.—[illegible] Daily News.

IT SHOWS THEM UP.

SOUTHERN ROADS DISCRIMINATE AGAINST CHICAGO.

Railroad Shippers Favored in Freight Rates, Which Are About One-Fourth Those Demanded from the West and Northwest—How a New York Firm Obtained a Contract in the South on Which a House in This City Had Figured Very Closely.

THE TRIBUNE printed last Friday an editorial in relation to discrimination of Southern railroads against points in the West and Northwest as compared with cities on the Atlantic coast. This came to the attention of E. J. Mitchell, manager of the Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing company, who tells of an experience of his showing the discrimination practiced.

"The article," he said, "was nearly an exact recital of an incident of the kind that happened to me last August. At that time I was doing business with a firm in California, and had shipped a carload of material there at a rate of $191. I was also competing for a contract with a Columbia, S. C., firm. This contract was for a carload of the same material we were then shipping to California. The greatest competition in the bids was with a New York firm. It was pretty closely figured by our firm, as the contract was a good one. Naturally enough, the amount it would cost us to send the material to South Carolina was an item to be considered. I went to freight agents of four roads, the Big Four, Pennsylvania, Monon, Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

"From them I obtained their rates to Columbia and found the lowest rate was by the Pennsylvania road to Louisville, and from there to the destination via the Louisville and Nashville road. That rate was $264, which appeared astonishingly high in view of the fact that the distance is in round figures, 900 miles. I had just shipped a car over the Union Pacific a distance of over 2,000 miles for $191.

"A friend of mine to whom I told my predicament suggested that I get a rating from the Erie road. This suggestion I scouted, but as my friend had a knowledge of the subject he talked about I took his advice. It seemed absurd at the time, because the Erie runs from here to New York, a distance fully equal to that between here and the point I wished to reach [Columbia], possibly even 100 miles farther and in another direction. From New York the Erie would have to route the car to Columbia, a distance of 800 miles.

"After the size of the rates on other lines my surprise can be imagined when the Erie agent told me he would ship the car from here to Columbia via New York for $132. The situation was this: Over the Union Pacific I had shipped a car to California, a distance of over 2,000 miles, for $191. The rate for a car over the direct route from Chicago to Columbia given me by the Pennsylvania road was $264 for a distance of 800 miles. And shipping to Columbia via New York, a distance more than doubled [1,700 miles], the Erie road gave me a rate of just one-half the Pennsylvania's, $132. That rate itself was high as compared with that of the Union Pacific road, one-sixth less than the rate from here to California.

"The outcome of the matter was that the New York people received the contract, as they could make a lower bid, owing to the freight rate from New York to Columbia, S. C., which is a distance greater than from here to the same point, being (I am not sure as to it exactly) but it was not over $60. That rate enabled the New York merchant to figure closer than I could.

"This experience has convinced me the Southern roads discriminate against Chicago shippers, and I understand this same discrimination is practiced against other points in the West and Northwest. The seaboard rates to Southern points on the roads in the South are much lower than any of the Ohio River lines give. For some reason they do not seem inclined to meet those rates. Southern roads, from my observation, make a rate to seaboard shippers of about one-quarter those the roads out of Chicago quote. This rate I have told of is for a flat car."

Mr. Mitchell believes some action should be taken by merchants and that those in the South should unite with those in the West and Northwest to bring about a betterment of conditions and compel the Inter-State Commerce Commission to enforce equal rates.

SALVATION ARMY HARVEST HOME.

Features of the Second Annual Celebration at Princess Rink.

Out on the platform of the Princess Rink a young Salvation Army cadet yesterday sang, "Weary Reaper, Whence Comest Thou?" and the responses were made in character by children who came empty-handed, two young girls with faded flowers, and two old women bent with years and the burden of the grain they bore.

This was one of the numbers of the grand harvest home celebration held yesterday at Princess Rink, No. 558 West Madison street, under the auspices of Staff Captain and Mrs. Brown. The celebration was not allowed to interfere with the order of services, but each of the latter was characterized by the singing of harvest songs and the delivery of addresses appropriate to the occasion.

Near the platform were arranged enough vegetables and fruits to have stocked a prosperous grocery store. These were all donated by soldiers and friends of soldiers and will be disposed of at a sale to be given this evening after service. Whatever remains after the sale will be distributed as charity among poor soldiers and dwellers in the vicinity of the Princess Rink barracks.

Previous to yesterday afternoon's service there were outdoor exercises of a more elaborate nature than common, in which all the cadets participating wore white sashes as a special decoration in honor of the day. The regular band of the corps furnished music and there were a number of vocal solos and songs.

One feature of the program was an appropriate address by the Rev. Rothwell, a Methodist clergyman.

The harvest celebration is a comparatively new idea in connection with Salvation Army work in this city. It has been given only once before, but will be made an annual event at Princess Rink.

Joseph Blobenekke Found Dead.

When Mrs. Laier, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 833 Wells street, attempted to arouse Joseph C. Blobenekke from his sleep at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon no answer was given to her repeated raps at the door. She notified the police and an officer forced an entrance to the room and found the man lying dead in bed. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. Blobenekke was unmarried and 65 years of age. The inquest will be held at the house today.

Schooner Presto Libeled.

The schooner Presto was libeled by the United States Marshal Saturday on a claim for wages by the sailors who manned her on her last trip. Immediately she touched the dock all the officers disappeared, and there was an exceedingly angry crew waiting for wages when several angry men boarded the schooner in an effort to collect bills. The boat was finally libeled by her men and will be sold at Marshal's sale in a few days.

Captain and Mate Disappear.

When the schooner Cape Horn was towed to her dock at Blackhawk street in the North Branch Saturday the Captain went ashore to collect money for his freight in order to pay his sailors. He was to have returned in a short time, but up to yesterday had not been seen. The mate went ashore in the evening saying he would return in fifteen minutes, and he also disappeared from sight. Inquiries around the lumber market yesterday failed to ascertain the names of either the Captain or mate.

Little Boy Badly Hurt.

While playing in the street in front of his home, No. 140 Brown street, Morris Feinberg, 8 years old, was knocked down by a horse driven by Henry Meyer of No. 752 Root street. The boy received a deep cut on the head and was also badly bruised about the body. He was unconscious when carried into his home. Meyer was arrested by Officer Boyle and locked up at the Maxwell Street Station.

Police Raid a Dice Game.

A game of dice in progress in a shanty at Forty-third street and the Lake Shore tracks was interrupted by the Hyde Park police yesterday afternoon, and besides securing $20 which was found on the table captured George Brown, Joseph Brown, William Kelly, Walter Wilson, Ed Jones, and D. K. Duncan. The prisoners, ranging in ages from 16 to 24 years, and were locked up at the Hyde Park Police Station.

His Wound Proves Fatal.

Samuel Yance, yardmaster of the Chicago and Northern railroad, who was stabbed three weeks ago by Henry T. Thielen, a discharged employé, Saturday afternoon, died yesterday morning at St. Luke's Hospital. Thielen admits having done the stabbing, but says it was done in self-defense, as Yance threatened to kill him unless he left.

Dies from Her Injuries.

Helen Milan, who was so badly burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove at her home, No. 679 South Ashland avenue, Friday afternoon, died at the County Hospital yesterday morning. Her sister Libbie was also severely burned about the face and hands while trying to aid Helen, but it is thought she will recover.

William Kingsley Injured.

William Kingsley, 38 years old and a clerk in County Treasurer Kochersperger's office, was struck by a south-bound Illinois Central train at Roseland Station late Saturday night, sustaining a severe scalp wound; his face was badly injured and one of his wrists was dislocated. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

DR. HILLIS PREACHES IN EVANSTON.

His First Sermon After His Return from a Foreign Trip.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis of Central Church preached last evening in the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston. It was his first sermon since his return from his European tour, and a large congregation of his old parishioners were present to hear him. His subject was "Talent and the Law of Investment." The text was "To him that hath shall be given." Mark iv., 25. He said, in part:

"In every age man has been stimulated to sowing by the certainty of reaping. Tomorrow's sheaves support today's tearful sowing. Certainty of victory wins battles before they are fought. Armed with confidence patriots have beaten down stone castles with naked fists. But uncertainty makes the heart sick, takes nerve out of arm and tension out of thought. The mere rumor of war along the border lines of nations destroys enterprise and industry. Men will not plow if war horses are to trample down the ripe grain. Men will not build if the enemy is to warm hands over blazing rafters. Why should the husbandman plant vines if others are to wrest away his fruits? The individual and the race need the stimulus of hope and a rational basis of security that nothing shall cut the connection between the causes sown and the effects to be reaped. Therefore, this pledge from God, 'Give thy gift, and nature and providence shall invest it securely and give thy talent back with interest and increase.' Christianity deals in universals. Its principles are not local or racial or temporary. They are meridian lines taking in all forces, men and movements. This is nature's law, 'Give and it shall be given unto you.' The sun gives heat to the forests, and afterwards the burning coal and tree give heat back to the heavens. The arctics give icebergs and frigid streams for cooling the fierce tropics, and the tropics give back the warm Gulf Stream. The soil in the spring gives its treasure to the growing tree, and in the autumn the tree gives its leaves to make the soil richer and deeper. The principle is personal, also. Give thy body food, and thy body will give thee mental strength. Give thy blow to the ax, and the ax will give the fallen tree and strong tools to thy arm. Give thy brain rest and sleep, and thy brain will give thy thought nimbleness. Give thy mind to rocks and the rock pages will give thee stores of wisdom. Give thy thought to fire and water and they will give thee an engine stronger than tamed lions. Give thy scrutiny to the thunderbolt leaping from the east to the west and the lightnings shall give themselves back to thee as noiseless and gentle and obedient as the sunlight. Give thy mind to books and libraries and the literature and lore of the ages shall give thee the wisdom of sage and seer. Let some Howard give his love and self-sacrificing services to the poor in prisons and society will give him in return monuments and grateful memory. Give thy obedience to conscience and God, whom conscience serves, will give himself to thee. Being a natural principle this law is also spiritual."

ONE BARBER SHOP IS OPEN SUNDAY.

Manager Whedon of the Virginia Will Test the Closing Ordinance.

Two barbers had all they could do yesterday morning at the Virginia Hotel. No man in the neighborhood had need to go with an unshaven face, and few who failed to see the barber on Saturday neglected to visit the shop. Secretary E. N. Allen of the Sunday Closing Association said it was the only shop opened yesterday. Today the association will take out warrants for the arrest of the two barbers. Manager Whedon invites the arrest. In fact that was his purpose in opening his shop.

"I think the Sunday barber closing act is unconstitutional," said Mr. Whedon. "I have the advice of my attorney, A. M. Pence, to that effect, and I intend to test the law. I invited some of the other hotel men to join with me, but they seemed afraid to meet the issue. I believe in the personal liberty of the citizen, and I do not favor any law that discriminates. If it is a good thing to close the barber shop, it ought to be equally good for the liverymen, the milkmen, and the street cars. I object to singling out one business and leaving the others to violate Sunday.

"I am not making the issue for the money that is in the Sunday shaving trade, but as a matter of principle. I would not have opened my shop today had I known the Barbers' Anti-Sunday Closing Association was making a test of the law. However, it will do no harm to have two cases ready to carry up. I understand the other is set for trial in the Circuit Court next month. If anything should happen to cause the abandonment of the Sachs case I will be ready to proceed with those against my men. I did not open the shop at the Victoria Hotel this morning because I thought one shop was sufficient to make a test. I shall not open next Sunday. I will obey the law until the Supreme Court passes upon it."

Secretary Allen of the Sunday Closing Association was over at the Virginia Hotel early in the morning and secured the names of the two barbers working in the shop. He said: "We shall take out warrants for the arrest of the two men in the morning. We have no fear of the result of the attempt to test the law. The Supreme Courts of thirteen States have upheld its constitutionality. The law is favored by nine-tenths of the working barbers of the State. It is being obeyed better than any other prohibitory law in Chicago. The Virginia shop was the only one open in the city today."

A meeting of the Anti-Sunday Closing Association was held at No. 85 Madison street yesterday afternoon. The attendance was less than a score. The association has been endeavoring to raise funds to carry the case of Charles Sachs of No. 3450 State street to the Supreme Court, but the committee reported it was difficult.

Mr. Whedon's determination to test the law was applauded by the association, and President W. T. Mason says it is probable the association will join with Mr. Whedon in making the fight in the courts.

HAS A SPEEDIER VARIETY OF BICYCLE.

Can Go More Rapidly than a Man Will Dare to Ride It.

Jefferson, Ia., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—John B. Cline of this city, an experienced machinist and inventor, has produced a new bicycle that will revolutionize the sport and cut records in an astonishing manner. His machine has no sprocket wheel, chain, crank-hanger, axle, nor crank with circular motion.

The power is applied upon two levers and Mr. Cline asserts that a wheelman exerting the energy required to propel an ordinary wheel a mile in two minutes will be driven faster than he will dare remain on the machine.

The following table will give some pointers in connection with the new invention, the details of which the designer declines to have made public just now:

	New machine.	Old machine.
Length of pedal arm, inches	14	7
Length of stroke, inches	14	14
Pedal distance, per revolution, inches	28	44
Proportion of power utilized, per cent	100	60
Distance traveled per revolution, feet	28¾	18¾
Pedal travel per mile, feet	5,040	12,672
Number strokes pedal per mile	180	288
Lost motion, per cent	000	37
Weight, pounds	19	21
Distance traveled, same time, miles	1 3-5	1

The principal feature of the invention is that a large amount of power lost with the crank machine is utilized. The new wheel can be made much more cheaply than the present wheel.

Indicates a Coming Republic.

The brutal butchery of 100 invalid insurgent soldiers by the Spanish troops at a hospital in Santiago de Cuba is about the surest indication of a coming Cuban republic that has been developed by the rebellion thus far.—Philadelphia Times.

NEARS HIS CENTURY.

JABEZ CAPPS CELEBRATES HIS 99TH BIRTHDAY AT MT. PULASKI, ILL.

With His Two Patriarchal Brothers, the Head of a Large Family Receives the Members of the Younger Generations and Tells Them of the Events of His Life—Came from England in 1817 and Made His Way on Foot from Boston to Pittsburg.

A hundred relatives and friends of Jabez Capps met at his home in Mount Pulaski, Ill., Sept. 9 to celebrate his ninety-ninth birthday. Three patriarchal brothers sat down with the guests. They were John Capps, who dates from 1811; Charles, who first saw this world Feb. 7, 1814; and Benjamin, who was born June 24, 1820.

Children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, brothers, nephews, nieces, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and scores of those more distantly related to the venerable quartet came from many a State to listen to the remarkable reminiscences of the four. The day passed in feasting and listening to the remembrances of the remarkable nonogenarian whose birthday it was.

Jabez Capps, the son of Charles and Mary Devas Capps, was born in London, England, Sept. 9, 1796. His parents were of Saxon and Huguenot lineage. As soon as he became of age he decided to come to America, and

JABEZ CAPPS.

with his brother Ebenezer set sail in 1817. After reaching Boston the boy started on foot for New York, having but $7 in his possession. Finding nothing to do they went on to Philadelphia. Still they could find no work, and pushed on to Pittsburg, where they arrived in the winter. In the early spring, when the ice broke up, they secured a place on a flat bound down the Ohio and landed in Cincinnati, where they got work.

But business not proving exactly to their notion, a small boat was purchased and another move was made down the Ohio to Louisville, Ky. Arriving there in the spring of 1819, an old vacant inn was occupied over night. Finding the falls impassable for their boat, they sold it and with bundles started on foot for St. Louis. A short stay in that city proved unsatisfactory, and in looking up a further move they were told of the great San Gamy prairie country of Illinois. A start was made, as usual afoot, for the new Eldorado. This was in 1819.

Among the first settlers found on reaching the South Park were the Clark brothers, Edward and Philip, the latter one Capps' messmate on the boat in which they came from England. There were no schools in the neighborhood and Jabez Capps started one in the winter of 1819, most of his scholars being farmers in the neighborhood. At this time the town was called Calhoun, but when John C. Calhoun opposed the appropriation for the Illinois and Michigan Canal the farmers became indignant and changed the name of the town to Springfield.

Shortly after this the Capps brothers left their farm and opened a general store, which they ran in partnership until 1829, when Ebenezer sold his share to Jabez and moved to South Carolina. Jabez visited England in 1830 and on returning brought with him his mother, brothers John, Charles, Benjamin, sisters Mary, Ann, Susan, and Sarah.

In 1836, in company with Barton Robinson and George W. Turley, Jabez Capps founded the Town of Mount Pulaski, and the same year he moved to the new town, occupying the first cabin home built on its hill. A store was immediately opened in part of the cabin and business increased until the name of Jabez Capps became a household word throughout this section of prairie land. In 1836 he was appointed Postmaster by President Jackson, continuing in office until 1851. In 1848 he was elected Recorder of Logan County, Mount Pulaski at that time being the county seat. For many years Mr. Capps was largely interested in a pork-packing establishment in Mount Pulaski. As the pioneer settler in 1836 of that town he was the forerunner in bringing civilization to it.

They Prefer the German Rule.

The German celebrations of the victories of the war of 1870 have led some of the French papers to institute inquiries with a view of ascertaining the sentiment of the people in the conquered Reichsland—Alsace-Lorraine—upon the question of a restoration of that territory to France. The conclusion reached as a result of these inquiries is that a majority of the inhabitants of the Reichsland wish to maintain the present conditions, and that henceforth Alsace-Lorraine will be almost purely German in sentiment and aspirations.—Richmond Dispatch.

Fall Overcoat Sale

An Overcoat is cheaper than a case of pneumonia and much nicer too. You must have the coat for these cool mornings and evenings. We have an elegant line of high quality, low priced, that go on sale Monday at

$10.00 for Choice of 500 Overcoats.

There are some All-Wool Oxford Mixtures among them, in light and dark grays, the most serviceable Coats made, and some smooth finish high quality Black Cheviots, and about 100 genuine imported English Clay Diagonal Worsted Coats that sold everywhere at $15.00 and up. Our price for your choice of the entire lot is only $10.00. You are considering your own interests when you come to see these splendid Coats.

Choice of 500 Men's Fall Styles Stiff and Fedora Hats, black and popular shades of brown, reg. $3.00 value, for **$2.00**

The Putnam

113-117 Madison-st. 131-133 Clark-st.

THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

ACCOUNTANTS.
FRIES, WM., 36, 145 La Salle, Major Block
JONES, L. A., 817 Cham. of Com. Tel. M. 2279
JUDD, F. F., 702, 84 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 3027.
G. L. MARCHAND CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.

ACME BEDDING AND COUCHES.
ACME SPRING BED CO.'S patented hygienic couches, self-ventilating spring and air mattresses, and Acme springs sold by furniture dlrs.

ADDRESSING AND DISTRIBUTING.
BOWYER, DAVIES & CO., 125 Dearborn. M. 4187
CHICAGO ADDRESSING CO., 40 Dearborn. Tel.
TRADE CIRCULAR ADDRESSING CO., 125 South Clark-st. Tel. 1341 Main.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND EYES.
LYONS, J. J., pneumatic feet, 90 Fifth-av.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 50 Madison-st. M. 2429.
THAYER & CHANDLER, 46 Madison-st.

ART LEADED GLASS.
FLANAGAN & BIEDENWEG, 452 Wabash.

AWNINGS.
CARPENTER, GEO. B. & CO., S. Water-st. and 6th-av. Tel. M. 1561. Tents, flags, and awnings.

BANKS.
THE GLOBE NATIONAL BANK. Capital stock, $1,000,000. Chicago. Melville E. Stone, President; E. H. Pearson, Vice-Pres.; D. A. Moulton, 2d Vice-Pres.; C. C. Swinborne, Asst. Cashier.

BICYCLES.
CHICAGO STAMPING CO., Harrison and Green.

BILLIARD SUPPLIES.
GEO. KUEHL, 184 E. Randolph-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FARGO, C. H., & CO., 196-200 Market-st. Manufacturers "Ball Bearing" Bicycle Shoes.

BLANK BOOKS & STATIONERY.
SHEPARD, THE HENRY O. CO., 212-214 Monroe.

BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES.
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., 449 Wabash-av.

CHINA & DECORATING MATERIAL.
WESTERN DECORATING WORKS, 11 Madison.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
ECONOMY DYE HOUSE, 43 N. CLARK-ST. Est. 1873. Express orders promptly attended to.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores—158 Ill., 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Madison.

CLOAKS AND FUR GARMENTS.
JOSEPH BEIFELD & CO., manufacturers at wholesale, n. e. cor. Market and Jackson-sts.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.
IMITATION TYPEWRITING CO., 40 Dearborn.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE & LAMPS.
MARTIN, G. H., CO., Mnf. Agents, 115 Lake-st.

DESKS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.
U. S. DESK & OFFICE FTG. CO., 218 Wabash.

DIE & COPPER PLATE PRINTERS.
SHEPARD, THE HENRY O. CO., 212-214 Monroe.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.
METROP'N ELECTRIC CO., 188 5th-av. M. 3682.

ELEVATORS.
EATON & PRINCE CO., 70 Michigan-st.
J. W. REEDY Elevator Mfg. Co., 83 Illinois-st.

ENGRAVERS.
FRANKLIN ENG. & ELECT. CO., 341 Dearborn.
MANZ & CO., J. •Tel. Main 217. 183-7 Monroe-st.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. (on orders), 159 Water-st.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
BAGGOT, E., 171 Adams-st. Br.: 902 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo., Mfrs. fine gas and electric fixtures.
W. C. VOSBURGH MFG. CO. [Lmt.], 114 Wabash
GRAHAN BROS., 63 West Washington-st.
T. W. WILMARTH CO., 225 and 227 State-st.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
IMPORTERS' TEA CO., 60 Wab. Delicatessen.
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st.

HATS.
BARNES, J. S., Fashionable Hats, 36 Madison-st.

HOTELS.
CLIFTON HOUSE, Monroe & Wabash. $2 to $3 pr dy.
GORE'S FIREPROOF HOTEL. European plan. Rooms $1.00 per day and upward. First-class restaurant in connection.

LAUNDRIES.
EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY CO., 144 22d. Phones S. 168, N. 794. Largest and best in town.

LOCKSMITH SUPPLIES.
BUERK HARDWARE CO., 178 Lake-st.

JEWELERS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL
LOEB JEWELRY CO., 89 and 91 Madison-st.
MARSHALL, GEO. E., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

MARBLE AND MOSAIC WORK.
SHERMAN & FLAVIN, 2519 State-st. Interior decoration in marble and mosaic.

MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS.
COLEGROVE & CO., E. H., 52 Randolph-st.
KEENER, THE W. T., CO., 96 Washington-st.

MINERAL WATER.
GENEVA LITHIA Mineral W., 52 Randolph-st.

MIXED PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS
THE ALSTON MFG. CO., 212 Randolph-st.

MONUMENTS.
AMERICAN GRANITE CO., 410 Masonic Temple. Monuments & mausoleums, designers, sculptors.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUF'RS.
JOSEPH BOHMANN, 178 Wabash, Challenge Mfr.

OPTICIANS.
BOERLIN, LOUIS, CO., 84 Washington-st.
BORSCH, HENRY, Scientific Optician, 108 Adams.
COE, ALMER, Spectacles and Artificial Eyes. Retail, 65 State and 56 Randolph-st., Central Music Hall. Factory, 73 Randolph-st.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
SOMMER, W. C., with Hyman, Berg & Co., Cor. State and Washington-sts.
WATRY, N., Scientific Optician, 99 E. Randolph.

JAPAN AND ORIENTAL ART.
DEAKIN, H., Art Rooms, 1427-9 Michigan-av.
TETSUKA & TAKEDA, 184 State-st.

PAWNBROKERS.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 Madison, Inter-Ocean bldg.
STEINBERG, LOUIS, 253 South Clark-st.

PARQUET FLOORS.
J. DUNFEE & CO., 106 Franklin, weather strips.
MOORE, E. B. & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

PATENT LAWYERS.
BROWN & DARBY, 1124 Monadnock. Har. 292.
ELLIOTT & HOPKINS, 1027 Monadnock. Har. 259.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
THORP, 36 Van Buren. Finest Platonims $4.

PHOTOGRAPH DEVELOPERS.
C. IZARD BRAGG, 211 Wabash. Printing.
KOMBI CAMERA CO., 182 AND 184 LAKE-ST.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
BLAIR CAMERA CO., 247 State-st.
CHICAGO PHOTO STOCK CO., 38 E. Randolph.
DOUGLASS & SHUEY CO., 111 State-st., Kodaks.
SWEET, WALLACH & CO., 215 Wabash, kodaks.

PICTURE FRAMES.
ABBOTT, W. W., 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order.
MUELLER BROS., Mfrs., 140 Wabash-av.

RAILROAD TICKETS.
GEO. M. McKENZIE, Broker, 188 Clark-st.
P. WECHSLER, 180a S. Clark, Ft. Dearborn Bdg.

SAFETY VAULTS.
CENTRAL SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, conducted by Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Rookery Bldg. Capital and surplus, $3,900,000.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL.
SWARTZ IRON AND METAL CO., 557 State.

SEWING MACHINES.
NEW HOME S. M. CO., 338 Wabash-av. Needles and repairs for all machines.

SIGNS.
WENDELL COLE & SON, 10, 221 5th-av. Aluminum Letters on Glass or Board.

STENOGRAPHERS.
GRIFFEN BROS., 164 La Salle-st., Tel. M. 1975.

STOVES AND FURNACES.
BARKER & JACKSON, furnaces, the best in use.
RETTERER, J., 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

TAILORS.
HENING, FRANK, 2 Monroe-st.
HENRY WERNO, 100 Dearborn, cor. Washington. Trousers to order $6; suits, $25 and up.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.
GEUDTNER, E. H., 175 Wabash-av.
LYNCH, 135 Randolph, makes the Wall Trunk.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 FIFTH-AV., RUPTURE specialist, expert truss fitter; best trusses from $2 up to $15; elastic stockings, shoulder braces, etc.

VIOLIN AND MUSIC SCHOOL.
CARL TROLL, 3142 Forest-av.

WALLPAPER MANUFACTURERS.
FREUND BROS. MFG. CO., 2911 Wentworth-av.

WOOD MANTELS.
HAMLIN SPIEGEL MANTEL CO., 337 Wabash.

LYON, POTTER & CO.

STEINWAY HALL.

PIANOS.

ATTRACTIVE, commodious, and light, our many warerooms in Steinway Hall are replete with the choicest products of many factories. Steinway Pianos, rich in design, artistically decorated, and inlaid, also in exquisite tropical natural wood cases, besides other medium and high grade Pianos of sterling worth, are offered at prices varying from $200.00 to $2,000.00. Buyers in purchasing from us may be assured of obtaining best values.

Terms: Cash or installments.

LYON, POTTER & CO.
(STEINWAY HALL).
17, 19, 21 Van Buren-st.

You Need Wheat

Bread isn't enough. You need a heaping dish (or two) of

Wheat Manna

every morning to build up your body, brighten your brain and make you feel good all day.

Fresh fat berries of Pacific coast wheat (the best that grows) thoroughly pearled and all the nutriment retained.

There are other breakfast foods. Don't take them for WHEAT MANNA.

Your grocer has or will get it.

Made by

Centennial Mill Co.
Spokane, Wash.

The Chicago Tribune
PEOPLE'S POPULAR PAPER.

Gunthers
FINE CONFECTIONS.
Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, prepaid, east of Denver or west of New York. Suitable for presents. Sold by dealers. Gunther, 212 State st., Chicago.

ATLANTA!

A TRIP TO ATLANTA,

With or without hotel accommodations, for as many Bona Fide New Subscriptions for two months as there are half-dollars in the cost.

1,000-MILE TICKETS!

Will be given on any railroad out of Chicago for as many Bona Fide New Subscribers for two months as there are half-dollars in the cost.

Chicago City Street Car Tickets

For Subscriptions.

Get 10 new subscriptions to the Daily or Daily and Sunday Tribune for two months, and you will receive $5.00 worth of tickets for any horse, cable, elevated, or electric street car line in the City of Chicago you may select.

..Railroad Tickets..

Get twice as many new subscriptions for two months as there are dollars in the price of the ticket you want, whether yearly, half yearly, quarterly, monthly, or twenty-five ride family or individual railroad tickets between Chicago and all suburban points, and the ticket is yours.

CONDITIONS OF THIS OFFER.

NO TICKET will be issued for less than ten subscriptions.

The required number of subscriptions must be for two months each, or twice as many for one month each.

NO subscription for Sunday only to be counted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS must be paid in advance.

ORDERS must be taken on blanks furnished by TRIBUNE CO. and must be signed by the subscriber.

TICKETS will be delivered as soon as each list of subscriptions has been verified and checked. Only bona fide new subscribers will be counted.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily only—one month..... 52c | Daily and Sunday one month..... 75c

DON'T DELAY.

Send in your subscriptions as fast as you get them. The work of verification goes on all the time, and when you have completed your list you will not have to wait so long for your ticket.

Apply by letter or in person for blanks and further information regarding railroad tickets to Room 17, and regarding street car tickets to Room 4 Tribune Building. In writing for information be sure to state exactly what you want—what kind of ticket, between what points, and name of road.

WOMEN AT BELOIT.

THE COLLEGE OPENS EVERY DOOR TO THE GENTLER SEX.

Begins Its Second Half Century with the Sexes on Terms of Perfect Equality in All Branches of Instruction After Long and Solicitous Deliberation on the Part of the Authorities—No Relaxation of the Standard Will Be Permitted by Reason of the Change.

Beloit, Wis., Sept. 14. — [Special Correspondence.]—At the beginning of the academic year, Tuesday, Sept. 17, Beloit college opens all its classes to women who are qualified to take the requisite examination.

The admission of women to all its courses on terms of perfect equality with men marks a most important epoch in the history of this institution, now on the eve of its fiftieth anniversary.

The change in the policy and character of the college was the result of long and solicitous deliberation on the part of the college authorities, and was the occasion also of much misgiving among the friends of the college, both in and out of the faculty, who feared that the admission of women would inevitably tend to lower the standard of instruction, or of admission, which for some time past has been fully up to that of Harvard or Yale. But the faculty desires it understood that under no circumstances will the standard be relaxed in deference to women. Prof. Holden states that it has rigidly been maintained in all the examinations that have thus far been taken by women for admission to the freshman class. This would seem evident from the fact that of more than sixty young women who have applied for admission at the ensuing term, only about thirty were found qualified to take the examination required.

No Preparatory Course for Women.

There is no preparatory department for women connected with the college, but graduates of high schools and academies which have been accredited after inspection of their work by the faculty of Beloit College are admitted to the freshman class of the college without examination, on certificate and recommendation from the Principal of the school, provided they have been graduated since the school was accredited.

The following schools, accredited for all courses, are now upon the accredited list of the college: In Wisconsin Carroll College, Waukesha; Downer College, Fox Lake; Rochester Academy, and the high schools of Milwaukee. In Illinois the high schools of Chicago, Aurora, Austin, La Grange, Oak Park, Ottawa, Rockford, and Warren Academy; in Missouri, Smith Academy, St. Louis. The following high schools are accredited for the philosophical and scientific courses: In Wisconsin, Beloit, Delavan, Eau Claire, Elkhorn, Racine, Fort Atkinson, Janesville, La Crosse, Monroe, Sparta, and Whitewater; in Illinois, Elgin and Freeport; Sioux City in Iowa, and Duluth in Minnesota.

The college people had not expected that so many young women would apply for admission to the college at this term as have already sought the privileges that have been thrown open to them. But the knowledge that Beloit had offered its advantages to women seems to have gone abroad in every direction and the examining authorities much regretted that they were obliged to reject so many applicants who were unable to comply with the required standard of examination. But those who seek the higher education in fact will approve the determination of the faculty to maintain for women the exacting standard it has set for men.

First of the Sex to Enter.

The honor of being the first on the enrollment for women was gained by two young ladies from Janesville. But among those admitted to the freshman class of the college for the first time in its half century existence are young women from localities as far apart as Yankton, S. D., and Oberlin, O. From the Ohio town three young ladies were found qualified for admittance. Others are from Chicago, Milwaukee, Beloit, Rochester, Waukesha, Warner Academy, and Elgin.

The preparations that have been made for the accommodation of the women students are ample and attractive. For their special use the college acquired possession of commodious grounds in a picturesque locality, about one block north of the college campus. There are now four cottages on the grounds, each of which has been fitted up in a style that must suit the most fastidious taste. The parlors, dining-rooms, and sleeping apartments have all been handsomely furnished, and the kitchen, as well as the other rooms, has been equipped with all the appliances that belong to the best constructed modern dwellings. A visitor from Chicago who recently inspected the cottages declared, with considerable emphasis, that they were quite superior in elegance and completeness of appointment to those provided for the students at Wellesley. Some of the rooms have been furnished by one or two of the literary societies of Beloit, while further contributions to the outfit of the cottages have been made by the friends of coeducation in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Does Good by Stealth.

For the purchase of the valuable tract of land which constitutes the women's campus the sum of $15,000 was contributed by a lady in Michigan, who declined to have her name made public, although the college authorities much desire to recognize her liberality and her interest in coeducation by at least attaching her name to one of the cottages now on the ground, or to one that may be built hereafter.

Plans have already been drawn for a larger building than either of those now in use. For the advancement of the coeducation policy adopted by the college three ladies of this city have contributed $1,000 each. The young women who have already availed themselves of the privileges offered by the college, or who may hereafter do so, will find in Beloit all the conditions of culture and refinement afforded by the best women's colleges, while enjoying all the educational advantages offered to men, and on terms of perfect equality with them. As suggested by Prof. Holden, "the West has long needed an institution of Beloit's high standard and distinctively Christian in character and teaching which women could attend on terms which make no distinction of sex in the educational facilities they are invited to enjoy."

There is no doubt that a majority of the male students were not pleased at first with the prospective admission of women to all the college classes. It was given out in fact that several of them would decline to return at the opening of the fall term. But whatever their attitude toward the young women may be thus far not a student has defaulted and the fall term opens with all the classes intact.

Under Favorable Auspices.

The college indeed enters upon its fall term this year under the most favorable auspices. The attendance in all departments has never before been so large and its prospects in every particular have never before been so promising.

The freshman class is now larger by 100 per cent than it has ever numbered before and it has been found necessary to increase considerably the force of instructors in the academy in order to meet the demand for admission to the academic department.

At the last commencement Dr. Pearsons, in addition to the munificent gifts he had already made to the college, offered to contribute $50,000 more to the general endowment fund on condition that the college would raise $200,000 in addition. The offer was readily accepted, and some portion of the larger sum has already been secured.

Owing largely to the liberality of other Chicago citizens Beloit has in recent years been placed on a footing with the more ancient seats of learning at the East in the matter of equipment in every department of science and in its treasury of art. The college has made extraordinary progress, especially during the last decade. Within that period it has doubled its endowment and largely increased its faculty, as well as the number and value of its buildings; so that Beloit now approaches its fiftieth anniversary in a gratifying condition of material prosperity and with an educational record that places it in the first rank of American colleges.

FREE OF A CRIME FIFTEEN YEARS OLD

James Sherman Talbott Acquitted of a Kansas Murder in Cowboy Times.

Wichita, Kas., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—James Sherman Talbott, cousin to the Shermans of Ohio, was acquitted of murder last night in the District Court of Sumner County. He was accused of killing Mike Meagher, the Mayor of Caldwell, in a cowboy fight fifteen years ago, probably the greatest fight that ever occurred in a cowboy town, sixty-five men being actually engaged. John Meagher, twin brother of Mike, pursued Talbott for thirteen years to kill him.

HONOR TO FATHER FRANCIS SHULAK.

Solemn High Mass Celebrated to Mark His Fiftieth Year as a Priest.

Solemn high mass was celebrated yesterday in Holy Family Church in honor of Father Francis X. Shulak and his fifty years of service in the ranks of the Jesuits. At the close of the mass there was a banquet, at which many clergymen were present, and addresses were made in which the valuable services he has rendered to the church during the last half century were discussed. In the evening the faculty of St. Ignatius College and other members of the Jesuit order gave Father Shulak a reception in the parlors of the college.

The mass began at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. There was a choir of seventy voices assisted by an orchestra. The number of altar boys in attendance was 133 and thirty clergymen assisted. The celebrant was Father Shulak himself. Archbishop Feehan was expected to be present, but was out of the city, and Abbot Jaeger of St. Procopius Academy presided. The deacon was Father Lange, the subdeacon the Rev. Prokopius Neutzel, and the master of ceremonies the Rev. Stanislaus Fitte. The service was a most impressive one and was followed by a sermon by the Rev. Father Lambert of the Holy Family parish.

The banquet which succeeded the service was held in the dining hall of the college, and over 100 clergymen were present. Among them were Father Jaeger, Father Joseph Dumbrosky of the Polish Seminary of Detroit, the Rev. Stanislaus Fitte, the Rev. Vincent Barzynski of St. Stanislaus Church, the Rev. Daniel Reardon of St. Elizabeth's Church, Father Lange, the Rev. Prokopius Neutzel, Father Corbley, Father Cornelly, Father Early of Omaha, Father Higgins of St. Mary's, Kas., Fathers Edward Kelly and Fitzgerald, Father James Corbett, W. J. Onahan, and others. Father Reardon spoke of the personal characteristics of Father Shulak. Father Jaeger, Father Hoeffer, Father Barzynski, and others spoke. After the addresses a letter was read from Cardinal Gibbons congratulating Father Shulak. Similar letters were read from Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Chatard of Vincennes, Bishop Foley of Detroit, and Bishop Vertin of Marquette. Numerous messages of congratulation were received from others, but they were not read. The reception by the faculty of the college was private and was held after the vesper service in the evening. It was attended by most of the visiting clergymen who were at the morning service.

Today the Church of St. Stanislaus, the largest parish in the city, will give Father Shulak a reception and there will be a special service in honor of his jubilee.

EDWARD HUNTLEY TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

He Is Found in His Room Seventeen Hours After Shooting Himself.

Edward Huntley, 55 years old, well known in Fond du Lac, Wis., where several years ago he was a wholesale dealer in stationery, died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from a bullet wound, self-inflicted. He was found at 7 o'clock yesterday morning sitting in a rocking chair in his room, No. 1604 Wabash avenue. He was still conscious, though he had fatally shot himself. He had been so weakened by loss of blood that his life could not be saved.

Mr. Huntley was reputed to be a man of considerable means. In letters left by him, dated Sept. 9, showing his act was premeditated, he said he was tired of life. His son, J. W. Huntley, said his father's finances were all right and that his domestic relations were pleasant, and the only reason for his act was he had been gradually growing deaf and was troubled with an ailment of the stomach.

He had lived in Chicago about two years, during the greater part of which he had been part owner and manager of the Chicago Baking company. Some time ago, however, he had sold out his interest, and for the last eight months had not been engaged in business.

Saturday afternoon Huntley went to his room, where he had been living for some time with his son. They occupied separate rooms. Mr. Huntley was not discovered until seventeen hours after he had fired the shot. The landlord says he happened to be passing Mr. Huntley's room, when he heard labored breathing and discovered the dying man. He had shot himself below the left ear.

A physician was summoned, who said if Mr. Huntley had received attention sooner there would have been some chance for his recovery. After the lapse of seventeen hours, however, the physician was powerless.

The police took charge of Mr. Huntley's effects. Among them was a note devising his effects to his children.

CAPTURE A FORGER FROM MICHIGAN.

Bernard Belatti Arrested at the Palmer House by Detectives.

Bernard Belatti, wanted at Jackson, Mich., on charges of forgery, was arrested in this city yesterday and is locked up at the Central Station. The prisoner is about 27 years of age and his parents reside at Amsterdam, N. Y.

About two weeks ago he went to Jackson, and by representing himself as a traveling salesman, it is said, inspired the confidence of a business-man named Charles Lewis. Belatti asked him to cash a check for $45, and Lewis did it, but afterwards found, he claims, that it was forged. He notified the local police, who investigated young Belatti's doings in Jackson, and soon learned, it is said, that several others had also accepted his bogus checks. It was then ascertained that he had come to Chicago, and Capt. Elliott was asked to look for him.

He detailed Detectives Bock and McCarthy on the case, and they yesterday discovered Belatti at the Palmer House. When told he was under arrest Belatti drew his letters from his pocket. He gave all but one to Officer Bock, and while the latter was examining them tore up the one he had withheld. The detectives picked up the fragments and found the envelope had contained blank checks on Eastern banks, one of which, on the Columbia National Bank of Buffalo, had already been filled out and called for $75.

Belatti, it is said by the police, has confessed to the charges at Jackson, and says he will go back without the formality of requisition papers. A Jackson officer started for Chicago last evening.

WILL GIVE A RECEPTION TO DEBS.

Labor Congress Prepares to Meet Him Upon His Release from Jail.

Eugene V. Debs is going to have company when he leaves Woodstock Jail for Chicago Nov. 23. The Labor Congress yesterday decided to send invitations to labor unions all over the country to have their representatives at the jail door when Debs is liberated and escort him to the city, where a big demonstration in honor of the event will be made. The committee which has charge of the arrangements consists of:

Thomas Kidd, J. J. Burke,
M. B. Britzius, M. Drennan,
B. Berlyn, Louis Callyn.
George Maus,

A delegation from the Socialistic Federation was admitted, and invited the congress to participate in the meeting of Socialists at which Mowbray, the English Anarchist, is to be the central figure. Sharp speeches were made by members of the congress, denouncing Mowbray, and a motion was carried refusing the invitation.

The Bartenders' and Waiters' Union were refused seats in the congress. A committee was appointed to organize a legitimate waiters' union in Chicago.

Delegate McFee of the Harnessmakers' Union reported the result of a visit to Chief Badenoch to protest in regard to certain appointments. The committee claimed that the Chief treated it unfairly and resolutions were adopted in regard to his action.

Addresses Socialists.

John B. Adams addressed a small crowd of Socialists at the regular weekly meeting of the Socialistic Society at Neebe Hall, on West Randolph street, yesterday afternoon. His subject was: "Will There Be a Revolution?" Mr. Adams thought not. He said the revolution would come through the ballot-box, and in the course of another generation the now down-trodden workman would be on the same level with the capitalist. The usual discussion followed the address.

Indorse Edward A. Keeler.

The Mutual Benefit Labor Organization met yesterday afternoon and indorsed Edward A. Keeler for Drainage Trustee.

COME TO SEE SIGHTS.

EXCURSIONS FROM MANY TOWNS VISIT CHICAGO FOR A DAY.

One Lot of Visitors Arrive Over the Rock Island from Illinois Towns to the Number of 1,400—They Leave Their Cares at Home and Pass Awhile Sight-Seeing—From Indianapolis 300 More Come with Bloomer Girls Among Them—Benefit for Orphans—Some Missourians Come.

Fourteen hundred people on the Rock Island road, in Illinois, left their cares at home and came to Chicago yesterday to pass a day at sight seeing.

The incomers at the depot yesterday morning on three trains, arriving at intervals from 6 to 8:20 o'clock, included many farmers. There were young people and old folks among them, and in many families three generations were represented. The crowd in the main was composed of young men who looked and felt their importance and their ability to take care of themselves, in marked contrast to some old men who appeared bewildered when they found themselves in the midst of the towering buildings and clanging cable trains.

The entire crowd came, as they announced, "to see the sights," and each individual member set about carrying the purpose out as he or she had planned. People from the following Illinois towns came to Chicago on this excursion: Ottawa, Morris, Bureau, Peru, and La Salle.

The objective point appeared to be Lincoln Park, for the larger portion of the crowd went there and saw its attractions. The bloomer girls passed inspection on bicycles, and then the crowd went on to the elephant, who proved himself the center of attraction for the rest of the day. The general sentiment in regard to the elephant, expressed first by a middle-aged man from Peru and echoed time and time again during the day, was:

"Ain't he a queer critter?"

They fed peanuts to the bears, laughed at the monkeys, and shuddered at the big rattlesnake.

Forty of the visitors presented themselves at the door of the Masonic Temple yesterday and waited until the man whose duty it is to open the building came down and gave them a ride in the elevators. And when Abe Plunkett returns to his home in Bureau he will tell how the elevator went so fast he was thrown to the floor, where his head met the rest of his anatomy in one grand jumble. And he may tell further how the others yelled and screamed until the elevator man said:

"The Midway Plaisance wasn't a circumstance to them."

An Ottawa man who would not tell his name approached the policeman at the depot and in a low tone asked if Chicago was experiencing a dry Sunday.

This man's experiences were varied and those he had during the entire day would fill a book. He took in the down-town district and went from there to Lincoln Park and from the lake to Clark street.

Others went to Washington Park and some viewed the desolate stretch of ground where at their last visit the World's Fair was in full swing.

The rain came after every one was worn out and hurried the people into the depot before train time last night—11:30—but they were satisfied.

EXCURSION BENEFIT FOR ORPHANS.

Four Trainloads of Lutherans Go to Addison, Ill.

Four special trains, composed of sixty-five coaches, carried 6,000 persons to Addison, Ill., yesterday over the Illinois Central railroad on the occasion of the nineteenth annual excursion of the German Evangelical Lutheran churches. It was for the benefit of the orphan asylum at Addison. The trains started from the Illinois Central depot at Randolph street at 8 a. m., taking crowds which were increased at the several stations within the city. At all these points numerous contingents were in waiting as the trains arrived. The excursion was under the management of Henry C. Zuttermeister and a committee composed of delegations of seven members from each Evangelical Lutheran congregation in the city.

Every one was satisfied with the success, as it was the largest excursion since the foundation of the asylum.

Services were conducted at Addison at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. by the Rev. Henry Blankey of Buckley, Ill., and the Rev. L. Haacke of Elk Grove, Ill. Large numbers of farmers came in their wagons from all the surrounding districts, some traveling a distance of thirty miles to be present. At each service a collection for the benefit of the asylum was taken and the profits of the refreshment stands were devoted to the same purpose. In addition the fund received half the gross proceeds of the sale of the excursion tickets. The number of orphans now in the asylum is 121. The President of the asylum is the Rev. J. Grosse.

Instrumental music was furnished by the band of St. John's Church, West Superior street, with twenty-four pieces, and vocal music by the West Side Male Chorus with seventy-five voices and the Northwestern mixed choirs.

EXCURSIONISTS FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Three Hundred of Them Pass a Day Here Sight-Seeing.

Three hundred excursionists from Indianapolis arrived at the Illinois Central depot yesterday morning at 9 o'clock over the Big Four.

They started at 1 o'clock in the morning. The crowd exceeded the expectations of the officials of the road, and so more cars were attached to accommodate the crowd who took advantage of the low rate of $2 for the round trip, to visit the city.

There was a sprinkling of G. A. R. men with their families in the crowd who had started on their way home from the encampment at Louisville. A delegation of bloomer clad young women with their escorts was among the visitors, and they brought their bicycles along and started immediately to see the city.

The trainmen were kept busy answering questions as to the way to Lincoln Park and to the World's Fair site, and to Washington Park.

Others of them scattered, seeming to know where to go. In the evening they came straggling back to the depot. They were a tired lot, having traveled much and seen much in one short day, and when the train left at 8:20 they were ready to go, being satisfied with the day's sight-seeing.

Visitors from Davenport, Ia., Come to Town.

Nine hundred people from points about Davenport, Ia., came into Chicago yesterday morning on an excursion on the Rock Island road. The larger part of them went to Jackson Park to see the old Iowa State Building of World's Fair days. They left Chicago at 11:30 p. m. last night.

Some Missourians Among 'Excursionists.

People from Hannibal, Mo., and towns in Illinois between there and Chicago on the Wabash road came in on an excursion yesterday to pass a day in this city. Excursion rates were made by the road. After a day of sight-seeing they returned on the train at 11:30 last night.

MAY END MICHIGAN MINERS' STRIKE.

Many Ishpeming and Negaunee Operatives Counsel a Settlement of Troubles.

Ishpeming, Mich., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Many of the strikers at Ishpeming and Negaunee made a strong effort to have the strike declared off at Saturday's meeting of the Miners' Union. Nothing, however, was accomplished. It is the intention to bring the matter up for consideration again today. The union of steam users held a meeting yesterday and decided to use their influence to bring about a settlement of the strike. It now looks as though the difficulty might be adjusted this week.

Capt. Reed has entered into an agreement with Fred Braastad to operate the underground work at the Winthrop mine under contract. Work will be resumed tomorrow with a force of fifty men.

The members of the fire department at Negaunee have been sworn in as special police officers.

LOWER 100-MILE TANDEM RECORD.

Weage and MacGagan Make the Elgin Course in Remarkably Good Time.

Fred A. Weage of the Morgan and Wright club and Hector MacGagan of the Thistle club broke the 100-mile tandem century record yesterday over the Elgin-Aurora course. They made the run in 7 hours 28 minutes, twenty-two minutes below the best previous record. They started at 5 a. m., finishing at 12:10, making the ride against a strong head-wind and finishing strong. The timers were F. E. Spinks of the Illinois club and E. Bryant of the Thistle club. This is said to be the first tandem record made by Chicago men.

WINONA CURFEW RINGS EACH NIGHT.

Children Under Fifteen Years to Be Taught to Go to Bed Early.

Winona, Minn., Sept. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—Some two weeks ago the curfew idea was talked of among the local clergymen for adoption in this city. Children have been in the habit of loafing in the city parks until late hours at night and cutting up great pranks and capers. Not only have they made night hideous, but they have gone so far as to break the park seats and do much harmful work.

The ministers, after talking of the matter some time, started a petition to the Council to have a curfew ordinance passed. This petition was signed by over 300 citizens in very short time. The presentation took place at a meeting of the City Fathers last Monday evening by the Rev. E. P. Crittenden, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and one of the early promoters of the idea, but the Council had not waited for the petitioners to present their plea, and had already passed a curfew ordinance as follows:

An ordinance to prohibit persons under the age of 15 years from being abroad upon the streets, avenues, alleys, or other public grounds of the City of Winona, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the afternoon and 6 o'clock in the forenoon.

The City Council of the City of Winona do ordain:

Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of 15 years to be, or loiter upon any of the public streets, alleys, or public grounds of the City of Winona between the hours of 9 o'clock in the afternoon and 6 o'clock in the forenoon, unless accompanied by and under the control of some person of lawful age, or unless upon some errand by permission or direction of his or her parent or guardian or employer. Such minor person shall not then loiter on the way or make any undue noise by shouting, halloing, or otherwise disturb the peace and quiet of the city.

Sec. 2. Any person who violates any of the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, shall be subject to arrest by any police officer of the city without process. Upon such arrest the person arrested shall be taken and delivered into the custody of his or her parent, guardian, or employer. Upon a second and every subsequent arrest, such offender shall be taken by such officer before the Municipal Court of the City of Winona for trial, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10, and may be imprisoned until such fine and costs shall be paid, not exceeding ten days.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the engineer in charge of the water works building to have the hour of 9 o'clock in the afternoon designated each day by nine short consecutive blasts on the steam fire whistle.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, and publication.

Some fun over the measure has been made by the local daily papers, but among almost all the citizens the ordinance is looked upon as a favorable and good law. The children may be heard to speak of it on the street with a sort of awesome dread. Even now children do not stay on the streets as they did formerly, the fear of arrest seeming to be sufficient to make them keep at home. Parents, with hardly an exception, are supporting the movement, and believe the bill to be a good one. It is already in force in Stillwater and Duluth and is giving satisfaction there.

QUESTIONS FOR THE ODD-FELLOWS.

Changes in Requisites for Membership to Be Settled This Week.

Questions of age and purity of blood as requisites for membership in the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows will come before the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which assembles today at Atlantic City, N. J., for a week's session.

The supreme body controls Odd-Fellows in America, in portions of Mexico, and all of Australia and the Sandwich Islands. One question which the Grand Lodge will settle is the proposition to admit to membership persons of the age of 18 years of age, and another to accept those who have not more than one-eighth Indian blood in their veins.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge has a membership of 200, composed of representatives from the various grand lodges and encampments. Illinois sends four delegates this year: J. O. Humphrey of Springfield, E. S. Conway of Chicago, Walter E. Carlin of Jerseyville, and Samuel J. Baker of Olney.

Referring to the prospective legislation at the session at Atlantic City, John P. Foss, No. 447 West Monroe street, said:

"I am certain the 18-year age amendment will not be adopted. It finds no favor among men who have been in the order for any length of time. Nor will the proposition to admit males with only one-eighth Indian blood. How is that to be determined? We have had that question up before, and it has been passed upon in a way at several sessions of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and I do not think it will be adopted."

SAYS TELEPHONE COMPANY IS A TRUST.

Mr. Keelyn Will Attack the Bell Concern on Legal Grounds.

President James E. Keelyn of the Western Telephone Construction company intends to attack the American Bell Telephone company on the ground that it violates the anti-trust laws. The basis of the attack is the contract between the Bell company and the Western Union Telegraph company published in the Electrical Engineer Aug. 28.

Evidence tending to show this contract is in violation of the Federal anti-trust laws has been submitted by Mr. Keelyn to United States District-Attorney Black. This evidence is enforced by a request for prosecution. Similar evidence showing a violation of the State anti-trust law has, it is said, been submitted to Attorney-General Moloney with a request for action.

"The contract between the two companies," Mr. Keelyn said, "constitutes a clear violation of the anti-trust laws, in that the Bell company is prohibited in it from competition with the Western Union company in the telegraph business and the latter is denied competition with the former company in the telephone business."

DEDICATE A NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

Appropriate Services in Opening the Blue Island Sanctuary.

The Blue Island M. E. Church, located at the intersection of Burr Oak and Western avenues, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate services. The morning service was opened with prayer by the Rev. W. B. Slaughter, after which the Rev. W. H. Burns read the scriptures. John P. Eames rendered a solo and the choir an anthem, after which the sermon was delivered by the Rev. A. D. Traveller. At the afternoon service the Rev. Frank M. Bristol delivered the sermon, and in the evening the sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Burns. The church is a handsome one. It is built of pressed brick and occupies a space 60x80 feet. The cost was $6,500, of which nearly $2,500 was raised yesterday. The edifice and ground are valued at $10,000. The church was organized in 1871 and for a long time was only a mission. At present the membership is 200, with a Sunday-school of the same number.

ROCKFORD MAY NOT HEAR CURFEW.

Many Aldermen Think There Is No Demand for the Novelty.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—Dr. E. C. Dunn has been unable thus far to get anybody to take seriously his proposition to have a curfew bell. The people generally, including the Aldermen, insist on treating it as a huge joke. But the doughty doctor, who is Alderman from the Seventh Ward, sticks to it that he intends to introduce an ordinance establishing curfew and prohibiting all children under 12 years of age from being on the street after 9 o'clock p. m., except with their parents, and making it the duty of the police to arrest all children under the prescribed age who are found on the street after that hour. Dr. Dunn's original idea was to make the age 15, but he has now modified it to 12.

It is very doubtful if such an ordinance would pass, as a canvass of the Aldermen shows that they do not feel that there is any crying demand for such a law. The probability is it would be shelved.

Obituary Notes.

George Eberhardt, who came to Naperville, Ill., in 1853, is dead.

Ezra King, well known to turfmen, died yesterday at Pontiac, Mich.

Isaac Thomas, a pioneer of Wyoming, Ill., and a prominent Mason, died Thursday.

Prof. William H. Gibbs died yesterday at Clinton, Ia. He was widely known as an author, lecturer, and scientist.

Mrs. Lulu V. Reynolds, editor of the Living Issues, Michigan's prohibition State journal, died at Harper Hospital, Detroit, Saturday.

GEN. GRANT AND CUBA

HIS COURSE IN 1875 FURNISHES A STRONG PRECEDENT.

Famous Letter which Will Afford a Basis for Action Now—Recognition Is Assured —He Warned the Spanish Government That Unless Peace Was Established the United States Would Act to Protect American Interests There—Europe Was Also Notified of the Decision.

Washington (D. C.) Times: There is no longer any doubt that the United States will within a short period give formal and official aid to the Cuban revolutionists. It may not be a recognition of belligerency, but the action to be taken will be equally far-reaching and beneficial in its effects.

There has never been a struggle waged for independence in which the unanimous expression of popular sentiment was so favorable to the weaker party. The autonomy of Cuba has been for decades the theme of prayers, hopes, and petitions, and as the crisis draws near their fervency increases.

It is a matter of certainty that had the Cuban patriots been able to establish and maintain a de facto government it would have received prompt recognition by the United States at any time during the last four decades. This has been held necessary since the days of Monroe in order to afford sufficient grounds upon which to base recognition.

But after one experiment in concentration the establishment of a capital, the election of a President, and the formation of a government, followed by the burning of their federal city to prevent it from being captured by the Spaniards, no departure has been made from the guerrilla method of warfare.

This plan will be continued as the only one which does not invite certain destruction, and no attempt will be made to seize and hold a port, establish a de facto government, or elect national officials, which would be necessary as a basis upon which to demand recognition of belligerency, until such time as Spain shall be forced to make those concessions which will be satisfactory to the revolutionists.

Time Has Arrived.

It is now learned on unquestioned authority that the United States, for the second time in the history of its relations with Spain, believes that the opportune occasion has arrived when this government should interfere in matters pertaining to Cuba, both for the protection of its own citizens and in the interest of civilization.

It is an indisputable fact that American citizens have more capital invested in Cuba than those of any other nationality. Some of the large sugar districts are owned entirely by residents of the United States. All of the railroad lines were constructed by American capital. Whenever a plantation is devastated and its buildings burned as a result of the prevailing civil war four chances out of five are in favor of an American being the sufferer.

As a matter of fact, it is apparent that Cuba is being rapidly transformed into a colony of Americans by reason of a rather peculiar circumstance. Almost every college in the United States has several Cubans enrolled among its students. These young men range in age from 17 to 20. Under the existing naturalization laws it is not necessary for a minor to declare his intention of becoming a citizen. Hence upon completing his collegiate course the young Cuban has attained his majority and goes home a bona fide citizen of the United States, whereas his parents are still subjects of Spain. In this manner the population of Cuba is rapidly and legally becoming Americanized.

Well-Defined Precedent.

The only reason which has heretofore prevented the United States Government from taking more vigorous action looking to the better protection of its citizens has been a disinclination to forcibly interfere in the affairs of a friendly foreign power. It has even been held that no precedent existed for such interference.

But it is now stated that the most emphatic, complete, and convincing precedent has been discovered in the case of Spain herself, and occurred during a period of revolution. It is said that the administration will, if necessary, avail itself of this precedent as a form of procedure, if all other alternatives fail.

The fact has never been denied that President Cleveland has the courage of his convictions, and will not hesitate to perform his duty if he believes it to be right and in accordance with the established usages of government. It is therefore considered highly probable that he will either in a regular or special message to Congress request such authority as will enable him to carry out the declared intention of President Grant in 1875, and take steps, using armed force if necessary, to establish a stable and satisfactory government in Cuba.

It is shown by the archives of the State Department that on Nov. 5, 1875, President Grant, having become exasperated beyond endurance, directed Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State, to prepare a complete and thorough statement of the grievances held by the United States against Spain, and which would form the basis of intervention by the former in the affairs of the latter.

President Grant's Letter.

This letter, couched in the most vigorous language, was transmitted by cable to Minister Cushing, with the statement that a copy of it had been forwarded to the United States Minister at every principal European court, with instructions to lay it before the Minister of Foreign Relations of the country to which they were accredited and ascertain the sentiment of that government regarding the intervention of the United States in the affairs of Spain. This is said to be the only instance in our diplomatic history where a President sent a note of this character to the European powers.

In the course of this letter Secretary Fish says that he is directed by President Grant to exhaustively review all the matters of fact relating to the embargoed estates of American citizens; that promised redress had been long delayed; that the Government of Spain was avoiding the issue; that the unprovoked arrest of American citizens continued, and that no satisfaction could be obtained but broken promises, and continues:

In my note of Feb. 6, 1874, I referred at length to the views entertained and the position of this government. It was then more than five years since an organized insurrection had broken out which the government of Spain had been entirely unable to suppress. At that time the firm conviction of the President was announced that whatever efforts might be put forth by the Spanish power in Cuba no doubt could be entertained that the final issue of the conflict would be to break the bonds which attached Cuba as a colony to Spain.

While remembering and observing the "duties which this government, as one of a family of nations, owes to another member by public law, treaties, or the particular statutes of the United States, it would be idle to attempt to conceal the interest and sympathy with which Americans in the United States regard any attempt of a numerous people on this continent to be relieved of the ties which hold them to any position of colonial subjection to a distant power and to assume the independence and right of self-control which natural rights and the spirit of the age to accord them.

Practically an Ultimatum.

Almost two years have passed and no effective steps have been taken to remedy abuses or establish reforms, and the effort to suppress the insurrection by force alone has been a complete failure. In the meantime the material interests of trade and commerce are impaired to a degree which calls for remonstrance, if not for another line of conduct on the part of all commercial nations.

The United States purchases more largely than any other people of the productions of the island of Cuba, and, therefore, more than any other for this reason, and still more by reason of its immediate neighborhood, is interested in the arrest of any wanton destruction which disgraces the age and affects every commercial people on the face of the globe.

It becomes a serious question how long this condition of things can or should be allowed to exist, and compels us to inquire whether the point has not been reached where longer endurance ceases to be possible.

In the opinion of the President, the time has arrived when the interests of this country, the preservation of its commerce, and the instincts of humanity alike, demand that some speedy and satisfactory ending be made to the strife which is devastating Cuba. A disastrous conflict of more than seven years' duration has demonstrated the inability of Spain to maintain peace in an island lying at our door. Desolation and the destruction of life and property have been the only results of this conflict."

Prompt Action Threatened.

After giving a detailed list of those overt acts, "which people cannot be expected to tolerate without the assured prospect of their termination," and referring to the fact that a tender of the good offices of the United States had been declined, Secretary Fish says:

The Government of the United States has heretofore given expression to no policy in reference to the insurrection in Cuba, because it has honestly and sincerely hoped that no declaration of policy on its part would be required. The President feels that longer reticence would be inconsistent with the interests of both governments. Our relations with Spain are in that critical position that another seizure similar to that of the Virginius, other executions of citizens of the United States, other wrongs of a less objectionable character, even, than many which have been already suffered by our citizens, with simple remonstrance, or possibly some act of exceptional severity in Cuba, may suddenly produce a feeling and excitement which might force events which this government desires to avoid.

The President hopes that Spain may spontaneously adopt measures looking to a reconciliation and to the speedy restoration of peace, and the organization of a stable and satisfactory government in the Island of Cuba. In the absence of any prospect of a termination of the war, or of any change in the manner in which it has been conducted on either side, he feels that the time is at hand when it may be the duty of other governments to intervene, solely with a view of bringing to an end a disastrous and destructive conflict and of restoring peace to the Island of Cuba.

Will Renew Grant's Policy.

No government is more deeply interested in the order and peaceful administration of the island than is that of the United States, and none has suffered as the United States from the condition which has obtained there during the last six or seven years. He will therefore feel it his duty at an early day to submit the subject in this light, and accompanied by an expression of the views above presented for the consideration of Congress.

This conclusion is reached after every other expedient has been attempted and proved a failure, and in the firm conviction that the period has at last arrived when no other course remains for this government.

The cablegram of Secretary Fish is without a precedent in the diplomatic history of this country, and is the longest ever sent from the State Department, containing nearly 6,000 words.

Ten days after its transmission, Nov. 5, 1875, Secretary Fish received a cablegram from the Spanish Government declaring that it would make every satisfactory amend, and guaranteed there should be no cause given for further complaint.

Then came the election of 1876, when Hayes was chosen President and the finding of the Electoral Commission threatened to precipitate civil war, and Spain took advantage of it to repudiate all of its promises and even the payment of the Mora claim, which was specified by President Grant, was delayed for twenty years until Secretary Olney forwarded to a representative of the Spanish Government another ultimatum.

There is little doubt expressed by those in a position to know inside facts but that the present administration will take the action of Gen. Grant as a satisfactory precedent and compel Spain to give the Cuban revolutionists such recognition and concessions as will result in the protection of American citizens in that island. That such a course will meet with the hearty approval of the American people is a foregone conclusion.

MINISTERS AND POLICE CAUSE A RIOT.

Sunday Pyrotechnic Performance at St. Joseph, Mo., Summarily Broken Up.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—A small riot was precipitated tonight by the action of the Rev. Albert Bushnell, President of the Ministers' Alliance, and Police Commissioners Vannata and Ryan in breaking up a performance of Pain's China and Japan, the outdoor pyrotechnical and spectacular show.

No warning was given the management that a Sunday performance would not be tolerated. On the other hand most of the city officials waived all objection.

Just as the performance began a delegation of the Ministers' Alliance and a large force of police and detectives broke through the gates and rushed upon the performers, announcing that all were under arrest.

The spectators hissed and threatened the officers with violence. Mayor Shepherd and several members of the Council were spectators and protested to the police against such action.

The Mayor communicated with Chief of Police Broder, but the latter said he was acting under orders of the Police Commissioners. That body was appealed to, but without a favorable result.

It was announced that a postponed performance would be given tomorrow night for the benefit of the 5,000 disappointed spectators, but no money would be refunded. This did not satisfy many who had paid their way in, and a rush was made on the box office.

The police in some instances were forced to use their clubs and resort to violent measures. Women and children were trampled under foot. Dotty Engstrom, aged 5 years, was knocked down, her left leg broken, and foot badly crushed. Others were seriously hurt.

The police finally released the performers, but held Manager Burkholder.

SYNDICATE FOR AMERICAN COPPER.

Intend to Acquire and Stock the Anaconda Mine in Montana.

New York, Sept. 15.—The report became current yesterday that an Anglo-American syndicate has been formed, with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, as the American representatives, and the Rothschild Exploration company as the English members, for the purpose of combining the interests of European and American copper producers.

The project has in view the acquisition of the valuable Anaconda copper mine in Montana. It is stated this concern will be transformed into a limited company, with a capital of $30,000,000 in $25 shares.

It is also reported, apparently on good authority, that the syndicate will take 300,000 shares at $30 each, provided the report of the well-known expert, Hamilton Smith, confirms the understood value of the mine. The bargain must be consummated at the latest by Oct. 15.

ASSAULT AND SLASH A POLICEMAN.

Two Colored Men Resist Arrest by Officer Malone.

Officer Charles J. Malone of the Twenty-second Street Police Station was roughly handled last night by two colored men. They were acting in a disorderly manner in front of No. 1623 Clark street, when the officer, who was dressed in citizens' clothes, placed them under arrest. They assaulted him, one striking him over the head with a piece of iron and the other slashing him across the nose with a knife. He was knocked down and the men escaped. Malone staggered to the station, where a physician sewed up the wounds on his head and face, and he was taken home.

THINK SHE MAY HAVE BEEN POISONED.

Coroner to Investigate the Cause of Mrs. Mary Tito's Death.

Mrs. Mary Tito, No. 266 North Sangamon street, died under somewhat mysterious circumstances Saturday night, and, as Dr. Ditman, No. 315 Milwaukee avenue, refused a death certificate, a Coroner's inquest will be necessary. Dr. Ditman found the woman suffering from severe pains in the stomach. He could not diagnose the symptoms. The post mortem evidences indicated poisoning and he referred the case to Coroner McHale. The inquest will be held this morning.

Morrison Jury Votes for Hanging.

Chadron, Neb., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—"Murder in the first degree and the penalty death" was the verdict read to Arthur Morrison, on trial for killing Addison Von Harris Jan. 17 at Crawford, Neb. The crime was the result of trouble between Morrison and Von Harris. Morrison is a Master Mason, an Odd-Fellow, Knight of Pythias, and member of several other secret societies. He is also a member of the Grand Army post at Crawford. The verdict was a complete surprise.

Late Orders of the Adjutant-General.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special.—The Adjutant-General has issued an order postponing the meeting of the board detailed to examine officers of the Seventh Regiment, Chicago, because one of the members of the board is under arrest. The election of John C. Owen as First Lieutenant and Richard Hook as Second Lieutenant of Company I, Second Infantry, Chicago, has been confirmed.

Aurora Now Rejects Kindergartens.

Aurora, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—It was largely due to Aurora that the kindergarten law was passed by the late Legislature permitting the incorporation of kindergartens into the public school system. A proposition to establish public kindergartens in conformity with the law was defeated yesterday, the second time this summer, in District 5, where less than 100 favorable votes out of 500 were cast.

National Bank Decision Reserved.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—At Carroll, Ia., yesterday a new point of law was raised. It was in a case before Circuit Judge Elwood, in which it was claimed that a national bank was not liable to State laws as applied to usury. It was stated that Judge Elwood had upheld the point taken in favor of the national bank. It is learned now that he had reserved his decision.

Tags for Joliet Workmen.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The badge system of designating workmen by number instead of name, which was adopted by the Illinois Steel company a short time ago, will be extended to the Joliet plant as soon as the badges can be made, according to Manager Pettigrew. There is a question whether the employes will submit to the plan.

FAVOR THE MILK WAR

DEALERS IN A MEETING INDORSE THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

They Say the Crusade on Impure Cream and Adulterations Will Benefit the Honest Men in the Business—John Ellis Makes a Pointed Address on the Subject—It Is Said a Difficulty Exists in Keeping the Quality Up to the Standard —Organization Is to Be Completed.

John Ellis, who has been in the milk business ten or twelve years, told a meeting of dealers at National Hall, Center avenue and Eighteenth street, yesterday afternoon, that Health Commissioner Kerr's crusade was by long odds the best thing that could possibly have happened.

"It will put honest men in a far better light before the public," he said, "than they are now, and drive dishonest dealers out of the business. Notwithstanding there is not a more honorable calling, milkmen are coming to be looked upon as cheats and deceivers.

"We don't want that sort of a reputation, and the great majority of us are not deserving of it either. So that is why I say this inspection is a good thing. The Health Department is doing right. But I don't approve of the idea of fining a man and revoking his license without giving him a trial."

Mr. Ellis' remarks were enthusiastically indorsed by most of the 100 dealers present. There were a few, however, who did not seem to appreciate them. And they were at once denounced as unworthy representatives of their calling.

Center avenue and Eighteenth street is about the hub of an immense foreign population, and it was explained that many of the peddlers who serve milk throughout the section have no particular compunction against resorting to methods not in line with legal requirements.

He Gets Even.

One man acknowledged in the meeting that he "got even" with a woman who always insisted upon him "giving her a quart and a pint of milk for a quart." His trick was to "measure out a pint of straight milk and make the rest skimmed milk of a cheap grade."

"Don't you think," Mr. Ellis inquired, "the standard of 15 per cent is too high?"

"Yes, I do. It is too high for the public health. You can't get cream that will run 15 per cent right along without letting the milk stand forty-eight hours. And then you dare not take over four quarts to the can and be on the safe side. I have tested it, and know what I am speaking of. I took off six quarts, and it analyzed 12½ per cent butter fat. Five quarts gave me just 15 per cent, and four quarts ran up to 18 per cent. My idea is that we should at all times give the purest article, and make the public pay for it. The trouble with us is we are selling milk too cheap. You know as well as I do that men who sell twenty-five tickets for $1 must lose money if they stick to straight milk and cream that will grade 15 per cent. They simply can't do it."

"The question is, will the public pay any more?" asked a dealer.

Another wanted to know, "What are we going to do with our skimmed milk?"

"Sell as skimmed milk," replied Mr. Ellis. "Don't try to deceive your customers, and instead of fighting the Health Department try to help it. When you find a dealer is acting dishonestly report him, and we will soon have a different state of affairs.

Coloring Matter No More.

"The time has passed when you can put a little coloring in skimmed and sell it as pure milk. I know dealers who are running here, there, and everywhere trying to get customers —trying to beat other dealers out of their customers instead of tending legitimately to their business, I tell you we are to blame for our condition and must do something to better it."

The meeting was called to organize an association, but as Mr. Harahan and Attorney Redfield did not put in an appearance this feature of the affair was postponed to next Thursday night.

George Hemler of the South Side Association was present and made a short talk and promised to be present Thursday night with several companions to put this new organization on its feet.

Mr. Ellis instructed the dealers to demand duplicate samples from the inspectors, intimating that the association proposes to have some analyses made by an expert of their own.

"If you ask for a duplicate sample," he said, "the inspectors have got to give it to you."

HE CAN GIVE NO COHERENT ACCOUNT.

C. Lyons Will Recover, It Is Said, from a Strange Experience.

C. Lyons, No. 908 Thirty-seventh street, who was found wandering in a dazed condition at Wheaton Saturday, is slowly recovering from the condition of mental and physical collapse to which he had been reduced. He has not yet, however, been able to give a coherent account of himself.

The day of his disappearance he went out to have a tooth drawn, after passing the previous nights in extreme pain and without sleep. He remembers having the tooth extracted.

Beyond that experience and half conscious effort to get home he says he remembers nothing.

He is under his wife's care and she thinks he will recover completely. She has no idea how he could have subsisted during the ten days of his absence, as he had no money.

Her belief concerning the cause of the trouble is that while still weak from the exhaustion of his illness and the severe pain of the tooth drawing he was overcome by the heat.

Lyons is in the employment of the city in the Water Department.

ARRESTED FOR SHOOTING SONGBIRDS

Deputy Game Warden Has Trouble in Lodging Them in Jail.

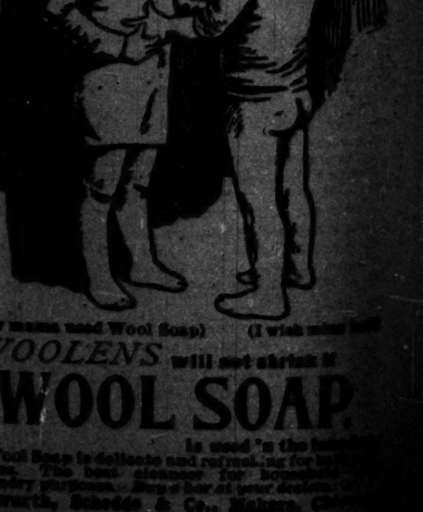
Deputy Game Warden Lewis Mushler had a hard time with violators of game laws yesterday along the Desplaines River. A number of Italians were shooting song birds and when they were interfered with fights were precipitated.

One man gave the warden a black eye before he was put under arrest.

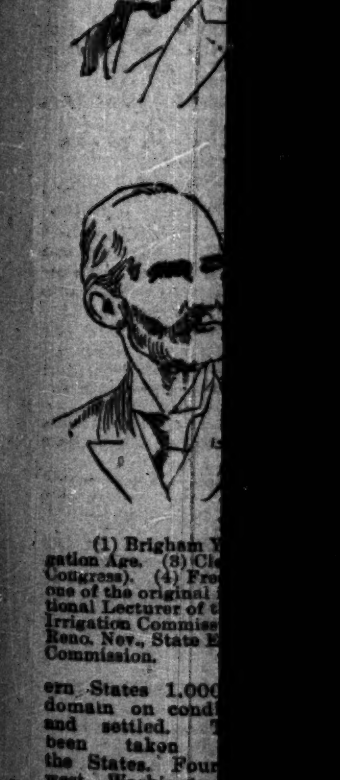
While he was taking another a prisoner to the Village of Lyons lockup two comrades followed the warden, pointing their shotguns and threatening to shoot him if he would not release the fellow.

John Pauka, Ogden and Harlem avenues, went out to scare off bird shooters. He had two men with him. An Italian Pauka encountered resented interference and tried to shoot him. He was knocked down by the other men and was also lodged in the Lyons lockup. In his pockets were found two blue jays, a yellow hammer, a blackbird, and a dove.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



(My mama used Wool Soap) (I wish mine had)
WOOLENS will not shrink if
WOOL SOAP
is used in the laundry.
Wool Soap is delicate and refreshing for bathing purposes. The best cleanser for household and laundry purposes. Buy a bar at your dealers.
Raworth, Schodde & Co., Makers, Chicago.



...ILK WAR

...STING INDORSE ...PARTMENT.

...n Impure Cream ...Will Benefit the ...siness—John Ellis ...ress on the Sub- ...ficulty Exists in ...Up to the Standard ...e Completed.

...in the milk busi... told a meeting of ...Center avenue and ...ay afternoon, that ...err's crusade was ... that could possi...

...men in a far better ...e said, "than they ...est dealers out of ...ding there is not a ...ilkmen are coming ...s and deceivers. ...ort of a reputation, ...us are not deserv... why I say this in... The Health De... But I don't approve ...n and revoking his ...a trial." ...re enthusiastically ...00 dealers present, ...who did not seem ...they were at once ...representatives of

...ghteenth street is ...nse foreign popula... that many of the ...throughout the sec... compunction against ...n line with legal

...ven.

...in the meeting that ...man who always in... ...er a quart and a ... His trick was to ...straight milk and ...milk of a cheap...

...Mr. Ellis inquired, ...cent is too high?" ...igh for the public ...am that will run 15 ...ut letting the milk ...And then you dare ...o the can and be ...tested it, and know ...took off six quarts, ...r cent butter fat. ...15 per cent, and ...per cent. My idea ...es give the purest ...lic pay for it. The ...selling milk too ...ll as I do that men ...for $1 must lose ...straight milk and ...5 per cent. They

...he public pay any

...ow, "What are we ...med milk?" ..." replied Mr. Ellis. ...our customers, and ...alth Department try ...dealer is acting dis... ...we will soon have a

...r No More.

...when you can put a ...and sell it as pure ...o are running here, ...ing to get customers ...alers out of their ...ing legitimately to ...we are to blame for ...something to bet...

...to organize an asso... ...han and Attorney ...an appearance this ...postponed to next

...South Side Associa... ...a short talk and ...Thursday night with ...t this new organiza...

...dealers to demand ...the inspectors, inti... ...n proposes to have ...an expert of their

...plicate sample," he ...ve got to give it to

...EKENT ACCOUNT.

...It Is Said, from H... ...erience.

...irty-seventh street, ...ing in a dazed con... ...day, is slowly recov... ...ion of mental and ...ich he had been re... ...however, been able ...nt of himself. ...earance he went out ...after passing the ...me pain and without ...having the tooth ex...

...e and half conscious ...says he remembers

...care and she thinks ...ly. She has no idea ...isted during the ten ...e had no money. ...g the cause of the ...l weak from the ex... ...nd the severe pain of ...was overcome by the

...yment of the city in

...TING SONGBIRDS

...n Has Trouble in ...m in Jail.

...Lewis Mushler had ...ators of game laws ...esplaines River. A ...shooting song birds ...terfered with fights

...warden a black eye ...r arrest. ...another a prisoner ...lockup two comrades ...pointing their shot... ...to shoot him if he ...llow. ...nd Harlem avenues, ...rd shooters. He had ...n Italian Pauka en... ...rference and tried to ...nocked down by the ...lodged in the Lyons ...were found two blue ...a blackbird, and a

...gave her Castoria. ...he cried for Castoria. ...she clung to Castoria. ...she gave them Castoria.

(I wish mine had) ...t shrink if ...OAP. ...used "a the laundry, ...efreshing for bathing ...for household and ...at your dealer's ...Makers, Chicago.

WATER FOR DRY LAND

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Fourth Annual Session of a Public-Spirited Body—Every Western State and Territory Will Be Represented with Delegates from Canada and Mexico—Spread of Ideas Through the East and South—Value of Plants Already Constructed for Artificial Watering.

The fourth session of the National Irrigation Congress, which meets today at Albuquerque, N. M., promises to be more successful than any of its predecessors. Delegates and prominent men of every Western State and Territory, as well as representatives of the Canadian and Mexican Governments, will be in attendance. In addition, there will also be an unusual number of people from the East and South, where irrigation is now rapidly finding a foothold. The large amount of money which has been spent in irrigation works and systems for the reclamation of arid lands and to make more productive those lands which can once in every few years produce a crop without artificial watering, is but dimly surmised by the average resident on the east side of the Missouri River. According to the census of 1890 the value of the irrigation systems, land and water rights, was in round numbers $300,000,000. It has been estimated that these figures could safely be increased at least one-fourth, as the farmer is invariably loath to state the true value of his land, fearing additional taxation.

It is impossible to make a close estimate of the actual number of acres irrigated at the present time. During the five years that have passed since the census was taken a great number of those who have hitherto been termed "dry farmers" have adopted irrigation as the only means of securing an abundant and regular crop year by year. The crop failures of the last two years were a striking object lesson to the deluded farmers of Western Kansas and Nebraska, who had gone to those regions under the influence of boom conditions expecting to harvest a crop every year, while the records show that they obtained a crop once in three or four years and that during this time at least one crop was a total failure and the others but scanty. Judge J. S. Emery of Kansas recently stated in a magazine article that over a thousand individual irrigation plants would be installed in Kansas before the close of the present year. These plants are calculated to water from one to ten acres, and consist usually of a windmill and a pump attachment. This system has been generally adopted throughout the semi-arid States, and is now finding favor with the farmers of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana to a considerable extent. A notable instance of the benefits to be derived from irrigation on an Illinois farm is that at Kankakee at the insane hospital, where this year under a system adopted rather late in the season the supply of vegetables and root crops has been so extraordinarily abundant that it was necessary to build many new store-houses and cellars in which to store the yield, while last year Clark Gapen, the Superintendent, states that $15,000 was paid for vegetables.

Questions to Be Considered.

Before the present congress will come many questions of the utmost importance to the development and prosperity of the West—the division of inter-State waters, the selection of reservoir sites, the preservation of the forests, the discussion of the various land laws, including the desert entry act and the Carey land bill, the effect of the decision of United States Circuit Court Judge Ross on the Wright irrigation district law, the climatology of the arid region and its effect on plant life, as well as many other topics of a practical nature. But the predominating feature of the congress will be its attitude in regard to legislation, both State and national. At the session of the United States Congress in 1894 Senator Carey of Wyoming succeeded in having passed a bill granting to each of the Western States 1,000,000 acres of the public domain on condition that it be reclaimed and settled. This law has not yet been taken advantage of by all the States. Four States in the far Northwest, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, were quick to note the opportunities offered under this law, and State irrigation boards and engineers were selected to begin immediately the surveying and mapping of the districts to be reclaimed, it being a part of the work of these various State boards to supervise the settlement of these lands, adopting such methods as may be necessary in conformity to the rules and regulations laid down by the Secretary of the Interior. If it is found that this method of reclaiming and settling a portion of the arid land in each State works no injustice to the actual settler, and returns a fair rate of interest for money invested to the contractor who builds the irrigation system, undoubtedly further action will be taken to have the National Government cede all the public domain to the States in severalty.

The discussion of the Wright law will have but little bearing on the subject at present, further than to bring to light any latent points that have not yet been fully tested. The decision of the United States Supreme Court on the question of the constitutionality of this law will be awaited with great interest. California is not the only State which has adopted it, and therefore the property interests and titles involved reach a very large amount. About $8,000,000 worth of bonds have been disposed of in California out of the $20,000,000 which were issued for the purpose of organizing districts and erecting an irrigation system in each.

The Leaders of the Congress.

The present congress will be composed of a very able body of men, the leading spirits of Western progress. At the head of the irrigation movement stands the National Executive committee, whose officers are as follows:

Chairman—William E. Smythe of Chicago.
Vice-Chairman—Judge J. W. Gregory of Garden City, Kas.
Secretary—Fred L. Alles of Los Angeles, Cal.
Treasurer—Max Frost of Santa Fé, N. M.
National Lecturer—Judge J. S. Emery of Kansas.

The State commissions will be led by their respective Chairmen:

Edward M. Boggs of Tuscon, Ari.
Ex-Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon of Pasadena, Cal.
A. L. Kellogg of Rocky Ford, Colo.
Douglass Ross of Fayette, Idaho.
R. G. Hudson of Lincoln, Ill.
J. W. Gregory of Garden City, Kas.
E. Bolt of Minneapolis, Minn.
Thomas Knight of Kansas City, Mo.
A. Robbins of Great Falls, Mont.
A. Fort of North Platte, Neb.
Max Frost of Santa Fé, N. M.
L. H. Taylor of Reno, Nev.
F. Baker of Bismarck, N. D.
J. H. Pitzer of E. Reno, Ok.
F. H. Brigham of Pendleton, Ore.
Thomas J. Fort Jr. of Providence, R. I.
D. A. Mizner of Mitchell, S. D.
F. M. Clarke of Fort Worth, Tex.
Judge L. W. Shurtleff of Ogden, Utah.
Dr. N. G. Blalock of Walla Walla, Wash.
G. E. Godding of Kilbourn City, Wis.
Elwood Mead of Cheyenne, Wyo.

The Foreign Representation.

The Canadian Government will be represented by A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior of Ottawa, and William Pearce, a noted engineer of Calgary, Alberta. Don J. Ramon d'Yiarolla of Mexico is an honorary member of the congress and will be present with a large delegation from his country. Representatives of other foreign countries are also expected to attend.

The commercial bodies and other interests will be fully represented. Many of the most prominent men of the West who have taken an active part in the irrigation movement will be present as delegates at this congress: George R. Buckman, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs; George Q. Cannon of the Mormon Church of Utah; Prof. L. G. Carpenter of the Agricultural College of Fort Collins, Colo.; Col. William Hamilton Hall, ex-State Engineer of California; D. M. Frost, President of the Kansas Irrigation Board; R. B. Howell, State Engineer of Nebraska; Lieut.-Gov. Mills of Idaho; John E. Frost, Land Commissioner of the Santa Fé route; W. H. Rowe, ex-President Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce; Col. Charles L. Stevenson of the Polytechnic Society of Salt Lake City; E. R. Moses, President of the Inter-State Irrigation Association;

CUTTING A PATH FOR THE WATER.

R. T. Atkins of Texas; Walter H. Graves, Superintendent of the Crow Indian Reservation of Montana; George T. Nicholson, General Passenger Agent Santa Fé route; F. C. Finkle of California; R. H. Young, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, San Diego; W. S. Mills, Land Commissioner of the Southern Pacific; John S. Titcomb, Secretary Irrigation Engineers' Society.

Government Recognizes Irrigation.

The members of the Board of Irrigation of the Executive Department of Washington, D. C., will also attend and take a prominent part in the discussions before the congress. This board was created under instructions from Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, and is composed of the leading officials in these departments. Its members are as follows: Prof. Charles Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, Chief of the Weather Bureau; F. H. Newell of the Hydrographic Division of the Geological Survey; Daniel M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Edward A. Bowers, Assistant Commissioner of the Land Office; Charles W. Irish, Chief of the Bureau of Irrigation Inquiry; Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer of the Geological Survey; Milton Whitney, Chief of the Division of Agricultural Soils of the Department of Agriculture; B. E. Fernow, Chief of Division of Forestry; and B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Division of Vegetable Physiology of the Agricultural Department. This board is the official recognition by the government of the growing importance of irrigation and it will enter upon the work before it, making investigations, surveys, maps, and plans of the matters coming within its scope. These will treat, as indicated by the positions of the officials of the board, of everything pertaining in any way to irrigation. Investigation of the water supply, gauging the streams, measurement of rainfall, properties of the various soils and their adaptability to certain crops, the effects of irrigation on the climate, the development of artesian water, and other questions of a similar nature.

Where the Congress Will Be Held.

The present congress will be held in the picturesque City of Albuquerque, in the central part of New Mexico, where discoveries have been made of ancient irrigation systems, which prove to the satisfaction of many learned men that the Aztecs once occupied this Territory and had reached a high plane of civilization. J. E. Saint of the Albuquerque Commercial club has taken every possible precaution in arranging for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates and visitors during the congress.

Upon their assembling Gov. Thornton will welcome them and tender the freedom of the State. William E. Smythe, the Chairman of the National Executive committee, will review at length the progress of the irrigation movement during the last few years. Mr. Smythe may be properly termed the leader of the cause, as he has occupied the foremost position in the ranks of the men who are advocating the opening of the new empire of the West. In this connection he had traveled from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and has succeeded in arousing wide popular interest. Ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince will address the delegates upon irrigation in New Mexico. Clark E. Carr, ex-Minister to Denmark, will describe the irrigation systems of that country.

After the close of the congress the visitors will be given an opportunity to inspect some of the largest irrigation systems in the country. The first and most important excursion will carry them through the Valleys of the Pecos and Rio Grande. At Eddy, N. M., in the Pecos Valley, they will be shown the great Eddy dam, more than 1,600 feet long, and a reservoir covering more than 8,000 acres of land, capable of containing 6,000,000,000 cubic feet of water.

The second excursion, which will traverse the famous Salt River Valley of Arizona, will give the visitors an opportunity to see the actual results of water properly applied. This State has an exceedingly small amount of rainfall, but the fertility of its soil is such that the most delicious fruits can be raised by artificial watering.

The statistics regarding the crops raised by farmers and fruit growers are amazing. In Utah, where irrigation was first practiced in the United States, the average size of the farms is but twenty-seven acres, but by intensive cultivation of these little tracts, at which the Eastern farmers would scoff in derision, it has been demonstrated through an experience of forty years that a family can obtain not only a living but each year reserve a certain portion as a competence to be drawn upon in old age. Brigham Young looked far into the future when he exhorted his people to produce the necessities of life before running after speculation in the shape of mines; and as a result the continued prosperity of Utah farmers is now being generally imitated throughout many States.

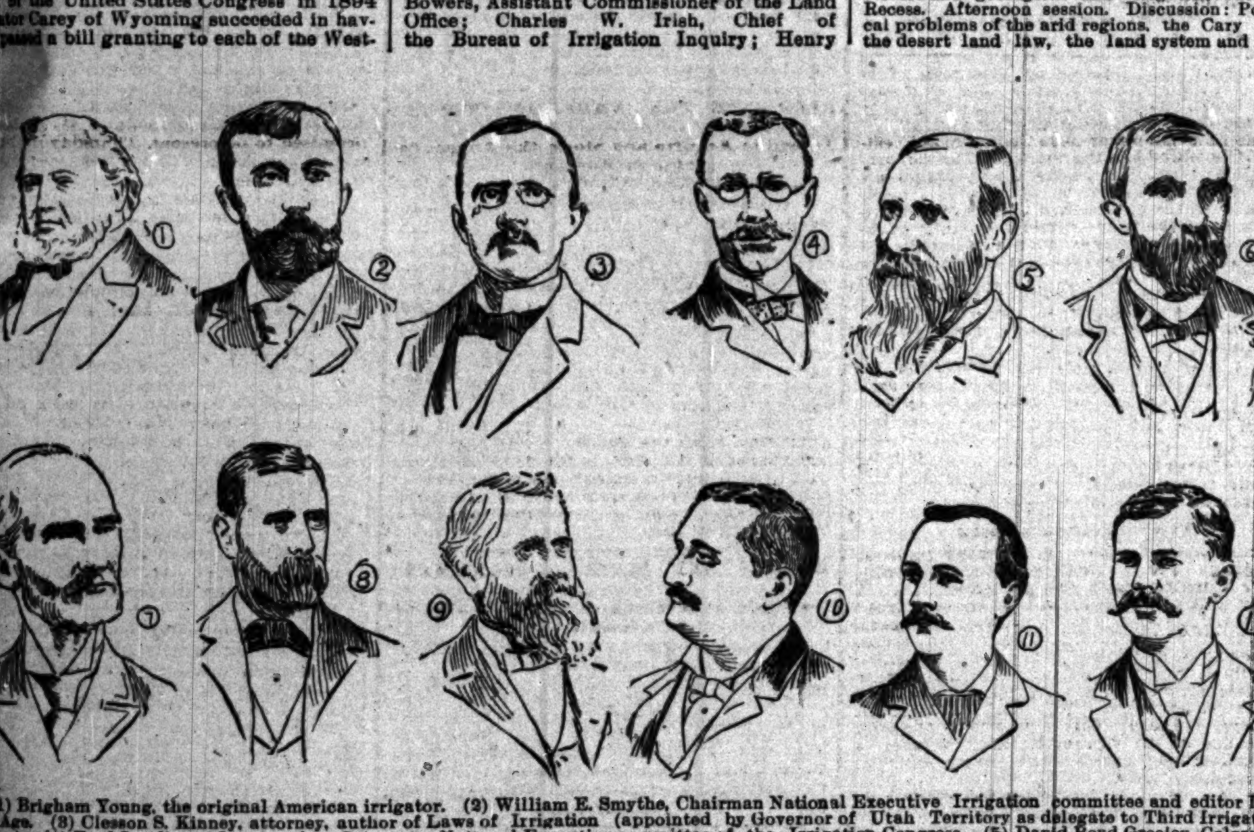
The Official Program.

Monday, Sept. 16, 9:30 a. m.—Congress called to order by William E. Smythe of Chicago, Chairman National Executive committee. Addresses of welcome by Gov. W. T. Thornton and others. Address by the Chairman of the national committee; review of the progress of irrigation during the years 1894-1895. Temporary organization. Address by Judge J. S. Emery, national lecturer. Recess. Afternoon session. Reports of Committee on Credentials; order of business; permanent organization. Address by Permanent President. Appointment of Committee on Resolutions. Presentation of reports of State commission. Recess. Evening session. Address by Clark E. Carr, ex-Minister to Denmark, and by ex-Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon of Los Angeles.

Tuesday, Sept. 17—Topic for discussion: Colonization of arid lands. Opening remarks by John E. Frost, Land Commissioner Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad. Discussion. Recess. Afternoon session. Topics for discussion: Water supplies for the semi-arid regions, reservoirs, etc. Opening remarks by E. R. Moses of Kansas, President of the Inter-State Association. Debate to be held by delegates from Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas. Fruit exchanges versus the commission system. Opening address by Fred L. Alles of Los Angeles, who will describe the methods of California fruit exchanges. Discussion. Recess. Evening session. Irrigation in Missouri by Thomas Knight. Irrigation in New Mexico and Colorado by ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince. Practical methods of irrigation. Discussion, led by Lute Wilcox, editor Field and Farm, Denver.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.—Irrigation, a continual issue, by Col. R. J. Hinton. Climatology of the arid region, by Capt. W. A. Glassford, U. S. A. Discussion: The scientific aspect of irrigation, gauging of flow in streams, evaporation, forestry, reservoirs, artesian wells, climatology, by members of the National Board of Irrigation. Federal officers and engineers, officials of the weather service and geological and irrigation surveys. Recess. Afternoon session. Discussion: Political problems of the arid regions, the Cary law, the desert land law, the land system and land laws of the United States, pasturage lands, discussion of inter-State and international streams. Irrigation in Mexico and Canada, by delegates from these countries. Addresses on the legal aspect of irrigation by Judge E. T. Kinney of Utah. Recess. Election of national committee and choice of next convention city.

Thursday, Sept. 19.—Report of Committee on Resolutions. Invitations and explanations of proposed excursions through New Mexico and Arizona. Recess. Inspection of exhibits from New Mexico and Arizona. Closing exercises.



(1) Brigham Young, the original American irrigator. (2) William E. Smythe, Chairman National Executive Irrigation committee and editor Irrigation Age. (3) Clesson S. Kinney, attorney, author of Laws of Irrigation (appointed by Governor of Utah Territory as delegate to Third Irrigation Congress). (4) Fred L. Alles of Los Angeles, Secretary National Executive committee of the Irrigation Congress. (5) David Boyd Greeley, Colorado, one of the original irrigators of Greeley Colony. (6) John O. Titcomb, Secretary of the Society of Irrigation Engineers. (7) J. S. Emery of Kansas, National Lecturer of the Irrigation Congress. (8) Robert Vaughn, pioneer irrigator, Cascade County, Mont. (9) Judge L. W. Shurtliff, Chairman State Irrigation Commission, Utah. (10) F. H. Brigham of Pendleton, Ore., Chairman of the State Irrigation Commission of Oregon. (11) L. H. Taylor, Reno, Nev., State Engineer and Chairman of the State Irrigation Commission. (12) Douglass W. Ross of Fayette, Idaho, Chairman Idaho Irrigation Commission.

DRUG STORES OPEN IN RAVENSWOOD.

Sunday Closing Experiment Is Said to Be a Failure There.

For the present and seemingly for a long time to come the Sunday closing of drug stores at Ravenswood has ceased. Three of the five within the limits of Ravenswood opened yesterday. In one of them an announcement was made that Sunday opening would be the rule in the future, and in the other two it was freely admitted the experiment of closing was a failure.

Several reasons were given why the attempt at closing ended so unsatisfactorily.

Either the proprietor or the clerk had to remain within call all day, but as the stores were closed the trouble of communication was great, to the discomfort both of persons seeking medicine and the storekeepers.

While denying relief to the clerk to whom it was proposed to give a day's rest it inconvenienced the public, and upset the business of the proprietor.

Another objection arose from the incompleteness of the closure effected and the smallness of the area to which it was restricted. While the drug stores were closed within the narrow limits of Ravenswood other stores over the border were open. Even within the closure district everything that constituted the specialty of the drug stores' Sunday trade could be had at the cigar and candy stores, which, instead of closing, laid themselves out to take up the trade which the druggists abandoned.

Books Which Are Most Favored.

Reports from the public libraries of twenty-eight leading cities for the last month show that the book most frequently called for was "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," followed by "The Adventures of Capt. Horn," "The Manxman," and "The Prisoner of Zenda." Singularly enough "Trilby" does not figure in any of these lists.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Not Responsible for Death Warrants.

The Queen of England does not sign death warrants. The Judge who passes the sentence writes in the margin of the indictment, "Left for execution," and the Sheriff fix the day, which must be after the lapse of fourteen clear days from the date of the conviction.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

WANT DEEPER WATER

GREAT INTEREST IN IMPROVING TRANSIT BY THE LAKES.

At Cleveland Next Week Will Be Held One of the Most Important Conventions of the Year to Promote a Channel of Twenty-six Feet from Chicago to the Atlantic—Many Projects Are Springing Up to Aid the Marine Interests—Some Startling Figures.

It has been said that if the freight carried in the year 1894 by the railroads of the United States had been carried by ships the saving would have been something like $200,000,000, or more than enough to execute the grandest plan of waterway improvements in the lake region that could be projected.

The interest in waterways seems to be increasing. Senator Warner Miller said when visiting the Drainage Canal last spring that the next Congress would be a waterway Congress, and he might have added that the country was entering upon a waterway era. It would not be far wrong to say there exists a waterway furor. For there is undoubtedly a strange activity everywhere from Chicago to New York in regard to this subject. It is a sleepy community indeed in the Northern United States that has not on hand some project for digging a new canal or improving an old one.

This movement of the American mind in favor of waterways is not merely a number of simultaneous local enterprises for local benefit. It is a single project embracing the entire country, and is as old as the country itself. It grows out of the feeling that there should be deep water connection between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico, through the great lakes and the Mississippi River. When the first white man met his first Indian in the Chicago region, nearly 300 years ago, the first thing the Indian said was that with a little effort a continuous waterway could be opened between the lakes and the gulf; and from that day to this the American mind, with ever increasing intensity, has bent itself to the accomplishment of deep water connection through the center of the continent.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the organizations that have been formed to promote this great enterprise, but every new movement seems more determined and widespread than its predecessor, and within a few days two of the most earnest and influential bodies of men that ever took up this enterprise are to meet and lay plans for its accomplishment. One of these is an old and powerful organization called the Mississippi River Improvement Association, which meets Sept. 24 in Vicksburg, Miss., to urge forward that part of the great movement depending on the Mississippi River.

Twenty-six Feet of Water to the Sea.

The other is a new body, which held a preliminary meeting of great interest and effected an organization last year at Toronto, and which holds its first annual meeting Sept. 24, 25, 26, at Cleveland, O. The object of this organization is the construction of a continuous waterway, twenty-six feet deep, from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean by either the St. Lawrence or the Hudson River. It will be attended by all the greatest engineers in the United States and Canada. The meeting at Toronto had a wonderful effect, as both countries have promised the appointment of commissions of three each to make a coöperative investigation of route, feasibility, and cost of the improvement. But the Cleveland meeting, it is expected, will greatly further the enterprise. The proceedings will consist of the reading and discussion of a number of papers, and the plans which the papers and discussions will occupy is indicated by the subjects which they will cover, which are as follows:

1. International comity and coöperation (President's annual address).
2. Progress of the deep waterway movement (Executive Secretary's report).
3. Economics of deep water transportation.
4. Ultimate effect of deep water from the great lakes to the sea on (a) the iron, (b) the coal, (c) the lumber, (d) the grain and flour, and (e) the cattle and meat business; (f) ship building, (g) great lakes and ocean carrying trade, (h) railway traffic and earnings, (i) lakeboard and seaboard cities, (j) agricultural interests, (k) domestic iron mining, (l) iron and steel manufacturing.
5. Volume and value of commerce tributary to an enlarged waterway system.
6. Cost, character, and utility of existing great lakes, Champlain and St. Lawrence improvements.
7. Control of the outflow and levels of the great lakes system.
8. Free or toll canals.
9. High sea regulations on the great lakes.
10. Effect of deep waterways on marine architecture.
11. Pneumatic and hydraulic locks.
12. Modern methods of excavation.
13. Is a type of vessel to navigate fresh and salt water practicable?
14. Comparative study of modern ship canals.
15. Government policy as to home and foreign canals.
16. Basis for international coöperation in canal construction and management.
17. Ultimate development of interior transportation.

Early Work on the Waterways.

After all, however, the association will only be continuing the work of their ancestors, for the improvement of the waterway to the Atlantic has a history. The earliest attempts were those of the Canadian fur-traders 200 years ago, who constructed rude locks, thirty inches deep, around the five rapids between Lake Ontario and Montreal. The first improvement worthy of the name, however, was a canal, on the American side, around the Sault Ste. Marie, built by the agents of the Hudson Bay Fur company, considerably over a century ago. Its rude locks were constructed of logs, and were destroyed by fire in the war of 1812. For years after this freight was portaged around the rapids on sleds and tramways operated by horses or oxen.

The war of the Revolution stimulated public sentiment in Canada in favor of larger outlets from the lakes to the ocean by the St. Lawrence, and some work was done. The war of 1812 deepened the impression that a deep waterway up the St. Lawrence River was a necessity, and from that time Canada began to spend large sums to make the river navigable by the largest ships of that day.

The Welland Canal was the first great improvement actually made in consequence of this feeling. It was projected in 1818 by a miller named William Hamilton Merritt, who was a native of the United States, though living at St. Catharines, Canada. Ground was broken in 1823, and the canal was opened in 1829, with a lockage of 320 feet. It was regarded as the greatest engineering feat of the age, and is to this day the only passage for the Western trade of the United States into Lake Ontario.

The present canal around the Sault Ste. Marie originated in 1840, when Congress granted 700,000 acres of land to aid the State of Michigan to construct it. Henry Clay bitterly opposed it, and said the bill was as crazy as a scheme to improve the moon. The work was completed in 1885.

One of the earliest projects for a waterway to the ocean was the Erie Canal, which was first agitated 175 years ago by Cadwallader Colden. The subject was taken up 100 years ago by Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, who went to England about it and printed there a pamphlet on canals and water transportation which is still a standard work and which pointed out the certainty of a ship canal from the lakes to the ocean. The Canal Board was formed in 1811, with Fulton as one of its members, and it was opened to traffic in 1825. When the first boat went through 500 miles to New York, a descendent of Cadwallader Colden was chosen to write the official history of the enterprise.

Owing to fishery and other troubles the Canadian Government has thought it to its interest to construct a lock and canal around the Sault Ste. Marie on the Canadian side, and this canal, which has a depth of twenty-one feet, and cost $4,000,000, was opened two weeks ago. The American Government also has cut a twenty-foot channel through Hay Lake, an expansion of St. Mary's River. The St. Clair and Detroit Rivers also have been deepened, so that by November there will be twenty feet of water on all connecting lakes and channels. Next year the United States will open a second canal on the American side of the Sault, greater than any of its predecessors, and far greater than any other in the world. The entire cost of the improvements by both governments at these rapids will then reach $12,000,000.

The list of these waterways would not be complete without a mention of numerous lesser canals feeding on or connected with what are called the great lake canals. The Ottawa River has been improved that shipping may reach the St. Lawrence. There is a canal from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, and the Whitehall Canal connects Lake Champlain with the Hudson. The Portage Canal cuts through the Keweenaw peninsula, the Sturgeon Bay Canal cuts through the Green Bay peninsula, and there are canals leading from Lake Erie southward.

Projects of the Present Day.

But the prevailing rage for waterways is shown more distinctly by the number and character of the canals that are now projected in the lake region. Canada is pushing energetically a project for an 800-mile canal, connecting Winnipeg with Hudson Bay, and another project for connecting the Lake of the Woods by canal with Lake Superior on the east and with the Red River of the North on the west, so as to open up another waterway to Winnipeg and Hudson Bay. The United States is now surveying a canal route by way of St. Croix Lake and the St. Croix River to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Canada contemplates a canal from Georgian Bay by way of Peterboro to Lake Ontario, and another from Georgian Bay to Lake Simcoe, and thence to Lake Ontario by way of Toronto. A company has been formed to dig a canal from Lake St. Clair across to Lake Erie, and another company will construct a canal from Lake Huron, at a point above Sarnia, to almost the center of Lake Erie, in addition to several other ship railways and ship canal projects, not omitting one from Georgian Bay northward to Ottawa through Lake Nepissing.

Occasionally the old idea of a ship canal from New Buffalo, or some other point opposite Chicago, to Toledo, or some other point on Lake Erie, comes to the surface, and capital is being enlisted to cut a canal from Green Bay, near Escanaba, northward to Lake Superior. Philadelphia is earnestly at work on a project for a canal, similar to the Grand Canal of China, up the Delaware River and across New Jersey to New York, and another, running practically from Havre de Grace to Delaware City, to connect the Chesapeake Bay with Delaware Bay. Capitalists are maturing a scheme to cut off the peninsula of Cape Cod with a canal, so as to secure a shorter and smoother voyage from Boston to New York. Others are proposing to cut a canal across the State of Florida at its narrowest neck, shortening the coastwise voyage from the gulf to New York something like 300 miles.

There are also several projects for water connections between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, the most formidable of which is the Pittsburg and Erie Canal, which is backed by a promotion fund of $100,000 at Pittsburg, and will run through Beaver, Youngstown, and Warren to Ashtabula, on Lake Erie. Another waterway, which is being urged by Senator Turpie, extends from Toledo to Defiance, and thence southward along the route of the old Miami Canal to Cincinnati, and from Defiance northwest to Lake Michigan and Michigan City.

The work before the International Deep Waterways Association is limited to securing twenty-six feet of water between Chicago and the Atlantic Ocean, by alternative routes. The shortest of these is by way of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which involves only seventy-one miles of improvement, consisting of the two canals, already referred to, between Tonawanda and Lake Ontario and between Ogdensburg and Montreal. This route would cost only $100,000,000 or less. The route by Albany and the Hudson River presents greater difficulties, and gives rise to several projects. One is the connection of Lake Champlain by canals with Montreal on the north and Albany on the south. Another project is for the construction of a canal from Oswego, on Lake Ontario, direct to Troy.

Still another plan is now greatly agitating the people of New York for deepening the Erie Canal to a depth of nine feet by the outlay of $9,000,000. This will be submitted to the voters at the approaching election in November. These are among the great matters which will engage the attention of the International Deep Waterways Association.

Chicago's Own Great Drainage Channel.

To complete this survey it is only necessary to mention the great drainage channel of the Sanitary District of Chicago, as it is discussed and illustrated in The Tribune from time to time. This channel, from every point of view, is the greatest single work ever projected and partly executed towards the twenty-six-foot waterway between the Atlantic and the gulf. It is especially great in its cost, which is three times as much money as the United States has spent, all told, on the deep waterway, as distinguished from harbor improvement. But it is greater still in the fact that while international wealth is invoked to carry on most of the work, the great drainage channel is projected and executed by a local community, consisting of Chicago and its environs.

The most interesting item of intelligence concerning this work of recent date relates to the dispute about its effect on the level of the lakes. The lakes and the St. Lawrence form a sort of topographical staircase. Lake Superior is the top step, Lake Michigan and Lake Huron are on the same level and twenty feet lower, Lake Erie is eight feet lower still, Lake Ontario is nearly 250 feet below Lake Erie, and the ocean is nearly 300 feet below Lake Ontario. It has been claimed that the Chicago Drainage Channel will lower the level of all the lakes, except Lake Superior, from three to seven inches, and the United States Commission appointed to investigate the subject reported recently through Maj. Poe that if the level were so reduced it would make some of the harbors useless and reduce the tonnage of vessels to such an extent as to involve the loss of millions of dollars annually.

This is the last matter in which one would look for humor, but it is believed among the Drainage Channel people that they have the laugh on Maj. Poe. He has drawn an alarming picture of what would result from low water in the lake, but he was apparently ignorant of the fact that the water in the lakes has been lower for the last year than it has been before for fifty years. Moreover, none of the evils he has predicted have occurred. One of the most significant contributions to the controversy is the following editorial from a recent number of the Marine Review of Cleveland:

A great deal of nonsense is being written about the attitude of lake vessel-owners towards the Chicago Drainage Canal. An editorial writer on one of the dailies says the vessel-owners "are fairly bubbling over with joy to think that the relentless campaign to be waged by the association against the canal is to be backed up by the army engineers." The fact is that vessel-owners as a rule have not paid near as much attention to the question of the effect of the canal on lake levels as the newspapers would have the public believe. As soon as there is definite information relative to the effect of the canal the vessel-owners will be heard from, especially if it is found that the water in the lake channels and harbors is to be materially lowered, but the army engineers, as well as all other engineers, are as far from knowledge on this score as they have ever been. It is expected that the War Department will, as a result of the report just submitted by Gen. Poe and his associates, take steps to secure further information on the lake outflow question, and when this is done the effect of the canal may be readily understood. For the present, vessel-owners will satisfy themselves by awaiting further reports regarding the discharge of the lakes, and by trying to lay plans for government supervision of anything that may be done towards drawing off water from Lake Michigan. They will be on the lookout, however, for any scheme that would force the government to take the big sewer off Chicago's hands and make a river and harbor work of it. As a commercial waterway the Chicago canal will be of no use to the present generation, and not a dollar of government funds should be appropriated for it.

This view is borne out by Secretary George F. Stone of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Stone said yesterday: "The prevalent low water in the lakes has completely exploded all the speculations of the enemies of the drainage channel. The water is lower than that of which the United States Commission expressed such fears, and yet no harm has been done. If any harbor had been rendered so shallow as to exclude some vessels or if the tonnage of vessels had been reduced no one would know it sooner than I would. But nothing of the kind has happened."

The truth is that the waters of the lakes, which are not affected by a wet season until the year afterward, will soon begin to rise and will continue to rise after the opening of the drainage channel.

What Is Doing in the West.

The Western States Conference, which will be held in Topeka, Kas., Oct. 1, 2, and 3, was called by Gov. Morrill of that State at the request of Gov. Culberson of Texas, the object being to make arrangements for an Inter-American Exposition at Galveston, Tex., in celebration of the completion of the deep water improvements in that harbor.

A meeting of delegates from the States interested in this enterprise was held at Denver in 1888 and resulting from this a large convention was held at Topeka in 1889. The United States Government, which had been spending smaller sums of money on the Galveston harbor for twenty years, increasing its depth to fourteen feet, was influenced by the Topeka convention, through its agents, to appropriate $6,200,000 for this purpose. This was the largest sum ever appropriated at one time for such a work. But it has proved to be a wise investment. By means of a system of jetties the water in the harbor is already nineteen feet deep, and the engineers promise twenty-five or twenty-six feet in a short time. In the meanwhile the shipping of grain which these improvements are intended to promote has already commenced. The advantages of the port are such that vessels now take in part of their cargoes at the wharf, and the rest of it out in deep water by the aid of barges.

The coming Topeka convention will arrange for an exposition which will appeal to all the States west of the Mississippi, and will furnish a sort of object lesson of the immense advantages they are to reap from this harbor improvement. These advantages are, in brief, that the freight from Galveston to Europe is the same as from New York, and yields a saving of transportation to the East. Incidentally this port of Texas will receive an immense impetus. The country is already filling up with fruit-growers, who expect to annihilate the California fruit industry. The claim is that these orchards will be 1,000 miles in distance and two days in time nearer to Chicago than the California orchards. The fruit also will be larger, sweeter, and better every way.

Another notable effect is that the railroad systems are all being extended to Galveston, and that railroad freights have fallen wonderfully low. A man in Galesburg, Ill., lately received a consignment of potatoes from Galveston, the freight on which was only 35 cents on the 100 pounds.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Sept. 15.—A heavy southwest wind and rain prevailed during the night, but the weather moderated today.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—The steamer City of Genoa, bound up this morning, lost her rudder off Belle Island. She was placed in drydock here for a new one.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 15.—The steamer W. H. Gilbert returned today in tow of the steamer Victory, having broken her wheel on Lake Superior. She will go into drydock tomorrow. The fleet which has been lying here for weather got away today.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The steamer St. Louis, coal laden, towing the Champion, Wall, and Potomac, blew out her cylinder head thirty-five miles up the lake. The steamer North Wind picked up the mate of the St. Louis in a small boat and brought him to port. The tug Fabian was sent out and will bring the steamer and her consorts back.

Vessel Movements.

DETROIT, Mich.—Cleared—Locke, Young America.

WALKERVILLE, Ont.—Arrived—Mary McGregor.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Coal—Hope, S. H. Foster, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Glengarry, Minnedosa, Langdon. Down—Monteagle.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Cleared—Ore—Merrimac, South Chicago. Lumber—Taber, Chicago.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Kirby, Tom Adams, Norwalk. Cleared—Coal—Leland, Algoma Mills.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Lotus, Choctaw, Conemaugh. Cleared—Sacramento, Dundee, Duluth, coal; Hiawatha, Duluth.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Annie Laurie, Duncan, City of Chicago, Blake. Departed—Ellsworth, Escanaba; Boaz, Joses.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Austin, Mee, Emeline, Green, Hackley, Narragansett, Luckey, Dunham, Winnie Wing, Dayspring, Guido, Vermont.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Yakima, One Hundred and Thirty-two, Chicago; One Hundred and Seventeen, Cleveland; North Star, Northern Queen, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Tower, Holland, Two Richards, Schuck, Alcona, Alta. Cleared—Light—Yuma, Montgomery, Duluth; Glenifer, Bruce Mines.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Keystone, Masten, Samoa, Northwest, King, Young, Rawson, Webb, Argonaut. Cleared—German, Ashtabula; Flower, South Chicago.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Shores, Constitution, Tice, Neff. Cleared—Ore—Harvey Brown, Chicago; Thomas Wilson and barges, Mather and barges, Oades, Redwing, San Diego, Lake Erie ports.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Houghton, Colgate, Penobscot, Kearsarge, Miami, Dayton, Mingoe, Nicol, Neosho, Alaska. Cleared—Coal—St. Louis, Soo; Schlesinger, Chicago; Champion, Bay Mills. Light—Colgate, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Buffalo, Rome, S. O. Co. 75, Traveler. Cleared—Minnesota, Massachusetts, Escanaba; Pathfinder, Sagamore, Two Harbors; Perrett, Car Ferries 1 and 2, Peshtigo, America, Buffalo.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Seymour, 2 a. m.; Sawyer, 5; Otis, 5:30; Schroeder, 7; Magill, Apprentice Boy, 8; Hilton, 10; Rudolph, 10:30; Neff, 11; Stephenson and consorts, 2 p. m.; Simmons, Resumption, 3:40; Martin, 4. Up—Lora, Penokee, 5 p. m.

DETROIT, Mich.—Down—Avon, 10:40 last night; Sparta and consorts, 3 a. m.; Maruba, Mariska, Flint, 4; Florida, 8:30; C. B. Lockwood, Reynolds, 10; Juniata, 10:10; Vulcan, 10:40; Mariposa, Veronica, Amboy, 11:10; Williard, 2 p. m.; Palmer, 2:30; Stone, 4; Owego, 5:10. Up—Kershaw and consorts, 12:40 p. m.; V. H. Ketcham and consorts, 2; Wawatam, Colonial, Philip Minch, 2:10; Pillsbury, 3; Thompson, Wesley, 4:20; Josephine Parker, 4:40; Washburn, Fryer, 5:20; Mohawk, 5:30. Up—Doty, Jeanette, 8:30.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Glyde, 11:30 last night; Chicago, midnight; Pahlow, 3 a. m.; Frost, 3:30; St. Paul, 5:20; Denver, 5:50; Zenith City, Fayette Brown, 7:30; Manitou, 8:30; St. Lawrence, 9:30; Weston and consort, 10; Abercorn and consort, noon; City of Duluth, 12:40 p. m.; Lackawanna, 3:30; Lehigh, 5:30; Maryland, 5:40. Up—Nebraska, 1:20 a. m.; Choctaw, 1:40; Armour, 3; Egan, 7:20; Porter, Newaygo and consort, 11; Manitou, noon; Selwyn Eddy, 1 p. m.; Jewett, 1:20; Spry and consort, 4:40. Down—C. P. Minch, Penobscot, Mason, Collins, 6; Livingstone, 8:10. Up—Seneca, 6:10; Neshoto, 6:30. Wind south, light.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived — North Star, Northern Queen, Gilbert, Victory, City of Paris, Louisiana, Mahoning, Gilchrist, Watson, Sheldon, Chisholm, Ira Owen. Departed—Ore—John Owen, Queen of the West, Winslow, Morley, Iron Age, Iron City, Packer, Barium, Roumania, Chisholm, Spokane, Lake Erie ports. Light—Spencer, Pennington, Ashland. Lumber—Ed Smith and consorts, Madden and consorts, Canisteo and consorts. Flour—Ford, Northern Light, North Star, Northern Queen, Buffalo.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—John Mitchell and consort, 12:10 p. m.; Owego, 1:20; St. Joseph and consort, 3; Two Parkers, 4; Gogebic, 5:20; Egyptian, 5:40; Cherokee and consort, 7:40. Up—Seneca, Conestoga, 10 last night; Globe, 11; Cuba, 11:30; Chili, midnight; Monohansett and consort, 1:40 a. m.; Weed, 2; Davidson, 3; Manchester, 3:40; Boston, 4; Mecosta and consort, 5:40; Presley and consorts, 6; Wyoming [large], 6:10; Marion, 6:20; Griffin, 7; Joliet, 8:10; Roby, Forest City and consort, 10:20; Farwell and consort, 11; Rosedale, 11:10; Devereux, 11:30; Wissahickon, London, 11:40; Schuck, noon; Seattle, 12:30 p. m.; Pratt, Ash, 1:20; Gratwick, 2; Maruba and consort, 3; Saxon, 4; Northern King, 4:30; Mark Hopkins and consorts, Bartlett and consorts, 5; Cambria, Plankinton, 5:30.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—City of Naples, 7 a. m.; Centurion, H. Chisholm, 8:30; Alva, 9:30; Manola, 10; Alberta, 10:15; Italia, Orion, 11; Niagara, Roman, Corona, 11:40; Nimick, Tyrone, 12:30 p. m.; Saginaw Valley, 12:40; Marina, 1:30; City of Glasgow, Lyon, Missoula, 2; Viking, Moore, A. W. Comstock, 3:30; Sicken, Spademan, Melvina, McVea, 4:30. Down—Matoa, 1 a. m.; Merida, 1:30; Stevens, Bielman, China, 3; Schuylkill, Fedora, 4:30; Smith, Marvin, Fillmore, Fryer, 5:30; Iron King, Iron Queen, Masaba, 8; Olympia, Curry, 9; Bulgaria, Case, Adams, 10:30; Pope, Badger State, 11:30; Orr, Oscoda, Corning, King, 1 p. m.; Andaste, 1:30; Rust, Hutchinson, 2:30; J. J. McWilliams, 3; Sibley, Twin Sisters, Leuty, Bottsford, Johnson, Linden, 5:30; Harper, 5:40. Up—Aztec, Zapotec, 6; Columbia, Alverson, 7:30; Lansing, Pringle, Sweetheart, Harrison, 9. Down—Wallula and whaleback, 8:30; Street, Filer, Lozen, Pioneer, 8:30.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—A. Soper, Ludington; J. B. Wilbor, Marinette; Pewaukee, Manistee; A. M. Gill, Traverse City; H. B. Pereue, Empire; Fountain City, Naiad, M. Cory, Washburn; C. Crawford, Cedarville; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; G. Dunbar, Pine Lake; Pine Lake, Manistee. Sundries—Delaware, Chemung, Buffalo; E. P. Wilbur, Buffalo; City of Traverse, Superior. Coal—J. F. Eddy, R. A. Packer, Buffalo.

Cleared—Grain—H. R. James, Ogdensburg; John Duncan, Buffalo; Buffalo; Lake Forest, Sarnia. Light—R. C. Wente, Joys, Roanoke, Manistee; R. Howlett, Whitehall; Commerce, Scott's Point; S. K. Martin, Marinette; J. W. Westcott, Ontonagon; F. L. Danforth, Erin, Little Current; Fayette, St. Ignace; Alleghany, Transfer, W. B. Ogden, Manistique.

VETERANS LEAVE FOR CHICKAMAUGA.

Survivors of the Nineteenth Illinois Take Special Cars for the Trip.

Fifty members of the Nineteenth Illinois Veteran Association, accompanied by a number of women and drum corps, left over the Monon last evening for Chickamauga in two special cars.

Among the excursionists were:

Capt. D. F. Bremner and two daughters,	T. H. Agnew,
Miles Coleman,	H. A. Downs,
Capt. T. M. Beatty and wife,	James Bloomfield,
Jacob Barnes,	Capt. W. A. Calhoun,
John Bennett,	O. E. Eames,
J. O. Fergus,	Col. James Gaffney,
P. F. Guthrie,	Alex. Goldsmith,
A. Burns and wife,	C. J. Heath,
Miles Martin,	Bela Harrison,
R. R. Sampson,	J. M. Reynolds,
G. Wickman, wife, and two daughters,	Joseph Spahn,
Lieut. John Young and three ladies,	C. Van Order,
F. Wickman and wife,	E. Wheelock, wife, and brother of Moline,
Mrs. Morley, La Porte, Ind.,	A. L. Guilford and son,
	Mrs. Leeds of Michigan City, Ind.,
	M. A. Gould of Moline.

The Chicago contingent will be met at Louisville by other members of the Veteran club, who will accompany them to the dedicatory services at Chickamauga. They will be joined by Gen. Turchin, who commanded the Nineteenth during the war.

Twenty-five members of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry also left for Chattanooga last night.

Bicyclists Arrested in Elgin.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Four bicyclists on the century run were arrested this morning for violating the sidewalk ordinance. They were J. R. McDonald and J. P. Street of the LaGrange Cycling club, C. A. Mann of the Aurora club, and H. Jones of Chicago. Each was fined $10 and costs. Policemen were stationed to catch more of the riders, but the Elgin club sent out members to give warning.

IS THEIR NEW YEAR.

AUTHORITY OF THE JEWS FOR MAINTAINING AN ANCIENT CUSTOM.

First Day of the Seventh Month Designated the Beginning of Another Cycle of Days, Observed by Blowing of Rams' Horns and Holy Convocations—Ten Days Later Came the Day of Atonement, When the Scapegoat, Loaded with Israel's Sins, Was Driven Into the Desert.

The following sentence from the scripture is the authority for the celebration of the Jewish New Year, beginning with the first day of the seventh month, or rather the first day of Tishri, which corresponds for the present year 5656 A. M. to Sept. 19, 1895:

ובחדש השביעי באחד
לחדש מקרא־קדש יהיה
לכם כל־מלאכת עבדה
לא תעשו יום תרועה יהיה
לכם:

In the seventh month in the first day of the month shall ye have a Sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation." Ye shall do no servile work therein, but ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord. Lev. xxiii:24, 25.

In prehistoric eras the Semitic nations were governed by lunar observations, thus regulating all their feast and fast days accordingly. The Mishna (Codex Minoribus) fully elucidates the mode of determining the beginning of each recurring lunar change (new moon). During the Jewish statehoods of the first and second existence of the temples in Jerusalem the Synhedrions and Department of Secular Affairs announced the appearance of the lunar change. This was communicated by sending out messengers over the length and breadth of Palestine, who traversed from hilltops to mountains by lighting fires, which consumed time, wherefore two days were instituted for the due observance of the feasts or holidays.

The feast of Resh Hashana, or the beginning of the New Year, which is by far the most important religious institution for Judaism, has many definitions assigned to it. It is designated primarily as the day of the trumpet sounds, Yom teruah; as a feast day for celebrating the fall season or garnering of crops; the ascending node, tekuphas hashana, and as preceeding the third series of pilgrimages, also the day of Atonement, which is held on the tenth day of Tishri; Yom haskoron, or day of commemoration, are all appellations which imply the deep and moral sentiments relating to this feast. The feast is, therefore, designed as one of great joy not only from a national but economical standpoint.

Its chief motive was for rejuvenating the religious tendencies, the blowing of the trumpets or ram's horn, whose sounds were a summons for self-probation, and were generally intoned on all new moon and feast days. It was ordained to admonish the people in walking the path of righteousness and God-fearing ways.

Use of the Ram's Horn.

The trumpet was not such an instrument as the modern brass horn. The shofar, as it is termed in the Hebrew language, was a ram's horn, having a small mouthpiece, the other end being distended in a bell shape and may even now be heard in all orthodox congregations on Rosh Hashana and day of Atonement. Aside from the shofars application it was used to proclaim also the Jobel year (year of Jubilee), a statutory law of limitation which, on economic and humane principles, has not its counterpart among present civilized nations.

A brief history of the day of Atonement is

אך בעשור לחדש השביעי
הזה יום הכיפרים הוא
מקרא־קדש יהיה לכם
ועניתם את נפשתיכם
והקרבתם אשה ליהוה:

Also on the tenth day of this seventh month there shall be a day of atonement: it shall be an holy convocation unto you: and ye shall afflict your souls, and offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord. Lev. xxiii:27.

YOM HAKIPURIM.

designated as the Sabbath of Sabbaths. The Talmud names it yoma rabba. It was ordained as a day for fasting and castigation, and is set apart on the 10th day of the Jewish month Tishri, beginning on the evening of the 10th and ending on the 11th day for its celebration.

The Pentateuch contains four distinct paragraphs ordaining the keeping of this sacred day. Indeed, the injunction was so implicitly commanded that if the ordinance was not observed the derelicts were threatened with annihilation. The day was designed that all should sever themselves from the low and inferior subjects and aim at the holy and sacred ideals.

The High Priest secured two goats, one of which was killed as an offering in the temple, the other being designed as a scapegoat to be sent into the adjoining desert to Asasel, upon which all the sins of Israel were laden, the High Priest casting lots which of the two goats shall be sent as the scapegoat into the desert.

Use of the Scapegoat.

It will be interesting to learn something of Asasel. The term implies "to go"—the biblical import means an abrupt and steep mountain. In the "Sohar," a metaphysical work chiefly devoted to cabalism, as well as in the more recent "Midrashim" (post-biblical writings), their authors identify Asasel with the demons Samael and Satan. The speculations and dicta are exceedingly Oriental regarding this procedure and no clear conception could be given for the act, except the notion prevailing at that period that by consigning all Israel's sins upon the goat to be returned to the evil demons in the desert. The final procedure was for sending the scapegoat into the desert by an attendant, and the day closed midst joy and congratulations.

The messenger by whom the goat was dispatched by some telegraphic sign signaled the goat's arrival in the desert. Again the priest went through ablutions and change of vestment.

In closing the day's solemnities the high priest offered a fervent prayer for a blissful ensuing year, after which the people accompanied the high priest to his abode and midst joyous greetings departed from the temple.

Modern Judaism observes these holidays with the sentiment expressed by the prophets. Orthodox Judaism retains still many formulisms in the form of set prayers and the blowing of the shofar, fasting from sunset to sunset on the day of atonement. Their prayers are all recited in the Hebrew and Chaldaic languages.

In the City of Chicago there are quite a number of modern reformed congregations, such as the Sinai Congregation of which the Rev. Dr. E. G. Hirsch is the rabbi; Kehilath Anshe Maarib, the Rev. I. S. Moses rabbi; Zion Congregation, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz rabbi; North Side Hebrew Congregation, the Rev. A. Norden rabbi; B'nai Sholom Congregation, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing; B'nai Abraham Congregation, the Rev. A. J. Levy rabbi; wherein sermons in the English and German languages are given.

Of orthodox Jewish congregations there are quite a large number on the West Side in the Russian ghetto along Canal, Wilson, Jefferson, and Twelfth streets. Russian, Polish, Hungarian, and Gallician societies have their services in apartments fitted up for these holidays only.

Survey of Saylor Springs' New Railroad.

Saylor Springs, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Richard H. Cole, Chief engineer of the Terre Haute, Saylor Springs and Mount Vernon railroad, has completed the preliminary survey of the new line in Illinois from Mount Vernon to the Wabash River. The line as located will touch the towns of Ingraham, Bogota, Newton, Hunt City, and New York. The company may decide to make Centralia its southwestern terminal instead of Mount Vernon, connecting with the Centralia and Chester road instead of the Wabash, Chester and Western at Mount Vernon. This line will cross the Springfield division of the Baltimore and Southwestern at Louisville and the main line at or near Salem, Ill.

The Burnet House, Cincinnati, Will reopen Saturday, Sept. 14.

THE EXPORT SPECTRE

HEAVY OUTWARD MOVEMENT OF GOLD HAS CAUSED ALARM.

Prospect for Any Great Trade Revival This Fall Is Not Good—Currency Situation Must Be Put in More Satisfactory Shape—Iron Market the Best Example of Industrial Activity—Some Irregularity in Speculative Produce Markets—Net Results Unsatisfactory to Holders.

The specter of gold exports which for a long time has had more or less influence on the business situation was the dominant factor last week. It was a pretty substantial specter, too, when one considers that $1,000,000 a day was the week's record of gold shipments. Sterling rates were no higher than they have been for a good while and the apparent incentive to heavy gold shipments not greater. The pressure which the syndicate has been under, however, appears to have now lasted as long as the members of the syndicate care to stand it. The signal of a break in the syndicate ranks was the announcement of the shipment Saturday of $2,500,000 by Lazard Frères. The syndicate no longer continues the deposit of gold at the Subtreasury to make good the withdrawals, and the Treasury gold stock has now fallen well below $100,000,000. A further issue of government bonds appears to be necessary in order to tide over until Congress meets, and then the question not only of currency reform but of government revenue will have to receive earnest consideration. Were it not for the fact that government expenditure is much greater than government income the position of the Treasury would be far less embarrassing.

It may as well be set down as a foregone conclusion that there is to be no great trade revival this fall. There have been significant premonitions of that for several weeks. We have seen the bank clearings dwindle, and the increase that they were showing as compared with a year ago turned into a decrease. We have seen the enthusiasm caused by the big agricultural crops dashed by the fact that the producers were to get such small prices. An abundant agricultural crop is certainly an excellent foundation upon which to build prosperity, but no wonderful amount of prosperity is going to come out of a situation which results in farmers getting only 10 or 15 cents a bushel for their corn. It is not surprising, therefore, that a spirit of conservativeness has taken possession of the people and they seem determined to await definite results from the good crops rather than anticipate them by expanding their business now.

The iron market continues to be the one remarkably buoyant feature. The market for pig-iron has been advancing in a sensational manner for several weeks. Last week brought as sensational a jump in the price for steel rails. In Chicago the quotation was raised over night from $25.00 to $29.00 a ton. There was a corresponding $4.00 a ton advance at the Eastern mills. The demand seems to be equal to maintaining these advanced prices and the iron trade as a whole seems to present the most striking illustration of prosperity in the industrial situation.

There are some indications of a tightening money market. In many ways that is a welcome sign. Higher interest rates would do a great deal to prevent a further outflow of gold. With a strong money market brought about by normal causes and an improvement in the supply of commercial bills such as the increasing record of exports indicate it is quite reasonable to expect the gold situation might be solved, at least for the present, without any government action. The New York bank statement shows a sharp reduction in deposits, an increase of loans, and a marked falling off in the surplus reserve. Could a statement be had from the Chicago banks much the same situation would be shown. The Chicago banks are as a rule beginning to take a conservative attitude on the question of more loans. Some of the big trust companies announce they will allow no further expansion of their loans, and the tendency for a time at least will be to decrease the loans rather than add to them. It will not be surprising if this stronger tendency in the market is reflected before another week is over in firmer rates for money in the local market.

The stock market has been moderately active and has been notable for some sharp fluctuations. Chief among those was the headlong break in all the securities of the International Packing company. The President of that company resigned unexpectedly and a doleful recital of the condition of the packing trade is given out. It appears that a reorganization and a squeezing out of water from the company's capitalization are desired and the low prices for the company's securities are perhaps a part of the program for making the average security-holder look at the situation in the same way the promoters of this reorganization scheme view it. There has been a notable break also in West Chicago. It opened at 128⅝ and sold down to 126, closing at the end of the week at the lowest price touched. On the other hand, North Chicago has advanced from 291½ to 294. The strength in North Chicago was largely due to the publication of the earnings, which show increases sharp enough to indicate net earnings of something like 20 per cent this year.

The chief activity has been in Lake Street Elevated. There was some show of strength in the stock. It got up to 22¾, but fell off a point before the close of the week. Heavy operators seem to be engaged in the market, and the transactions are on a considerable scale. Rapid Transit stock has declined. But slow progress is being made with reorganization. A majority of the stockholders have not yet signified their desire to have the Mitchell committee form a plan. As the situation is more carefully considered it is easy to see the Mitchell committee or any other committee will have an exceedingly delicate task on hand. Not only are there widely diverging views among the different classes of security-holders, but there is a lack of harmony of purpose even among security-holders of the same class. Metropolitan affairs show no special change so far as the stock market is concerned. The earnings are said to be showing steady improvement and the people behind the enterprise appear to regard the future as promising much better things for the Metropolitan than for the other elevated roads. Opposition by Wabash avenue property-owners to the union loop has now been abandoned and the construction of the loop according to the original plans of a year ago is now a foregone conclusion.

Trade in the wholesale markets during the week showed many optimistic signs. Retail dealers all over the country, while buying conservatively, are stocking up well, and manufacturing interests are pervaded with a tone of confidence. The boot and shoe trade has shown only a moderate activity. The attendance of country merchants has been good, but the size of orders has been somewhat disappointing to sanguine ones. Prices have ruled barely steady. Factories in the West are in some instances behind in their orders, and nearly all have begun running full time. The hide market has gradually assumed a lower lever, but the leather market still holds up firmly. It was a case of leather advancing or hides declining, and the action of the latter has simply equalized values. The condition of hides at the close of the week was one of easiness, and there may be further declines.

The wool market has shown no special activity, but expectations were for quietude. The situation has favorable signs to the bulls from the fact that the clip of the country is short nearly 45,000,000 lbs. Stocks are firmly held. It is expected that the coming London sales will show an advance tending to strengthen wool on this side.

The last few days of the week were busy ones in the dry goods trade, and a heavy business is looked for this week. Outside merchants are taking a strong hold and buying freely. More confidence was displayed than at any previous time this year.

While arrivals of lumber cargoes at the down-town docks have been light, the yards have received fair amounts. The small arrivals were due principally to the advanced freight rates from Lake Superior points. The demand for piece stuff was excellent, and long timbers sold well. The light supply of piece hemlock was a fair sale. The inquiry for shingles improved. Trade at the yards was not quite up to expectations, firmness on the part of dealers in maintaining values being the principal cause. Cargo prices were as follows: Piece stuff, dry, short, $9.50; short green, $9.00@9.50; dry, common, inch, $9.50@11.50; long piece stuff, $11.00@11.50; cull, inch, $7.00@7.50; hemlock piece stuff, short, $6.00@7.25; timbers, $11.00@11.50; shingles, pine, $1.70@1.85; cedar shingles, $1.30@1.50; pine lath, $1.50.

Quotations at the yards were as follows:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft.	$41.00@47.00
Inch finishing, uppers	39.00@45.00
Siding, first and second clear	21.00@21.50
Common and cull boards	10.00@13.50
Flooring, A and B	33.00@34.50
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft.	15.50@16.50
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x[illegible], 12 to 16 ft.	10.50@13.00
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x[illegible], 18 to 20 ft.	13.00@16.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x[illegible] 22 to 24 ft.	12.00@15.00
Shingles, choice to extra	2.00@ 2.25
Lath, dry	1.90

There was some irregularity in the action of speculative produce markets last week, but the net results were unsatisfactory to holders. The long drawn out decline was continued until new low records in grain were established. December wheat at 57¼c sold at the lowest price on the crop and the records on corn for years were broken. The influences were the liberal movement of wheat in the Northwest and weather assuring the maturity of the biggest crop of corn on record. It is claimed that farmers in the Northwest will hold as much of their wheat as possible, but there is nothing in the movement at Duluth and Minneapolis to indicate such action on their part. Receipts at the two points last week were 3,000 cars in excess of those of the corresponding week of last season, and were only limited by the capacity of the railroads. Arrivals at winter wheat points are small and millers are complaining of inadequate supplies. Prices this year, however, are being made on the spring and not the winter wheat yield. Along toward the close of the week the market gave evidence of having about reached bottom, and Friday shorts covered with such unanimity that prices were marked up sharply. As the reaction Saturday showed the improvement was predicated merely on a change of pit sentiment. Prices have reached such a level, however, that shorts are easily frightened, and bears are not inclined to be aggressive. A point has been reached in the decline where the question of cheapness would cut no small figure were the volume of speculative trade heavier. If the difference in general financial and industrial conditions between this year and last and the difference in the statistical position of wheat are considered, wheat is now at low level. The low prices alone do not seem to be sufficient to attract investment, and in all probability a marked improvement in the export demand will be needed to interest general trade. Our markets are away off an export basis, and export clearances are light from week to week, while other countries contribute to liberal supplies to Europe each week. The course of the wheat market all summer has demonstrated that statistics alone do not offer a satisfactory foundation for an advance, and the short-lived boom of Friday demonstrates that sentiment alone will not count for much. The wheat market is perhaps abnormally sensitive to news regarding the bond syndicate and gold movements. When the foreigners show more disposition to take wheat instead of gold, current prices will appear unnaturally low.

Weather conditions have been such as to assure the havesting of a crop of corn of such proportions that low prices are a foregone conclusion. Old corn is being offered freely from points which in the time of high prices were supposed to have no stocks on hand. Receipts have been liberal, and will probably continue so, but there has been a well-sustained cash demand. Low prices have appealed to exporters and to the interior New England trade. In view of the good cash demand the relation of near-by to deferred futures does not seem natural. Either October corn is not high enough or May corn should go still lower, a contingency which does not seem probable, inasmuch as the Western farmer, on the basis of present prices, will not realize more than 10c or 12c a bu for his crop. The old short crop futures are selling too near the new full crop deliveries.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for last week:

	Closed Sept. 7.	Price range yesterday.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Sept. 15, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Sept.	58	55½@ 58⅛	56⅛	53⅛
Dec.	59⅝	57¼@ 59⅞	57⅞	56⅝
CORN.				
Sept.	32⅛	30⅞@ 32⅞	31⅛	54⅞
May.	29⅛	28⅞@ 29⅞	29	53⅞
OATS.				
Sept.	18⅞	19 @ 19⅛	19⅞	....
May.	21	20⅞@ 21⅛	20⅞	35⅞
MESS PORK.				
Jan.	9.65	9.25 @ 9.62½	9.40	13.80
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Jan.	5.87½	5.70 @ 5.87½	5.75	7.95
RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Jan.	5.00	4.75 @ 5.00	4.80	7.02½

SATURDAY'S BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

34000	Atch 4s.80⅝@81	3000	NYLE-W new 2d con.......77
258000	do 2d class A trust.. .31⅝@32⅞	10000	do DM ctfs stamp.........77
1000	BR-P gm 5s. 97	6000	NP 2d cp.....102¼
1000	BCR-N 1st..108	20000	OS 1st..89½@90
4000	CanS 1st gtd.111	5000	OR imp 1st.. 96
25000	C-NP 1st tr. 48	5000	do con 5s.... 44
5000	CRI-P ex 5s.105½	40000	OSL-UN con tr. ...56¼@57
5000	ColM 4s tr... 28	10000	OSL 6s tr. ....104¼@105
1000	Col-9th av 1st.........111	27000	P-R 1st in.35@36
6000	DM-M LG... 21	25000	do 2d pfd in ....21⅞@22¼
10000	EL-BS 5s ...101	5000	do 3d in..... 16⅝
8000	GH-SA M-P 1st 5s....... 93⅞	21000	do gen 4s tr. ....76½@77
3000	GE deb 5s... 90⅛	10000	RGW 1st.... 70½
12000	H-TC gm 4s. ....74¼@⅞	15000	StL-IM 5s.85@86
20000	IaC 1st 5s.... 94½	5000	StL-SW 1st.. 79⅞
6000	KP 1st con tr ....75@¼	25000	do 2d in...37¼@½
11000	LS-MS 2d cp.123⅝	2000	S-W 1st tr... 62¼
10000	L-N con......109⅝	12000	SoRy 1st 5s.. 96
11000	do unfd gold 4s.......... 88	10000	T-NO con 5s. 95¼
22000	LNA-C gm.. ....77@⅞	2000	T-P 1st 5s... 92
2000	M-N 1st 1910 main line....127	45000	do 2d in.27⅞@28
15000	MK-T 1st 4s. ....89@¼	28000	UPD-G 1st..41@½
30000	do 2d...65⅞@66½	30000	Wab 1st 5s.. ....108¼@¼
7000	MP 1st col 5s 76	25000	do 2d....77½@78½
5000	M-O new....121	8000	WS gtd 4s reg..........107
5000	do gm 4s.... 65	175000	WisC 1st tr ctfs.........58@½

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Three per cent rentes, 102 francs, 10 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 28 centimes for checks.

BOSTON BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Official Quotations Reported on the Exchange in the East.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—Closing sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Cl'se.
Atchison	4,000	19⅞	19⅞	18⅞	19
American Sugar	3,500	104⅞	104⅞	103⅝	103¾
Do pfd	200	99½	99½	99	99
Bell Tel	30	198	198	198	198
C. B. & Q.	1,800	85	85	83⅞	83⅞
Chi. Junct. Ry	100	100	100	100	100
Gen. Elec	600	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
Mex. Cent	500	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞

BONDS.

$ 5000 Atch 4s...... 8⅝	$ 5000 Mex C 4s.... 68
250000 do 2ds..31⅞@32⅞	50000 do 1st inc... 19⅞
10000 Wis C inc... 12	

IN THE MINING MARKETS.

Closing Prices in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Bulwer, 5c; Chollar, 50c; Crown Point, 50c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.60; Deadwood, 80c; Gould and Curry, 50c; Hale and Norcross, $1.50; Homestake, $20.00; Iron Silver, 25c; Mexican, 65c; Ontario, $8.50; Ophir, $1.50; Plymouth, 20c; Quicksilver, $3.00; Quicksilver preferred, offered, $1.00; Sierra Nevada, 65c; Standard, $2.00; Union Consolidated, 55c; Yellow Jacket, 35c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 14.—Alta, 10c; Alpha Consolidated, 12c; Andes, 44c; Belcher, 56c; Best and Belcher, $1.05; Bodie Consolidated, 32c; Bullion, 18c; Bulwer Consolidated, 10c; Caledonia, $1.03; Challenge Consolidated, 84c; Chollar, 54c; Confidence, $2.05; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.75; Consolidated Imperial, 3c; Consolidated New York, 2c; Crown Point, 49c; Exchequer, 3c; Gould and Currie, 53c; Hale and Norcross, $1.55; Julia, 9c; Justice, 8c; Kentuck Consolidated, 15c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 2c; Mexican, 72c; Mono, 13c; Mount Diablo, 15c; Occidental Consolidated, 19c; Ophir, $1.45; Overman, 18c; Potosi, 61c; Savage, 18c; Scorpion, 6c; Sierra Nevada, 89c; Silver Hill, 2c; Union Consolidated, 60c; Utah Consolidated, 11c; Yellow Jacket, 42c.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—Allouez Mining company, $1.25; Atlantic, $22.00; Boston and Montana, $86.50; Calumet and Hecla, $315.00; Centennial, $1.50; Franklin, $18.50; Kearsarge, $20.00; Osceola, $32.75; Quincy, $143.00; Wolverine, $7.75.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Prices in Grain and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot firm; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 4s 8½d; No. 2 red spring, 5s; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s ½d; No. 1 California, 4s 10½d. Futures closed firm with near positions ¼@1d higher and distant positions ¾@1d higher; business about equally distributed; September, 4s 9½d; October, 4s 10d; November, 4s 10¼d; December, 4s 10¾d; January, 4s 11¼d; September, 4s 11¼d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 4½d. Futures closed firm with near and distant positions ¼d higher; business about equally distributed; September, 3s 4½d; October, 3s 4½d; November, 3s 4¾d; December, 3s 5d; January, 3s 4½d; February, 3s 2¾d. Flour steady; demand good; freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 9d.

Provisions—Closing—Bacon steady, demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 40s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 35s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 35s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 34s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 34s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 38s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 33s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 42s; tallow, fine North American, nominal. Beef, extra India mess, 76s 3d; prime mess, 60s. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 56s 3d; do medium, 48s 9d. Lard, firm; prime Western, 30s 3d; refined, in pails, 32s. Cheese quiet; demand moderate; finest American white, new, 37s; finest American colored, new, 37s 6d. Butter, finest U. S., 70s; good, 60s. Turpentine, spirits, 20s 3d. Resin, common, 4s 1½d. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, 18s. Linseed oil, 21s. Petroleum, refined, 7¼d.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Movements of Grain, Cotton, and Produce and Closing Prices.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 14.—Grain—Wheat declined 1½c, wiping out the bulge of the two days preceding. Northwest receipts of wheat this week have been about 3,000 cars more than last year, equal to over 2,000,000 bu, and in a measure this will explain why the foundation of the market is weak. December wheat opened at 55c, advanced to 55⅝c, broke until the close was reached at 53¾@54c. The principal trade was in the December future. May opened at 58⅞c, and closed at 57⅝c. Cash wheat was not very brisk, the early premium over December running at ½c to ⅝c. Flour market is steady for patents. First patents $3.00@3.40; first clears, $2.50@2.65; second clears, $2.30@2.35; bakers', $2.50@2.55; red dog, $15.75 per ton.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Grain—Spring wheat—New wheat sellers are working hard but do not seem to accomplish anything. No. 1 Northern, new, spot, is weak; No. 1 hard, old, spot, closed at 62⅝c asked. Winter wheat—Market unsettled; No. 2 red on track closed at 62c; no inquiry for No. 1 white. Corn opened easy, advanced on active demand but closed dull with the advance lost; No. 2 yellow, 37c; No. 3 yellow, 36½c; No. 2 corn, 36c; No. 3 corn, 35½c; No. 2 white, 36½c on track. Oats firm, especially for No. 3 white; offerings light of all grades. Closing—No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 23½c; No. 4 white, 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c; No. 3 mixed, 21⅝c. Barley—No spot offered; market as yet unsettled; fancy Minnesota, 48@50c; choice, 46@47c; fair to good, 40@50c; No. 2 Chicago, 47@48c; No. 3 extra, 44@45c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 41c asked.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14.—Grain—Wheat firmer and dull; spot and month, 60⅜@60⅝c; December, 63⅝@63⅞c; steamer No. 2 red, 57⅛@57⅜c; receipts, 13,988 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu. Southern wheat by sample, 59@61½c; do on grade, 58¼@61½c. Corn firmer; spot, 40c bid; month, 39⅝c asked; year, 34⅝@34½c; receipts, 10,571 bu; Southern white corn, 40c; do yellow, 41c. Oats steady; some activity; No. 2 white Western, 26½@27c; No. 2 mixed, 24@24½c; receipts, 19,247 bu. Rye dull, very little demand; No. 2, 44c; receipts, 3,008 bu. Hay steady; demand for choice good; choice timothy, $14.50@15.00. Grain freights steady and unchanged. Butter steady and unchanged. Eggs and cheese firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—Grain—Wheat lower; cash, 58¼c bid; September, 56⅞c; December, 59c bid; May, 63c asked. Corn lower; cash, 31⅜c; September, 31c asked; December, 24½c; May, 25⅞@26c. Oats dull; cash, 18⅞c bid; September, 18⅞c bid; December, 19c bid; May, 21c. Rye lower, dull, 37c bid. Pork lower, jobbing, $8.75. Lard lower; prime, $5.65; choice, $5.72½. Lead dull, weak, and lower; $3.10 sellers. Spelter dull and lower; $4.65 bid, $4.12 asked. Flaxseed higher; spot, 90c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 14.—Grain—Wheat lower; No. 1 hard, cash, 55¼c; September, 55⅝c; May, 61½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 54⅜c; September, 54⅜c; December, 56⅞c; May, 60⅞c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 51½c; No. 3 do, 48⅞c; rejected, 43½c. Rye, 34½c. Oats, No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 19½c. Flax, October, 92½c. Receipts—Wheat, 356,175 bu; oats, 1,188 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 19,057 bu; flax, 21,900 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 506,477 bu; oats, 3,125 bu; rye, 2,579 bu; flax, 24,500 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 14.—Grain—Wheat lower, dull; No. 2 cash, 62c; September, 61½c; December, 62⅞c; May, 65⅞. Corn active, lower; No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 3 mixed, 33½c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, 20½c. Rye steady; cash, 43c. Cloverseed steady; prime cash, October, $4.45. Receipts—Flour, 1,000; wheat, 10,500; corn, 5,000; oats, 1,000; cloverseed, 900 bags. Shipments—Flour, 7,000; wheat, 47,000; corn, 20,500; cloverseed, 41 bags.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 14.—Grain—Corn steady; No. 2, 30½c; No. 3, 30c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 20@20¼c; No. 3 white, 19@19½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2, 36@37c. Whisky firm; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Wheat, 6,600 bu; corn, 64,350 bu; oats, 82,500 bu; rye, 1,800 bu; barley, 1,400 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 2,120 bu; oats, 53,250 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,100 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—Grain—Wheat weak, about 1c lower; No. 2 hard, 56c; No. 2 red, 60c; rejected, 37@40c. Corn steady, rather slow; No. 2 mixed, 27@27¼c; No. 2 white, 28c. Oats steady; demand fair; No. 2 mixed, 17¼c; No. 2 white, 18½@19c. Receipts—Wheat, 69,600; corn, 19,000; oats, 32,000. Shipments—Wheat, 19,000; corn and oats, none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 14.—Resin firm; good strained, $1.17½. Spirits firm, 24¾@25¼c. Tar steady, $1.20. Turpentine quiet; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.80.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts for the Day.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 9	21,760	497	19,974	13,771
Tuesday, Sept 10	5,734	647	19,039	17,382
Wedn'sday, Sept. 11	16,035	492	18,252	14,578
Thursday, Sept. 12	10,021	547	15,265	17,046
Friday, Sept. 13	4,824	307	12,941	10,744
Saturday, Sept. 14	100	50	10,000	2,000
Total	58,474	2,540	95,021	75,521
Previous week	55,448	2,526	82,632	72,893
Cor. week 1894	61,171	4,191	110,391	70,325
Cor. week 1893	77,776	5,998	134,256	69,835
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept 9	4,729	11	7,487	......
Tuesday, Sept. 10	1,910	29	3,998	2,564
Wedn'sday, Sept. 11	4,607	126	4,405	1,879
Thursday, Sept 12	3,939	23	5,757	933
Friday, Sept. 13	3,501	113	13,964	2,570
Saturday, Sept. 14	600	......	3,000	1,000
Total	19,286	302	28,606	8,946
Previous week	18,870	160	26,177	8,282
Cor. week 1894	19,565	236	46,732	4,606
Cor. week 1893	20,702	437	45,668	5,733

Chicago receipts thus far this month and for 1895, to date, with comparisons:

Dates—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept. 1 to 14	114,000	177,600	145,900
Same period 1894	136,926	213,588	123,223
Same period 1893	140,900	277,793	121,398
Same period 1892	160,224	264,969	84,630
1895 to date	1,675,400	5,036,200	2,300,300
Same period 1894	1,389,312	4,983,044	2,006,260
Same period 1893	2,165,741	4,098,023	2,072,877
Same period 1892	2,385,054	5,552,158	1,503,668

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

Place.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	58,500	95,000	75,500
Kansas City	39,000	26,000	12,000
Omaha	17,500	12,600	3,500
St. Louis	17,600	18,000	11,100
Total last week	133,600	151,600	102,100
Previous week	130,000	132,800	94,600
Cor. week 1894	135,300	192,600	96,100
Cor. week 1893	160,700	222,800	77,800
Cor. week 1892	164,000	223,900	63,900
Cor. week 1891	181,600	176,000	62,400

Since last May receipts of hogs have been steadily decreasing all over the West. The first five months of this year receipts at Chicago increased 437,000, compared with a year ago, but arrivals for the year up to last Saturday were only 53,000 ahead of 1894.

Today's receipts are estimated at 18,000 cattle, 22,000 hogs, and 16,000 sheep, and the coming week at 60,000 cattle, 95,000 hogs, and 70,000 sheep, against 61,958 cattle, 95,776 hogs, and 62,234 sheep the corresponding week last year.

CATTLE—Only 100 cattle arrived Saturday and the market was nominally unchanged. Of the 58,600 cattle received during the week 33,800 were rangers. Western rangers, barring 1,350@1,450-lb steers, closed 20@25c higher than a week ago. Heavy native cattle closed 10@15c lower than a week ago and other grades steady.

HOGS—The market opened steady to 5c higher and all desirable offerings soon changed hands, while common heavy weakened and closed 5@10c lower, with 2,000 left in the pens. The quality was poor again, with "grassy" and affected stock more plentiful. Heavy sold at $3.80@4.55; bulk, $4.00@4.35; mixed, $3.85@4.60, bulk, $4.25@4.40; light $3.90@4.60, bulk $4.35@4.55; pigs, $2.25@4.35.

SHEEP—Saturday's small supply changed hands at steady prices. Lambs quotable at $2.75@4.75; native sheep, $1.50@3.75, and Westerns, $2@3.30.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; shipments, 900. Market dull even for Saturday; supply very light and only a retail trade done at unchanged prices. Hogs—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,500. Market 5c higher and firm; heavy, $4.25@4.55; mixed, $4.00@4.45; light, $4.00@4.45. Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments, none. Market very slow on light supply and only a little retailing done at previous prices.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 3,200. Market steady to strong; Texas steers, $2.55@3.30; Texas cows, $1.70@2.65; beef steers, $3.75@5.40; native cows, $1.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00; bulls, $1.65@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,800; shipments, 200. Opened strong, closed lower and demoralized. Bulk of sales, $4.25@4.40; heavies, $3.90@4.35; packers, $4.20@4.45; mixed, $4.15@4.40; lights, $4.05@4.35; yorkers, $4.25@4.35; pigs, $2.50@4.00. Sheep—Receipts, 800; shipments, 1,400. Market steady. Lambs, $4.25@5.00; muttons, $2.70@3.25.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200. Market active, steady, everything sold; native beef steers, $3.75@5.40; Westerns, $3.00@4.35; Texans, $2.25@3.65; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.40; canners, $1.50@2.35; stockers and feeders, $2.70@4.00; calves, $2.75@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.50@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 200. Quality only fair. Market steady on common; stronger on better grades; heavy, $4.10@4.25; mixed, $3.90@4.15; light, $4.00@4.15; pigs, $3.00@4.00; bulk, $4.00@4.15. Sheep—None. Market nominally steady.

HILL OF GREAT NORTHERN ON TOP.

Preliminary Injunction Against Consolidation Denied by the Court.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 14.—The Great Northern railway company and J. J. Hill, its President, have won the first preliminary battle in the contest precipitated by Thomas W. Pearsall in his application for a preliminary injunction against the proposed consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads made to Judge Sanborn of the United States Circuit Court.

The decision was filed today, the court denying the motion of Pearsall, the complainant.

The next step will be to hear the case on its merits, for it must be tried according to the procedure vouchsafed to every regular issue that comes before the court.

The case will be tried as a court case before the Judge, and evidence will be introduced on behalf of either party, and another decision by the court will be the end of that issue.

While this proceeding is a preliminary one, the victory is none the less an important step towards the consummation sought by President Hill. The thorough investigation of the subject given by Judge Sanborn and his deductions seem to point to a clear right to continue the plan that has for so long occupied the attention of the business world.

Judge Sanborn says the final adjudication lies with the Supreme Court.

Pearsall for himself and other stockholders of the Great Northern railway company sought to restrain the execution of the traffic agreement and bond guaranty between the Great Northern railway company and bondholders of the Northern Pacific, on the ground that such an agreement was not authorized by the Great Northern charter and was prohibited by the statutes of Minnesota. Judge Sanborn's decision and opinion are very long and hold that the Great Northern, under its charter, has a lawful right to make the agreement; that the charter gives the right to execute a traffic agreement and for the joint use of terminals; also the right, in consideration thereof, to require a transfer to Great Northern stockholders of one-half the capital stock of the reorganized Northern Pacific company and to guarantee the bonds of the Northern Pacific company, that such right rested on acceptance of the charter, which, upon acceptance, became a contract that the State cannot impair by subsequent legislation.

The reargument of the case upon its merits is simply formal for the completion of the appeal to the Supreme Court, which is desired.

MARKET DECLINE DUE

RISE IN PRICES LARGE ENOUGH TO CALL FOR A REACTION.

Foreign Exchange at High Figures the Immediate Cause of the Break—Nothing in the Situation to Encourage Speculation in Either Stocks or Commodities—Review of the Past and the Prospect in the Field of the Syndicate—Several Squally Days During the Week.

New York, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—A suggestion in the Financial Chronicle yesterday concerning the market speculation at this time has pith in it. Speaking of the syndicate and its operations it says: "It is felt that with foreign exchange so high this is not the time to encourage speculation, either in stocks or commodities."

Every one who has watched the stock market knowns that Southern railroad—a specially representative stock—has for a long time refused to advance, and it was specially noted Thursday morning when the market broke right at the opening that this stock was found without a buying order in it, and broke three points from its previous day's close in a very few moments. It may be said this was accidental. Perhaps, but such a credit did not happen when it was on the way up. The Chronicle points out that there have been considerable shipments of securities from the other side lately, tempted by high prices which have been so rapidly attained lately, "and there can be no doubt that at the present juncture such a movement increases the difficulty of maintaining the gold reserve."

In other words, the syndicate leaders are in favor of a lower market at this time. That is the long and short of it. Things are certainly moving their way. The break in prices in the last week has been sufficiently rapid. In the granger stocks, which have been and are the head and front of speculation, the drop has been from four to six points, Northwest having the former and Burlington, Rock Island, and St. Paul the latter. Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred have suffered to a like extent. In the industrials sugar has fallen daily, but leather and tobacco have been less affected. Chicago Gas has held up about as well as any stock on the list.

The market has had a decidedly squally look at times. It had its worst Friday morning, when it was announced Lazard Fères would ship $2,500,000 gold. This having been made known to a leading member of the syndicate, it was taken to mean the syndicate had thrown up the sponge. The rush to sell was pretty lively for an hour or so.

In a measure it was true the syndicate had done what was said. They had declined to furnish any more bills to Lazard Frères, and the latter were forced to ship the gold to meet their engagements. Meantime, Mr. Morgan says, the syndicate will continue to collect what gold they can—from the banks, it is presumed—and replenish the Treasury reserve. This, they say, is the present situation. It may be taken as a final failure of the efforts of the great syndicate or it may not, according to what one considers they were expected to do.

But this much is certain, for Mr. Morgan says it himself, that he and his associates have been surprised and disappointed at the slowness with which commercial bills have come into the market. They were expected by this time to have appeared against exports of cotton and wheat in sufficient volume to meet all demands for exchange from importers, but the outward movement of both wheat and cotton has been unusually slow. Hence the scarcity of bills. Better things are hoped for October.

As this is the situation, it is taking a wrong-sided view of it to assert that the syndicate leaders have been working for a lower stock market in order to force another issue of government bonds. The contrary would seem to be the case. If a new issue of bonds was what they were after why bear the market? Statements that such an issue was already virtually arranged for were very positively made. They were not, however, backed by any authority.

Time for Reaction.

While the foreign exchange situation has been the immediate cause of the break in the market no sensible man can say that a decline was not due anyway. The rise had been large enough and quick enough to call for a reaction. It has not been an unnatural or artificial advance. It has simply been one which kept pace with other markets. The rise in iron and other metals has been more than once referred to. While the markets for all the great staples were rising it was inevitable that the stock market should do the same; and, despite its large advance, the percentage of it has not been so great as in the metal market.

It is quite likely there will be some reaction in the markets now. They will keep pretty close touch with the stock market. It was remarkable how obstinately the latter resisted the efforts to depress it, even after it had reached a level where any one with a grain of caution in him must have thought it had reached top. Every drive at it seemed to result in loss to those who made it, until there was no more short interest left.

Recognizing that a reaction in the market was due, and in truth overdue, and recognizing that such reactions, occasionally very severe, have always been an incident of a great bull movement, we must assume that the market the last week has acted naturally; that while the immediate cause of the decline was the alarm over the gold shipments, the general cause was the extent to which the advance had gone in discounting the improvement in the commercial situation, present and prospective. Assuming this, we may look for a lower market for some little time, with occasional rallies from overselling, and a spell of dullness intervening before the market gathers itself for another and greater advance.

American Rule in Hawaii.

Boston Journal: Out of a total population of 120,000 in Hawaii 3,000 are Americans and 34,000 are natives and Polynesians. The remainder are Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, British, Germans, etc., and yet Hawaii is an American colony in all but name. The fact that these 3,000 Americans have been able in business, war, and politics absolutely to dominate polyglot elements which outnumber them forty to one is an eloquent tribute to American vigor and aggressiveness. Practically all of the leading men of the islands are Americans by birth or parentage. Honolulu, as an envious English writer has described it, "is a little bit of Yankeeland away out in the Pacific." It is an open secret that Great Britain has always coveted Hawaii. Indeed, it once seized it, but was compelled to relinquish it by our prompt and energetic remonstrances. The British residents in the islands, who number 1,300 all told, are fierce rivals of the Americans in politics and commerce, and strain every nerve to strengthen British influence. But the 3,000 Americans for forty years have had no difficulty in keeping the upper hand of them, as well as of all the rest of Hawaii's cosmopolitan population. The same extraordinary force and tenacity which have made our countrymen masters of the whole great West in spite of British and Spanish resistance have also made them supreme in this gem of the Pacific. As a sailor the Englishman leads all the world, only to find more than his match in the Yankee tar. As a conqueror and a colonizer, too, the Briton, successful as he is against Teuton and Gaul, has to yield where he meets the American. Our superiority in this respect is all the more noteworthy and conclusive because, while the Englishman is encouraged and protected in every step he gains by the power of British diplomacy and British guns, our people have won Hawaii not only without much help, but at times in the face of actual opposition from our government.

Now, however, the time has come to acknowledge the inevitable. American courage, enterprise, and perseverance have made Hawaii substantially an American province.

A Democratic View of Tom Reed's Chances.

New York Sun: The Hon. Thomas B. Reed is a man of so much force, brain, and originality that most persons will regard his chances for being nominated for President as minute. It is not that the American people do not admire originality, brains, and force as much as they ever did, but in a National convention your slight unmeritable man, who has the fewest enemies, has the best chance. Still, Mr. Reed will be a formidable fellow. He will have the New England vote behind him. That is not much as a rule, for Massachusetts, for instance, is usually too virtuous to support any candidate who has any popular strength or any chance of being nominated. But Massachusetts will do for Mr. Reed what she was too holy to do for Mr. Blaine. Mr. Reed will have the support of New England. Not very much, it may be said, but more than the most popular Republican in New England and the whole country was ever able to get. Mr. Platt of New York and Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania are known to be averse to Mr. Reed. They are persons of a certain amount of influence in those States. It is possible that they may take an interest in the selection of delegates to the next convention. Mr. Reed seems to have in the Northwest some of the following that was Mr. Blaine's. The extreme views of the tariff held by Gov. McKinley are not popular in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The radical Republicans who believe in making things hot for the Southern Democrats are fond of Reed. How far he believes, or ever has believed, in such a policy, is another matter. Finally, the silver Republicans of the silver Republican States have a liking for Mr. Reed. They hope more from him than they would get, perhaps, but they like him. On the whole, the Hon. Joseph Manley has a very good case.

WHAT SOME OF THE CHICAGO PREACHERS SAID.

"THE Moral Significance of Recent Events, or the Duty of the United States Toward Cuba" was discussed in the pulpit of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church yesterday morning by the Rev. R. A. White. Among other things he said:

"The passing events of today constitute the history of tomorrow. There has never been more significant events than the events of the present. The tendency has been to consider the past the only holy ground. To deal with living events is still questionable propriety. To preach about the wars of Israel is proper enough; about the Japan-China war wholly improper. Past events of a special people recorded in a special book seem to possess a diviner significance than the passing events of the nineteenth century. But this is God's century. The great social and national forces which ebb and flow about us are as divine as any that ever threaded and shaped the Jewish life of 2,000 years ago. The past has its significance, but the present is as divine as the past, and America as holy ground as Palestine.

"The Louisville reunion of the blue and gray, the mutual preservation of the battle field of Chickamauga, are the closing events in the thirty years of attempted reconciliation, and the prophets of American brotherhood. The Japan-China war, and the march of modern armies through the jungles of Africa are the rude advance forces of the new civilization that is to be both for Africa and China.

"Of still deeper moral significance is the present revolution in Cuba. The long struggle for independence flashes again into being among the Cuban mountains and almost within sight of our shores. From the day nearly four centuries ago when Spanish cruelty burned Hatuei at the stake because he dared protest against the oppression and extermination of his people, to the landing of Gen. Campos armed with imperial power, Spain, with a few honorable exceptions, has never ceased to make Cuba the victim of its greed and vanity. The last Siboney is dead. Spain has the honor of having exterminated a native race. Now she holds the lash over her own flesh and blood. Four times within this century has Cuban hate turned upon its oppressor. Four times have the fires of liberty been kindled among the Cuban hills. Three times quenched in Spanish blood, again Spain pours her armies across the sea, and circles this gem of the Western ocean with war. It seems a hopeless struggle.

"Not a nation raises its voice in sympathy or with promises of help. Our own government has hastened to warn all who may seek to aid Cuba to keep hands off, even patrolling Cuban waters, it is said, lest contraband arms find their way from the United States to the war-hemmed Cubans.

"In the absence of even a provisional government among the Cubans and in view of treaty rights, perhaps our government is in the right. But in the heart of every descendant of those who fought for American independence against great odds, as well as in the heart of every man who has come across the sea to escape Old World exactions, must needs burn the fires of a great sympathy for the Cubans in this righteous but unequal struggle for their rights. Pathetic it is, indeed, that almost within sound of our coast men are fighting madly for a rightful freedom from oppression, and we who boast our Lexington and Valley Forge may not even speak officially the word of good will."

CHURCH AND LABOR.

"The Labor Question and the Church" was the subject of the Rev. Herbert G. Leonard's sermon at the Hyde Park M. E. Church last night. In substance Mr. Leonard said:

"The labor question is both a result and a sign of progress. It is a healthy and hopeful sign. It is more articulate and pressing today than ever before because of freedom and general intelligence. It is a religious question because in the last analysis all questions are religious. It is a question that concerns all of us because we all are or ought to be laborers. It is preëminently a question for Christian men to investigate and discuss, and thus be able to do their part in solving. The labor problem manifests itself today under the name of socialism. Socialists both in the Old World and the New are among the leaders in this great movement. First of all we must rid our minds of false ideas of socialism. Scientifically it may be untrue; practically it may be impossible; but it is the proposed remedy and we must know what it is. Socialism is a protest as well as a program. It is a protest against our present industrial system of individualism and unrestricted competition that amounts to private warfare, and of which the natural result Socialists claim is poverty, oppression, injustice, cruelty, ignorance, and misery. Any one can make out a fearful indictment against our present industrial system, but it is not so easy to show the remedies. I understand socialism to stand for the abolition of "private ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth." Its motto would be, "From each according to his ability, and to each according to his needs." The inauguration of scientific socialism would amount to an industrial revolution. Three things the Socialist is bound to show: (1) Is socialism right? Is it in harmony with the laws of nature? (2) How could it be brought about? (3) What would be the result if once men were persuaded to adopt it?

It is barely possible it might not work as well as its friends expect. It is even possible that if generally adopted we might find ourselves more unhappy than we now are. Without attempting or wishing to excuse the injustice and cruelty of the present industrial system, it is still fair to say that the progress of the world in the last 150 years has been marvelous, much of which individualism may fairly claim is due to the system. Scientific socialists repudiate all attempts to modify or correct the abuses growing out of the present system, and insist on doing away with the system, but they will have to do a great deal of educating before the majority of their fellow-men will agree with them in their extreme views. On the other hand, there are many who will go part way with them. Fortunately we are not without object lessons in the practical application of socialism. Paris and London are under moderate Socialist government, and the result is not disastrous."

FATHERHOOD OF GOD.

Dr. P. S. Henson preached an unusually important sermon from a doctrinal point of view at the First Baptist Church yesterday morning on the "Fatherhood of God," the utterance of which will probably cause considerable comment in the religious world. Among other things he said: "In recent years this doctrine has forged to the front and swept the world, and seems to mark an immeasurable advance over the crude and cruel conceptions of God that characterized the preaching of a hundred years ago. And any man who presumes to question a doctrine so widely maintained by what are called the foremost thinkers is apt to be regarded as a bigoted bourbon, whose proper place is not in a progressive modern church, but in the catacombs. And yet I make bold to affirm that for this prevalent belief of the universal fatherhood of God there is not the slightest warrant either in reason or in revelation. Adam was indeed declared to be a 'Son of God,' but the affirmation was made of unfallen Adam. In the day that Adam sinned the divine afflatus went out of him, and what was left of him became carnal, sensual, devilish by reason of the absence of that regnant something which should have lifted the whole nature heavenward. And father Adam 'begat a son in his own likeness'—God never made a thing like Cain.

"Paul, indeed, in an address on Mars Hill does say to the polished and philosophical Athenians that they ought to know better than to bow down to images which their hands had made, seeing that one of their own poets had said of God, 'we also are his offspring'—in other words, that we were made by God, rather than God by us. And this sharp turn, this shrewd argumentum is absolutely the only passage in the Bible that even seems to give countenance to the doctrine of universal fatherhood, unless we add the opening words of the Lord's prayer, in which he taught believers to say 'Our Father, which art in heaven,' and it was meant to be breathed by believers only. Was ever so ponderous a pyramid built upon so small an apex? So far from the scriptures revealing this doctrine, Jesus Christ himself explicitly denied it, and when the Jews declared that God was their father he distinctly repudiated their claim and said, 'If God were your father ye would love me.'

"It is indeed true that with more than a human father's tenderness God yearns over our lost race, and this is the tender and beautiful teaching of the parable of the Prodigal Son. But the whole girt of the gospel is the uncovering of a gracious purpose to make sons of God out of those who were only sons of father Adam, and so we are by nature 'the children of wrath.' 'Behold what manner of love the Father has bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God.' But this is not affirmed of universal humanity. 'He came unto his own and his own received him not, but as many as received him to them gave he power to become the sons of God,' which unquestionably teaches they were not sons of God before.

"Nothing has done more to belittle and belie religion than the failure to recognize the great fundamental truths which are taught in these scriptures. And nothing has contributed so much to foster that fatal delusion which is called 'The Larger Hope', and which quiets the fears of men touching any future state of dreadful retribution.

"Now if Satan wished to give fresh currency to his original lie, 'Thou shalt not surely die,' he could in no way so effectually accomplish his purpose as by persuading men they are all by nature the sons of God, and, therefore, it is quite incredible that any such doom should overtake them as seems to be threatened in the Bible. And in this easy-going, slip-shod age, when even ministers are tempted to be silent touching unpalatable truth, there is need as never before to reecho the great Father's declaration to Nicodemus, 'Verily I say unto you, ye must be born again.'"

THE YACHT RACE.

At Emanuel Baptist Church last night the Rev. Johnston Myers in his sermon drew a lesson from the recent international race off New York, using for his theme "The Yacht Race," from the text "There Go the Ships," Psalms civ. He said: "Public attention has been attracted during the week by the press to the great yacht race. There is something fascinating about the subject to every one. It is unfortunate that this great international contest should have been marred by childish conduct on the part of those who were directing it. It would have been better if the American committee had been more generous to the visitor and given him every possible advantage. It would have been far more noble if the visitor had borne all injuries and completed the contest instead of sulking like a disappointed school-boy. This contest has drawn the attention of the world toward navigation as it has not been for many a day.

"The Bible is full of ocean voyages. 'There go the ships,' said the psalmist. Crude ones no doubt they were. The first ship was a mere raft. Back in the stone age are evidences of vessels of this kind being used. But shipbuilding advanced with civilization, until from the crude, hollow log we have the great floating palaces, the merchant vessels, the immense batteries combining in themselves a moving army and fortress, the beautiful racers, which during the week have darted like great sea birds in and out of New York harbor. Ten thousand feet of white canvas and choice bands of iron, steel, and aluminum make their construction almost perfect.

"These and other ships may help us to understand our lives better. There is the start amid the shouts and good-byes. Do you recall leaving home, or the graduation day? Those dear ones gathered about and said kind, encouraging words. There was one who lingered longest and kissed us again and again. Mother knew we would succeed, and then the voyage was begun. We were out now upon our own resources. O you fathers and mothers, give the little ones a fair start. Don't load them down with your sins and neglects. You have given that boy habits which gives him a poor place in life's race. He is disabled at the start.

"Then come the storms. Storms from directions and at moments we never dreamed of. See yonder vessel; so poorly equipped, is sinking. It was only planned for fair weather. Some years ago an ocean steamer picked up a pleasure boat which had been blown out to sea. Its occupants were nearly starved. The steamer had suffered no harm. The other boat was only equipped for the pleasant weather. Get ready for the storms. The coasts along these lines of travel are strewn with wrecks. There are scores of wrecks in Chicago. They started without a pilot, other than their own will, and no preparation for trials. They have made shipwreck. Some may be here tonight. Signal for help now. We will help you on your way. Beyond lies the harbor. Almost there—a little more rough water, a few more storms, and we will come to anchor close by the Heavenly City."

AT GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Rev. Ernest M. Stires and Mrs. Stires arrived home from Europe Saturday and immediately took possession of their apartments at the Lexington. During their absence Mr. and Mrs. Stires visited England and Scotland, were in Paris and Rome, and made an enjoyable trip through the Holy Land. The Rev. Mr. Stires occupied his pulpit at Grace Episcopal Church yesterday morning and was greeted by a large congregation. In his sermon he thanked his assistant, the Rev. Mr. Clinch, for carrying on the work of the church so successfully during the rector's absence.

WE ALL NEED FRIENDS.

"True Friendship and How to Promote It" was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. William White Wilson, rector at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, last evening from the text "A friend loveth at all times and is born as a brother for adversity." He said: "We all need friends. The very necessities of our existence bring us into contact with others and the good we obtain from them depends upon the friendly relations we maintain with them. Friends are necessary to success in business. He who would prosper must have them. In domestic and social life the basis of happiness and the source of comfort are found in the friendships we foster. True friendship affords pleasure, lightens the cares of life, and brings cheerful and encouraging sympathies and confidences. How unfortunate is the man who has no friends. How happy is the man who has plenty of them. The Christian standard of friendship has eternity in view and can only be realized as we have mutual regard for each other as immortal souls.

MYSTIFYING MATRIMONIAL MUDDLE.

Queer Adventures of Albert Swan, His Two Wives, and Mrs. Windell.

Maysville, Ky., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Albert Swan and his divorced wife, Susan, whose maiden name was Riche, passed through this city on their way from Elliott County to Cincinnati or Jeffersonville, Ind., to be married. Ten years ago Mrs. Swan eloped with Dr. Windell. Swan and Mrs. Windell got divorces and married. Windell died in Kansas. Mrs. Swan returned to Elliott County and her former husband fell in love with her again. The second Mrs. Swan then got a divorce and now Swan will remarry his first wife.

How Artificial Ivory Is Made.

Artificial ivory is made from condensed skim milk [illegible]

ROAD NOT TO BLAME.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE IN A PECULIAR POSITION.

Its Appeal from the Decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Now Before the United States Court at Cincinnati, Will Probably Be Decided Soon—Its Interests Demand That It Should Foster Trade with the North Rather Than the East—Railway News Notes.

There is a prospect that the appeal from the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the Louisville and Nashville and other Southern railroads, compelling them to cease discrimination in favor of New York and the East as against Chicago, Cincinnati, and the North will be decided within a month or two by the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, where the case has been pending for the last year or two. Should the decision of the court uphold the decision of the Inter-state Commerce Commission the Southern roads will be compelled to stop the discrimination they have practiced so long against this section of the country and make rates on merchandise, etc., that will correspond with the all-rail rates from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

It appears strange the Louisville and Nashville railroad should be the most energetic opponent to the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, as its best interests seem to demand that it should foster trade with this part of the country, it being one of the principal north and south lines in the South and no business from New York or the East to Southern points goes over its line. Yet it is doing all in its power to keep up the discrimination in favor of the East as against the North. The explanation for this, according to Western railroad officials, is that in case it should be compelled to give the benefit of New York rates to the North it would be prevented from making any profit on the through business, and its rates on local business, upon which it has now to depend, would have to be materially lowered under the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State commerce act.

"The Louisville and Nashville," said a Western railroad official, "cannot be blamed for the position it takes in this matter. It would gladly meet the New York rates if it could do so without injuring itself, and it would have the earnest support of the Chicago-Ohio River lines, who would be only too glad to increase their business to the South by getting Southern merchants to purchase their goods here instead of New York."

The fault lies with the Southern Railway company (formerly the Richmond and Danville), which ramifies all over the South from Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va., to Savannah, New Orleans, Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and all important points in the South. This company also controls the Georgia Central railroad, which owns several steamship lines between New York and Savannah, Ga. These steamship lines take business for almost nothing to Savannah, Ga., and to prominent interior points the lines of the Southern railroad company are used. The all-rail line of the Southern railway company meets its own steamship competition and makes rates which the Northern lines cannot touch, to Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Macon, Augusta, and other interior Southern cities, and ignores the long and short haul clause on local business, for which it keeps up high rates, claiming exemption from the law on account of its own water competition from New York to Southern seaboard points.

The decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and from which the Southern roads have appealed was that the Southern all-rail lines could meet the water competition to seaboard points, such as Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, etc., without applying the long and short haul rule, but to interior points, such as Augusta, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville, etc., they could not claim exemption from the long and short haul provisions of the law.

Thus if the decision is upheld the Southern railway company and others situated like it would be compelled to advance their rates to interior Southern points or reduce its local rates, which they could not well afford to do. But even in the event of the Inter-State Commerce Commission being sustained by the United States Court it is exceedingly doubtful that this section of the country would be benefited. The steamship lines from New York to Southern ports would continue to take business for almost nothing, and from there the distances by rail to interior points in the South are short as compared with the distances from Chicago, Cincinnati, and Louisville. From Savannah to Atlanta, for instance, the principal central point in the South, the distance is only 240 miles, while the distance from Chicago to Cincinnati alone is over 300 miles. So keen is the competition by the steamship lines from New York to Savannah, and so low their rates, said a railroad official, as to enable them to compete with our Western lines from Chicago for trans-Mississippi and Missouri River business, making shipments to Savannah by rail via Memphis over the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad.

Railroad to Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Railroad and business circles of Leavenworth were considerably stirred up today over the developments of a plan to build a new road from Excelsior Springs, Mo., direct to this city. The distance is only thirty miles and entrance into the city can be made over either of the new or old bridges across the Missouri River. Nothing was given out about it, but it developed that a survey for the new road has just been made. If the road is built it will be used by the Wabash and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul roads to enter Leavenworth. Railroad men claim that should these roads enter Leavenworth they will purchase the run-down Southwestern road, which is in the hands of a receiver, to enter Topeka and Central Kansas.

Railway News Notes.

The Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking railroad was sold at Columbus yesterday for $4,100,000. It was bid in in behalf of the Bondholders' committee, consisting of D. E. Hatch of New York and George W. Sink of Columbus.

A special dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says the sale of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad has been postponed until Sept. 21. It is generally understood the road will be bid in by the Cairo Short Line and be made a part of that system.

Articles of incorporation of the Duluth and Northwestern railroad have been filed in Duluth. The new road is to be built from Duluth to Mesaba, and it will be a competitor of the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern road, which is owned by J. D. Rockefeller.

E. Dickinson, General Manager of the Union Pacific, in a circular just issued says the extension of time granted by the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the application of grab-irons or hand-holds to freight cars will expire by limitation Dec. 1, 1895. As it seems improbable, he says, that any further extension of time may be expected notice is given that the receivers will be obliged to refuse any and all cars not in accordance with the law on the above named dates.

POLISH ALLIANCE HEADQUARTERS.

Society Will Erect a Building for the Purpose in this City.

Polish Alliance of the United States of America is to have a building of its own in which to establish headquarters. At the alliance convention, which ended in Cleveland Saturday, it was decided to erect it in Chicago, at a cost of $75,000. One of the returned delegates said:

"It was not without a fight that we got the headquarters building for Chicago. The Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, and South Bend delegations wanted it located at Buffalo. It took a great deal of talking to convince our Eastern brothers that Chicago was the place for the society's central offices. They finally voted with us, however, and Chicago will get a fine new building. No definite site has been selected and no plans have been adopted."

All arrangements for the construction of the building other than place and cost have been left to the Central Executive committee.

Peach Stones as Fuel.

In California it has been found that peach stones burn as well as the best coal and give more heat in proportion to weight. The stones taken out of the fruit that is tinned or dried are collected and sold at the rate of $8 per ton.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES
88 La Salle Street Edgar M. Snow

...O BLAME.

...ASHVILLE IN A ...OSITION.

...ision of the Inter... ...mmission, Now Be... ...s Court at Cincin... ...He Decided Soon... ...d That It Should ...the North Rather ...way News Notes.

...the appeal from the ...Commerce Com... ...and Nashville and ...compelling them to ...avor of New York ...hicago, Cincinnati, ...ded within a month ...es Circuit Court at ...has been pending ...Should the decision ...ecision of the Inter... ...sion the Southern ...stop the discrimi... ...d so long against ...and make rates on ...ill correspond with ...w York, Philadel...

...Louisville and Nash... ...the most energetic ...on of the Inter-State ...s its best interests ...hould foster trade ...try, it being one of ...south lines in the ...m New York or the ...goes over its line. ...wer to keep up the ...the East as against ...on for this, accord... ...officials, is that in ...ed to give the bene... ...the North it would ...king any profit on ...and its rates on local ...s now to depend, ...ally lowered under ...lause of the Inter...

...Nashville," said a ..."cannot be blamed ...in this matter. It ...ew York rates if it ...uring itself, and it ...pport of the Chica... ...would be only too ...iness to the South ...chants to purchase ...of New York."

...Southern Railway ...Richmond and Dan... ...over the South from ...Richmond, Va., to ...Atlanta, Augusta, ...points in the South. ...ols the Georgia Cen... ...several steam-ship ...and Savannah, Ga. ...ke business for at... ...nah, Ga., and to ...nts the lines of the ...mpany are used. ...the Southern ...meets its own ...and makes rates, ...cannot touch, to ...Knoxville, Macon, ...rior Southern cities, ...short haul clause on ...h it keeps up high ...from the law on ...r competition from ...aboard points. ...ter-State Commerce ...which the Southern ...that the Southern ...the water competi... ...such as Charleston, ...etc., without apply... ...haul rule, but to in... ...gusta, Atlanta, Chat... ...they could not claim ...and short haul pro...

...upheld the Southern ...ners situated like it ...dvance their rates to ...s or reduce its local ...not well afford to do. ...eavenworth ... ...the Inter-State Com... ...g sustained by the ...is exceedingly doubt... ...the country would be ...hip lines from New ...would continue to ...ost nothing, and from ...to interior points ...rt as compared with ...Chicago, Cincinnati, ...Savannah to Atlanta, ...ipal central point in ...is only 240 miles, ...Chicago to Cincin... ...miles. So keen is the ...mship lines from New ...so low their rates, ...as to enable them to ...stern lines from Chi... ...pi and Missouri River ...ments to Savannah by ...the Kansas City, Fort ...road.

...eavenworth.

...t. 14.—[Special.]—Rail... ...s of Leavenworth were ...day over the develop... ...a new road from Excel... ...to this city. The dis... ...and entrance into the ...itner of the new or old ...ri River. Nothing was ...it developed that a sur... ...just been made. If the ...sed by the Wabash and ...St. Paul roads to enter ...men claim that should ...venworth they will pur... ...hwestern road, which is ...r, to enter Topeka and

...ews Notes.

...usky and Hocking rail... ...olumbus yesterday for ...in behalf of the ...n, consisting of D. B. ...George W. Sink of Co...

...rom Springfield, Ill., ...icago, Peoria and St. ...postponed until Sept. ...rstood the road will be ...Line and be made a

...ation of the Duluth and ...ave been filed in Duluth. ...be built from Duluth to ...competitor of the Du... ...orthern road, which is ...ller.

...eral Manager of the ...ular just issued says the ...nted by the Inter-State ...for the application of ...s to freight cars will ex... ...1895. As it seems im... ...ny further extension of ...otice is given that the re... ...refuse any and all cars ...the law on the above...

...HEADQUARTERS.

...Building for the Pur... ...this City.

...the United States of ...uilding of its own in ...dquarters. At the al... ...ch ended in Cleveland ...ed to erect it in Chica... ...000. One of the re...

...a fight that we got the ...for Chicago. The ...Cleveland, and South ...ed it located at Buffalo. ...t of talking to convince ...that Chicago was the ...central offices. They ...however, and Chicago ...ding. No definite site ...no plans have been...

...or the construction of ...place and cost have ...Executive committee.

...nes as Fuel.

...been found that peach ...best coal and give out ...to weight. The stones ...hat is tinned or dried are ...rate of $8 per ton.

...ANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES ...r M. Snow & Co.

PROF. RILEY IS DEAD.

SURVIVES ONE FALL AND SUCCUMBS TO A SLIGHTER ONE.

Death of a Distinguished Entomologist—Formerly an Illinois Farmer and a Reporter on a Chicago Paper—Distinguished Labors in Behalf of Science and Agriculture—Investigation of the Grasshopper Visitations—Other Facts in a Long Career.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Prof. C. V. Riley, who may be ranked as America's foremost entomologist, was born in Chelsea, London, and educated in England, France, and Germany. Coming to America, he settled on a farm about fifty miles outside of Chicago, where his attention was called in practical work to the devastation of insect crop enemies, and he took up the study of the subject.

A taste for newspaper work soon afterward took him to Chicago, where he was for a time a reporter on one of the daily papers.

The war interrupted his scientific and literary work, and from '61 to '65 he served in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers as a private. In 1868 he was appointed to the newly created position of State Entomologist of Missouri.

The years from '73 to '77 saw the great ravages of locusts throughout the Western States. Prof. Riley succeeded in securing the creation of a special commission to investigate the pest. He was made a member of the commission, together with Prof. Cyrus Thomas and Dr. A. S. Packard.

The present efficacious plan of the division of entomology in the Agricultural Department is his own creation down to the smallest detail. To publish even a condensed list of Prof. Riley's writings would be a volume in itself, but a bibliography down to June, 1888, showed 1,555 articles. A year ago some complications attending his candidacy for the Assistant Secretaryship of the department caused him to tender his resignation, which was accepted.

His sudden death, as the result of a fall from his bicycle yesterday, recalls the fact that only a couple of months ago he had a narrow escape from death while inspecting the interior of the new opera-house opposite Lafayette square. He had gone into the building with Mr. Painter, who is superintending the work of construction. While in the second story Prof. Riley stepped on a loose board and was thrown into the cellar, fully twenty-five feet below. In his descent he struck upon an iron girder. When the workmen went to his assistance and found him senseless they thought the professor had breathed his last. In a few moments, however, he revived sufficiently to ask that he be taken to the Cosmos club-house, on the corner above the opera building. Upon examination it was found that he had escaped serious injuries, although badly bruised.

After such a miraculous preservation from being dashed to pieces, when falling the distance he did, it seems strange that a tumble from a bicycle should have ended the earthly career of the famous scientist.

No definite arrangements have been made for the funeral of the late Prof. Riley, but an effort will be made to have the scientific societies at the National Capital take charge. The interment will be in this city.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" may be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places or at any A. D. T. office. Ring them up, and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
[illegible] ... E. T. RICHARDS.
[illegible] ... C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st ... J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d ... N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th ... C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th ... T. H. PATTERSON.
[illegible] ... JUDSON A. ROOT.
[illegible] ... I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d ... C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th ... A. K. LOWRY.
[illegible] ... Sorrow & Kerntopf.
[illegible] ... C. D. Ballard.
Cor. 63d ... CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—
[illegible] ... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th ... F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison ... HARRISON PHAR.
2200 ... L. J. WEYER.
2727 ... STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st ... W. K. FORSYTH.
3160 ... H. F. FLANNERY.
Cor. 39th ... HURST'S PHARMACY.
4259 ... A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700 ... JOHN I. BELL.
4704 ... WM. STORCK.
Cor. 51st ... B. E. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th ... F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ... E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th ... F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th ... M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d ... SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th ... W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123 ... J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
188 ... G. A. GRAVES & CO.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
and Forest-av ... W. H. LLOYD.
WABASH AVENUE—
515 ... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th ... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th ... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th ... E. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210 ... C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 ... L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake ... O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand-blvd ... C. N. GOODNOW.
405 ... A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans ... C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Champlain ... C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 ... F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison ... J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560 ... R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson ... JACKSON PK. PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Stony Island ... F. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace-v ... R. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004 ... M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th ... McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 39d ... R. H. WHEELER.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ... R. P. BRAUN.
5310 ... E. HOPKLITZ.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams ... ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison ... H. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
[illegible] ... WM. H. BIERMAN.
[illegible] ... HENRY SCHMITT.
[illegible] ... CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—
[illegible] ... R. STANGOHR.
Cor. Robey ... PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland ... P. EITERMAN.
ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble ... A. H. SCOTT.
NORTH AVENUE—
[illegible] ... L. A. GELLEIN.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 ... J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina ... R. T. SILL.
771 ... A. S. STODDARD.
1014 ... W. W. THUMSER.
1200 ... HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan ... F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—
180 ... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
[illegible] ... BELL & CO.
[illegible] ... PASSAIC PHAR.
[illegible] ... F. A. TAYLOR.
[illegible] ... J. W. CRAIN.
[illegible] ... K. McLENNON.
1001 ... C. D. STONE.
1049 ... J. A. JOHNSON.
1249 ... H. B. BROWN.
Cor. Sacramento ... E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan ... L. P. KOTZ.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
[illegible] ... FORD'S PHARMACY.
[illegible] ... HENRY SCHROEDER.
[illegible] ... Quayles & Popplorum.
1218 ... MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley ... J. KIRKEBY.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149 ... FRANK GRAMMER.
[illegible] ... W. A. BRABROOK.
[illegible] ... C. F. BROWN.
[illegible] ... F. J. KNOWLES.
[illegible] ... FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—
Cor. Ada ... GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis ... BLETTNER'S PHAR.
[illegible] ... CHAS. C. THIEL.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center ... A. M. Bronson & Son.
Cor. Laflin ... THOS. LONERGAN.
Marshfield-av ... R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey ... C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California-av ... JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco ... F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Jackson ... O. S. BETTING.
[illegible] ... JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
[illegible] ... F. E. FISKE.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
[illegible] ... R. H. HANKE.
[illegible] AVENUE—
Cor. Evanston ... JOS. SCHOENKAES.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748 ... ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
[illegible] ... C. E. KREZMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland ... A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio ... H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut ... WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple ... J. MAYER.
Cor. Division ... R. WERBER.
Cor. Goethe ... R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue ... HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center ... F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster ... FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted ... BAKER & MASON.
[illegible] STREET—
Cor. Ohio ... C. A. STORER.
[illegible] STREET—
Cor. Townsend ... A. J. WESSMAN.
[illegible] ... [illegible] THOMAS.
[illegible] ... [illegible] DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Division ... F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie ... DINET & DELFOSSE.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison ... R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland ... HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
STATE STREET—
292 ... C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 ... HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton ... W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Wrightwood ... H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden ... F. R. LEONARD.
622 ... MAX SCHULZ.
722 ... G. M. BOALCH.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Center ... HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 ... A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL ... L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN ... W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL ... J. S. OAKES.
1579 Maple-av ... JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL ... E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK—
Oak Park-av. Sta. ... LOOMIS & NOEL.
ENGLEWOOD—
62d and Wentworth ... DR. W. MINAKER.
63d and Stewart ... OPERA-HOUSE PHAR.
66th & Wentworth ... H. J. HOUGHOTON.
69th and Stewart ... E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD ... A. E. BIERSTEDT.
WINNETKA, ILL ... GARRISON BROS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH WITH CHAIN and charm between Wabash and Indiana-avs., 31st and 33d-sts. Liberal reward if returned to 3212 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON OR NEAR 47TH-ST., A BLACK cape with pale green lining. Finder please return to 4717 Grand-blvd. MRS. J. THOMPSON.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL H. LOWE CALL AND FIX price by personal interview; everything confidential.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—EXPERT AND EVENING work done in bookkeeping; best of references; satisfaction guaranteed. Address CAMPBELL, 1601 Masonic Temple.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books, periodically, day, or evening. Address P. O. Box 594 city.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 27, 10 years' general office experience, bookkeeping, etc., desires situation. Address P 343, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER; understands Corliss and high-speed engines; does all repairs; references. J D 14, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND BUTLER by French couple just arrived and having over 12 years' first-class references from New York's best families; fully competent in every respect. Address C. B. FRENCH, 1503 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (24); abstainer and can give references as to honesty and ability; willing to do anything honorable where there is prospect of advancement. Address O 595, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 22, in greenhouse, to learn florist trade. A. W. OCKERLUND, 11 Garfield-av., Ravenswood.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED WOMAN of 40, copying, general office work, etc., etc.; competent and willing. Address J D 32, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN WOMAN, TO DO washing and ironing cheap; portieres, blankets, fine laces, lace curtains a specialty; dry cleaning of all kinds of dresses. German Methode Spindler Berlin, 3542 Rhodes-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED nurse maid, full charge of infant; references. Address L 806, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COMPETENT SWEDish second girl; also two for general housework in flat; small family. Call or address 2729 Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL TO cook and do housework. References. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 SWEDISH GIRLS to do housework; good refs. 3021 Michigan-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady as housekeeper; speaks German and English; references given. Call at 1055 N. Halsted-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with stenographers of any grade whatever, using the various leading machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, ONE year's experience in law office; references; well educated and competent; Dinsmore, Remington, or Hammond. Address J D 82, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES SUPplied with stenographers, bookkeepers, and office help without charge. Tel. main 2764. Mercantile Reference and Bond Association, 269 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK—NEAT, GOOD CLERK FOR INDEX work; one with knowledge of turf preferred. Room 14, 126 Dearborn-st. Early.

PHARMACIST — A SCANDINAVIAN; HONEST, sober, and industrious; permanent employment. Address J D 67, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—A FEW INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD address to solicit subscription for stock paying 8 per cent dividend. Address O 218, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—REAL ESTATE; MAN FAMILIAR with business; No matter if you are now employed at big salary it will pay you to come with us. Strictly commission business. Address J D 52, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—REAL ESTATE. WE CAN PLACE the right man in territory where he can make $250 per month. No guarantee. Big commission. Address J D 51, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—GOOD A1 CLOTHING SALESMAN to go out of town; expenses paid; apply before 11 o'clock Monday morning at 2208 Michigan-av.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, A FIRST-CLASS MAN to sell rubber clothing in Indiana. Address J D 83, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—STRONG, INTELLIGENT BOY, OVER 15, to clean office and deliver a short newspaper route. Room 14, 126 Dearborn-st.

BOY—15 TO 17, FOR OFFICE IN WHOLESALE house. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Trades.

ART GLASS CUTTER—WRITE AT ONCE TO WM. F. BLUM'S SONS, Louisville, Ky.

ENGINEER—LAUNDRY ENGINEER; MUST BE first-class washer, have license, references. 3637 Cottage Grove.

PATTERN FITTERS—GOOD. APPLY TO EXcelsior Mfg. Co., 1440 N. Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

STONE CARVERS—APPLY JOS. SMITH & CO., New England Building, Cleveland, O.

Miscellaneous.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES—INTELLIGENT; OF good address. Address O 498, Tribune office.

LABORERS—5 GOOD LABORERS; SWEDES AND married men preferred; $2 per day. Apply Room H, St. Charles Hotel, 15 South Clark-st.

MEN—PERMANENT WORK FOR ACTIVE MEN; salary or commission and expenses; experience unnecessary; goods thoroughly practical; pay sure. Address K. S. CO., 51 Summer-st., Boston, Mass.

STUDIO DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO INstructions in retouching. Of those beginning lessons this week only half tuition required until competent to work for leading photographers. This unusual opportunity extended exclusively to those ambitious to excel. Studio open evenings after this week. R. 27 Studio Bldg., 101-123 N. State.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

EXPERIENCED WAITRESS AND CHAMBERmaid; good wages. 22 Wisconsin-st.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; GOOD cook; nice, steady place for right girl. 210 Park-av., near Robey-st.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; 3 IN family. 5451 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL, general housework; references; good wages. 3445 Prairie-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—INCREASE YOUR SPEED BY two hours' practical varied dictation and 5 hours' typewriter practice daily; special beginners' class in shorthand; evening classes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. 1007, 171 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADY—WILLING TO WORK FOR $10 A WEEK. J. BRADFORD, 126 Washington-st., Room 57.

TEACHER—AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER of Graham shorthand; must be well educated; prefer one who lives on North Side. Address or call, C. C. COCHRAN, 444 Garfield-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AT LAST—ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR NECKTIE, $1.50; sample $1; elegant, brilliant, scientific; catalog agents goods 2c. Ohio Electric Co., Cleveland.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 627 MONADNOCK BLDG. TEL. Har. 326; ref. Corn Exchange Bank.

C. NIGG 415 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Telephone Main 4142.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ABDULLAH! ABDULLAH! ABDULLAH! Prof. Abdullah, mind-reader; adviser in matrimonial, love, and business troubles; consultation, $2. 240 Wabash-av., Suite 35; elevator.

ARE YOU IN TROUBLE? CONSULT MRS. DR. HARDY, clairvoyant, Room 3, 271 Wabash-av., 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. daily.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS. ROOFS REPAIRed. Estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 355 Dearborn-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.—HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 209.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD. REFerences.

4553 WABASH-AV., THE BALCOM FAMILY HOtel—Rooms with board $5 week.

North Side.

361 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOME ROOM WITH board; terms reasonable; day board given.

411 DEARBORN-AV.—NICE ROOM FOR TWO PEOple with board; reasonable.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms with board and modern conveniences. MRS. CROWELL.

HOTEL LUZERNE, OPPOSITE LINCOLN PARK—Rooms and rates reasonable.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—1555 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms; reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 1423 Michigan-av., flat 1.

North Side.

TO RENT—409 SUPERIOR-ST., A BEAUTIFUL suite, elegant, modern residence, $30.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM WITH steam heat. 76 Walton-pl.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
Nicely furnished 10-room east stone front house; modern; all conveniences; rent moderate. 4626 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—COZY DETACHED HOUSE; HARDwood floors and plumbing. No. 16 Madison Park, near I. C. R. R. Key at Lodge.

West Side.

TO RENT—75 S. MORGAN-ST., 14-ROOM STONE front house, newly papered and painted, $50; house open all day. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN 12-ROOM HOUSE, 77 Maple-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, BARNS, lots, $5 to $25. S. R. HARRIS, 189 La Salle, R. 350.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
The Tennyson—Bowen-av., cor. Cottage Grove, 2 to 8 apartments for housekeeping or en suite, with bath, café, electric light, free; all large outside light rooms; no expense has been spared to make everything first-class; experienced matron in charge; open night and day; $18 to $65.
SOUTHARD & TRAINER,
142 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—"THE FAIRFAX," 1323 AND 1325 Michigan-av., elegantly finished 8-room flats; walking distance; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric and gas fixtures, gas ranges, hardwood floors, mantels, etc.; prices reasonable; janitor on premises. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
The "Esmond," 25th-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., handsome, light 4 and 5-room apartments; steam heat, hot water all modern conveniences; $32.50 to $40 month.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, $23, $26, $28; 5 rooms and bath $25, $30; 4 rooms and bath $20; 4 rooms, $15, $18, $23; first-class building; elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, steam laundry; janitor service. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM MODERN 2D FLATS, 2340-42 Calumet-av.; sacrifice to acceptable tenants; examine them. F. NICHOLS, 741 Stock Exchange.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOODblvd., furnished and unfurnished, 3, 5, 6, 7 rooms housekeeping; modern.

TO RENT—REFERENCES; 2-ROOM FLAT, $10; 4-room, $16; ranges, steam, hot water; storerooms, laundries; halls carpeted. 2829 Calumet-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LA SALLE-ST.
We issue weekly from our office a complete descriptive list, giving prices, which can be had on application, or will be mailed.
WEST SIDE FLATS.
"The Ogden," s. w. cor. Warren and Ogden-avs., overlooking Union Park, only 2 blocks to Lake-st. L road or 1 block to Madison-st. cable; 6 and 7 room flats, with bath, $27.50 to $32.50; steam heat, janitor service, etc. Janitor Flat 2.
Ashland-blvd., s. e. cor. Warren-av., new building; beautiful 4 and 5 room flats, overlooking Union Park and the boulevard; every room an outside room; steam heat, gas ranges, large bath rooms, and everything modern; 1 block from Madison-st. cable car, two blocks from Lake-st. elevated; $32.50 to $35; keys one block east, Warren and Ogden-avs.
"The Ayrshire," 1201-1223 North Western-av., fine stone and brick building, near Metropolitan Elevated road and Milwaukee-av. cable cars; 7-room flats, 3-story stone front building; fine, large, light rooms; gas, baths, $15; janitor 2d flat 1211.
835 and 837 W. Lake-st., 4 and 5 room flats, with gas and bath; $10 and $12.50.
763 W. Lake, 4 and 5 room flats; $7.50 and $10.
209 Kedzie-av., 5-room flat with gas and bath; brick building; $15. Key at our office.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; STEAM HEAT and all modern improvements; $16 to $25 per month; 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park. S. R. MARTIN, Agent, on premises.

TO RENT—IN THE CORDOVA, COR. PARK-AV. and Paulina-st., modern, steam-heated apartments; hot water, gas ranges, janitor service, etc. Inquire MOORE BROS, 300 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—SUPERB 6-ROOM FLAT; ALL IMprovements; nr. Garfield Pk.; $20. 7 S. Kedzie-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LA SALLE-ST.
We issue weekly from our office a complete descriptive list, giving prices, which can be had on application, or will be mailed.
NORTH SIDE FLATS.
The "Hawthorne," 217-221 Belden-av., stone front building, one block to cars, 6 and 7 room flats; beautifully finished in oak; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitor service; $25 to $35. See janitor.
N. W. cor. Evanston-av. and York-pl., two blocks from Clark-st. cable cars; 4 and 5 room flats, $25 and upwards; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, hard wood finish; new bldg. See agent at premises.
543 Dearborn-av., very elegant 2d and 3d flats, 8 rooms and bath, $60 and $65; steam heat, hot water, gas range. See janitor.
1532 Oakdale-av., 3-story stone front; 3 flats only; 1st flat, 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas range. Inquire in basement.
1178 North Halsted-st., new brick building, flats 6 rooms and bath, $20.
52 and 54 Lincoln-av., 7-room flats; gas and bath; $23 and $25.
249 E. Ohio-st., bet. State and Dearborn, 4-story brick building, 7 rooms and bath, $25 and $30.
28 and 30 Abbott-st., first street west of N. Clark, just north of Diversey, 4-room flats, $12 to $15; gas and baths and janitor service. See janitor.
"The Oak Place," N. Clark-st., s. w. cor. School, 4-story brick building; steam heat, gas ranges, janitor service, hardwood floors, etc.; 8-room flat on corner, $28; 2 to 6 room flats, $12 to $15. See janitor.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 7-ROOM flat, 188 N. State-st.; steam heat, hot water, natural gas range; all modern conveniences; moderate rent to responsible tenant.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7-ROOM FLATS, NEAR THE lake; walking distance to business center; also 1 furnished. OWNER, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT 1000 N. HALsted-st.; low rent. OGDEN SHELDEN & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE—1397 W. 12TH-ST., WITH OR without fixtures; fronts entrance to Douglas Park. S. R. MARTIN, agent on premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
A few choice offices in the Garden City Building, n. w. cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.; a desirable location for manufacturers' agents, being in the center of the wholesale drug, hardware, grocery, and rubber trade; we have all the modern conveniences, steam heat, gas, electric light, two passenger, good freight elevator, mail chute, and vaults.
Apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Commercial Hotel; will improve to suit tenant; also stores 98 to 102 Lake-st. and 16 to 22 Dearborn-st. W. H. WOOD, Borden Blk, Room 61.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING 40X100 OR more for manufacturing purposes; must have railroad switch or river frontage. B. ZWILLINGER, 394 Jackson-blvd., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING purpose, very large stone or brick building or buildings, 200x300 feet, near railroad. Address P 341, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. at the north end of Section E of Chicago Drainage Canal the undersigned will offer for sale at public vendue the following described property, to-wit:
ONE STYLE "R. Q." TRACTION DREDGE.
Dated Chicago, Sept. 13, 1895.
The Marion Steam Shovel Co.,
By GEO. A. CHENEY, Agent.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

STOVES AND FURNACES—LARGEST STOCK and lowest prices in the city. Victor & Kelly Stove Co., 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

CASH PAID FOR ENTIRE FURNITURE, CARpets, etc., etc., of hotels, flats, and private residences. T. P. W., 21 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BABY carriage. 800 Warren-av., 2d flat.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, CHEAP; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 207 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES. LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES—
4801 Langley-av., 3-story corner residence, $10,000.
4803 Langley-av., 2-story residence, $8,000.
4805 Langley-av., 2-story residence, $8,000.
4807 Langley-av., 2-story residence, $8,000.
Antique oak finish, grills, consols, mantels, etc.; easy terms to suit; best bargains in Chicago; office on premises.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—COR. CHAMPLAIN-AV. and 64th-st., 49x122; splendid home location; rapid transit; near university, parks, lake; worth $125. See it and make an offer. H. PORTER, 175 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, STABLE, grounds, 90x170, fine trees, shrubbery, etc.; splendid location; corner Prairie-av. and 25th-st.; price very low. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK—LOT 12, BLOCK 10, west front, on Clark-st., between Jackson and Touhy-avs., 50x174; block pavement, sewer, water, all assessments paid; price $1,750; $10 down, $10 monthly.
CUYLER—A two-story frame flat building; two flats of six rooms each; 2169 N. Robey-st., $3,600; $200 down, $20 monthly.
RAVENSWOOD—Two-story house, with bath and modern conveniences, 2555 Claremont-av.; price $3,600; $200 down, $15 monthly; lot 37½x125.
WOLFRAM-AV., near Robey-st.; lot 25x125; sewer, water, cement walks, and macadamized streets; $900; $10 down, $10 monthly.
WELLINGTON-AV., near Wolcott-st., two-story brick flat; stone front; two flats, six rooms each; finished in oak, including kitchen; all modern improvements; price $4,000; $1,000 down, balance two and four years; do you want a home on easy payments? SAM BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER HOUSES,
$4,500 AND UPWARD,
EASY TERMS.
EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS.
RAPID TRANSIT BY C., M. AND ST. P. R. R. AND NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED SOON TO BE RUNNING.
LOTS $40 PER FOOT.
BUILDING LOANS MADE AND NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CITY (27TH WARD) —Acres and lots. Send for a copy "Northwest Pointer." W. H. BUSSEY, 121 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO GENUINE BARGAINS—
One 8-room house, with cellar and large attic, bathroom, hot and cold water; complete and new; lot 37½x126; street paved, with sewer and water laid.
Price this month $3,000; terms $30 monthly.
Worth $3,500 cash.
One 7-room complete, same as above; lot 37½x126; 2 blocks from depot, on main street.
Price this month $2,700; terms $25 monthly.
Worth $3,000 cash.
At Clyde, 23-minute ride on C., B. and Q. R. R.; 7c fare; 50 trains daily; 800 A1 neighbors; schools, churches, stores, etc.
CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner.
R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—7-ROOM HOUSE AND lot, 88x174 ft. Address O 314, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TRACT OF PINE AND cypress lands in Florida, all accessible to water; must be sold to settle estate; title perfect; rare chance for investment or speculation. Address at once W. A. WEBSTER, 516 Chamber Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—RICH FARMING LANDS IN CLAY Co., Ark.; improved and unimproved; very cheap; none better for hay, corn, wheat, and fruits; terms to suit purchasers. Address W. S. BRYAN, Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, RELIABLE, BEAUTIFUL—A pleasant, picturesquely situated farm near Grand Haven, Mich.; elegant building; a cheerful, healthy summer resort in Michigan's renowned fruit belt. Inquire of CHAS. STACK, 43 Diversey-pl., Chicago.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK FARM WITH herd of cattle; no agents. Address J. S. LANEY, Aldine, Ind.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A 9 TO 11 ROOM MODERN RESIdence inside of 40th to 55th-st. and east of Grand-blvd. to cost $9,000 to $10,500; will pay interest and $100 a month; can wait six months if party wants to build. Address J D 15, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

LEASE OFFERED FOR TERM OF YEARS FROM May 1, 1896, of large building on the best business corner in Buffalo, N. Y.; building four stories high; ground floor contains 8,000 square feet; other property adjoining, belonging to the same owner, can be connected, giving additional ground floor space of 8,000 square feet, if desired.
HASTINGS & CO.,
3 Brown's Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates, Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other surburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS: money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANEY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

J. C. AMENDT & BRO., 609 STOCK EXCHANGE loan money at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on Chicago improved or vacant real estate; building loans.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
[Take elevator to second floor.]
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.
NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
851 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
[R. 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, MORTgages, warehouse receipts, accepted orders, county and city warrants, and available securities of all kinds.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on the Chicago Stock Exchange for cash or on margins.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS FROM $1 TO $10,000 on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, bicycles, seal garments, and any available collaterals at S. HYMAN'S, 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance through lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, DIAmonds, furs, warehouse receipts, and other securities. National Mortgage Loan Co., Room 502, 100 Washington-st., Title and Trust B'dg.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; ALSO purchased; highest prices. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, suite 617, cor. Monroe.

WHISKY, ETC.—LOANS ON CERTIFICATES AND warehouse receipts; whisky bought and sold. GIBSON & CO., Room 712, 21 Quincy-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ON APPROVED security. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

LOANS MADE ON CHOICE SECURITY AT bankers' rates. A. W. KETCHAM, 140 Dearborn.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $100,000 ON REAL ESTATE. F. H. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.

We offer the following pianos, slightly used, some practically good as new. Established 1873.

No misrepresentation; every piano warranted to be as represented. Note the following prices:

$115 buys large size upright piano.
$135 buys Vose & Sons upright piano.
$125 buys Bradford upright.
$110 buys C. A. Smith & Co. upright.
$150 buys Vose & Sons walnut upright.
$165 buys large Schaaf upright.
$140 buys Chase large upright.
$150 buys Decker & Sons upright.
$125 buys Bush & Gerts upright.
$125 buys Chickering & Sons upright.
$110 buys mahogany case upright.
$90 buys New York Co. upright.
$165 buys Kroeger & Son upright.
$10, $20, $30, and $40 each square pianos.

EASY TERMS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

200 new upright pianos to rent at $4 per month; one year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, and moved.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Having recently taken in exchange a large number of grand and upright pianos we are enabled to offer in slightly used and second-hand instruments the following makes:
CHICKERING, WEBER, FISCHER, KNABE, H. F. MILLER, BEHNING, HALLET & DAVIS, BAUER.
Prices never so low. Easy terms.
And in new pianos we exhibit in all styles and great variety of choice natural wood cases the following:
STEINWAY, STEINWAY,
A. B. CHASE, BRIGGS, VOSE & SONS,
KURTZMANN, STERLING, LESTER,
AND HUNTINGTON.
Terms: Cash or installments.
N. B.—Increased facilities in repair and tuning department. Visitors welcome.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Steinway Hall,
17, 19, 21 Van Buren-st.

WE HAVE WITHOUT DOUBT THE FINEST line of Pianos and Organs in the country.
COME AND SEE.
DECKER BROS.' PIANOS,
ESTEY PIANOS,
ORGANS,
CAMP & CO. PIANOS,
ORGANS.
ARION PIANOS.
MOVING,
TUNING,
REPAIRING.
RENTING A SPECIALTY.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

SACRIFICE SALE OF PIANOS—
20 upright pianos, standard makes, almost new worth from $250 to $400, for $165 each.
10 upright pianos, worth from $400 to $500, for $215 each.
Knabe upright, mahogany case, used only a short time, $275.
3 Weber uprights, beautiful pianos, for $285, $300 and $315.
Easy payments.
See display ad.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
258-260 Wabash-av.

$100 ——TO—— $285
YOUR CHOICE OF
2 Steinway & Sons, 1 Decker Bros., 2 Webers, 2 Knabes, 1 Vose & Sons, 1 Emerson, 1 Gaylord, 1 Arion, 1 Haines Bros., 1 Hallet & Davis, 1 Bauer; all uprights; some fancy cases and warranted or money refunded.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

17 CENTS A DAY,
$1.20 A WEEK,
$5 A MONTH
will buy a piano at
CHASE BROTHERS'
Big Piano Store,
corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(opposite Auditorium).

$225 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO, $190 buys a Sohmer upright, $185 buys a Knabe, stool, and cover; great bargains; time payments.
STEGER & CO.,
235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.
Branch 447 63d-st., Englewood.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS—
Are the best and last the longest. Sold by the makers only; one profit. Second-hand Pianos and Organs, $20 and upward. Renting, tuning, repairing, etc. Easy terms.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.

$140 BUYS A SECOND-HAND CHICKERING UPright; warranted, fine tone, and durable.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

TWO FISCHER UPRIGHTS, $125 AND $150; solid carved panels.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

A LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT, 7 OCTAVES, IN rosewood case; an excellent toned instrument, in perfect condition throughout; price $125. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

A FINE, MEDIUM-SIZED STEINWAY UPRIGHT, 7 octaves, rosewood case, three pedals, in most excellent condition; $250. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HENRY F. MILLER UPRIGHT PIANOS—WE have two of these, both in very fine condition and practically as good as new; choice, $225.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

A LARGE SECOND-HAND EMERSON UPRIGHT, rosewood case, excellent condition, good tone $165. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$55 BUYS A NICE UPRIGHT PIANO.
SCHULTZ, 259 W. Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE—
OF
HIGH-CLASS HORSES
AT
CHICAGO HORSE, HARNESS, AND CARRIAGE EXCHANGE,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1895,
at
2 o'clock p. m.,
and in the evening at
8 o'clock.
Embracing large consignments of strictly choice and carefully selected
Cobs,
Coachers,
Hackneys,
Single brougham horses,
Educated saddlers,
Single and double drivers
for street, park, and speed purposes.
Exhibition of horses to be sold the following day will be given in the arena, 1629 Wabash-av., on Friday evening, Sept. 20, at 8 o'clock p. m., to which the public are invited.
A special invitation extended to ladies and every arrangement made for their comfort and convenience.
Matched pairs of high-action, thoroughly broken coach horses a specialty.
THE EXCHANGE
sells entire outfits—horses, harness, and the latest styles and manufactures of new and second-hand vehicles.
STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES.
STABLING FOR HORSES.
Consignments respectfully solicited.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR WATER works and electric plants—The City of Garrett, De Kalb County, Indiana, desires to put in a water works and electric light plant and has adopted plans an specifications therefor.

Owing to the city being already indebted to the statutory limit the Council has adopted the following plans and specifications therefor.

The city has about $19,000 in cash, derived from the sale of water bonds. This sum will be paid on said plants as a part payment. The balance of cost of plants will be paid in mortgage bonds at par bearing six (6) per cent interest from date of issue and secured by mortgage on the plants.

Detailed information will be given by the undersigned on application. All bids must be based upon plans adopted by the Council and must be on file with the undersigned on or before 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, September 26th, 1895.

All proposals must be made upon blanks furnished by the Clerk or Engineer.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $5,000 made payable to Bernard Hunsel, City Treasurer, as a guarantee for prompt execution of contract. The checks of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them after bids have been acted upon by Council and to the successful bidder as soon as he has entered into and signed contract, which shall be drawn in accordance with plans and specifications.

If a successful bidder fails to make and sign contract within ten (10) days from time the contract is awarded his check shall be forfeited, to become the property of the City of Garrett.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any informalities that may be for the best interest of the City of Garrett, Indiana.

Plans and specifications can be had upon application to G. L. McKibben, Engineer, City Hall Building, Van Wert, Ohio, or to the undersigned.
W. J. MARTIN, Clerk of the City of Garrett.
Sept. 12, 1895.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., S. W. COR. DEARborn and Randolph-sts., regular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 to 2.

HAY FEVER—REMEMBER THAT ONE BOTTLE of the Red Cross Constitutional Medicine will cure any case of hay fever. Immediate relief from first dose. There is no other cure for hay fever, asthma, or catarrh. Price $2 per bottle. Send for circular of general information Red Cross Constitutional Medicine Co., 423 East 12th-st., Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. DR. B. SCHWARZ, 1007 MASONIC TEMPLE, treats all female diseases successfully; consultation free; board and rooms, with nursing, at my residence.

211 STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS, ROOM 20—MRS. Dr. Brown treats tumor and irregularities; no cure no pay; separate rooms and board; consultation free; hours from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSIcian, Berlin and Paris, 351 Wells, treats tumors and irregularities by new process; no bad results.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SPECIAL CUT FOR THIRTY DAYS—
A fine line of bicycles of all descriptions; come direct to the factory and look them over and get factory prices; good bargains in second-hand wheels. KENWOOD BICYCLE MFG. CO.,
253-255 South Canal-st.,
Two blocks south of Union Depot. Chicago, Ill.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and watches. JOHN M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ENERGETIC YOUNG business-man: have one of the best equipped printing plants in Chicago; will sell $5,000 to $15,000 interest in same; always running when others are standing still. Address J D 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE POSITION in a manufacturing company who can invest from $4,000 to $6,000; this is a rare chance, as party will be guaranteed on their investment. Address J C 16, Tribune office.

$10,000 WILL BUY PATENT ON NOVELTY which will net $200,000 in three months; investors and manufacturers investigate. L 591, Tribune.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM ON MICHIGAN OR Wabash-av., south of Twelfth-st. Address M. B., 1235 Michigan-av.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SALOON IN KENSINGTON, Ill. Apply Anheuser Busch B. Assn.

STORAGE.

A RELIABLE AND SAFE WAREHOUSE—THE Lincoln Warehouse and Van Co., Inc., 1621-1633 Michigan-av. Tel. South 478. E. Y. ELTONHEAD, Pres. Packing, shipping, and storing china, bric-a-brac, furniture, etc. Enclosed, padded, and upholstered vans for special removals. All work guaranteed.

THE PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE av. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. Oak 830.

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79 AND 81 S. Jefferson-st., just s. of Madison—Large, new, modern building; furniture and mdse. stored; lowest rates; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. main 4123.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est'blish'd 20 yrs.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium, Chicago. Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. Send for circular. French, German, Spanish, Italian.

MARY HELEN WATT, ORGANIST FOURTH BAPtist Church, teacher of piano and organ; reception hours 9 to 11, Metropolitan Conservatory, 49 Van Buren-st.; residence, 350 Ashland-blvd.

ENGLISH TEACHER WANTED—WHO CAN give private lessons evenings between 8 and 10 p. m.; must be bet. 43d and 44th-st., near Grand-blvd. Address P 342, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), and Hamburg, holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. Bismarck, Sep. 19, 11am | Norma'ia, Oct. 10, 11am
Columbia, Sep. 26, 11am | F. Bism'k, Nov. 21, 11am
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9am | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9am
I. CAB, $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB, $45 & $50.
Direct Route to PARIS without channel crossing.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train [6½ hours] FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y.; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck ... Oct. 16 | †Fulda ... Nov. 16
†Kaiser W. II ... Nov. 2 | *Columbia ... Nov. 23
*A. Victoria ... Nov. 6 | †Ems ... Nov. 30
All steamers sail at 11 a. m.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago. | N. German Lloyd S. S. Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to location.
II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $95 and $100.
Spree, Tues., Sept. 17, 8am | Aller, Tues., Oct. 1, 8am
Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9am | Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9am
Havel, Tues., Sep. 24, 8am | Lahn, Tues., Oct. 8, 7 am
Kaiser W II, Sep. 28, 8am | Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 am
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRALIA.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, noon | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10am
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Paris ... Sept. 18 | New York ... Oct. 2
St. Louis ... Sept. 25 | Paris ... Oct. 9
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Every Saturday.
Indiana ... Sept. 21 | S.S. Rhynland ... Sept. 28
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12:00 noon.
Southwark ... Sept. 18 | Noordland ... Oct. 2
Westernland ... Sept. 25 | Kensington ... Oct. 9
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours.
MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL CRUISE.
The grand cruise of last year per fast express steamer La Touraine will be repeated Feb. 4, 1896. Number of passengers positively limited.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows:
Germanic, 25 Sep. 11:30am. Britannic, 9th Oct., 9 am
Teutonic, 2d Oct., 4 pm. Majestic, 16th Oct., 3 pm
For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Ag't, 29 B'way, N. Y.
N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't,
244 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

NEW NILE STEAMERS—MONOPOLY BROKEN—There IS another line of first-class steamers. New tourist steamer Memphis and entirely refitted steamers El Khedevie and El Kahireh are sailing from Cairo, Egypt, weekly during the season of 1895-1896. Reduced rates. Secure berths in advance. Programs free.
HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Agents,
220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

TO EUROPE, EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND THE Nile—Fall Tours, Sept. 18, 61 days, $450; Sept. 28, 107 days, $850, or 128 days, $1,000; Nov. 23, 128 days, $1,000. Ocean tickets; winter rates; all lines. Agents new Nile S. S. Co.
HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.),
Universal Tourist Agents (Est. 1844),
220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.
WM. A. FLETCHER,
Western Manager. Telephone Main 3778.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.*
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO ... Sept. 21, 3 p. m.
GAELIC ... Oct. 1, 3 p. m.
CITY OF PEKIN ... Oct. 12, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—FOUR [4] TIMES DAILY TO Milwaukee: 7 a. m.; 9 a. m.; 7 p. m.; and 8 p. m.
For Racine daily 8 p. m.
For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, and Marinette daily 7 p. m.
Saturday boat does not stop at Menominee and Marinette.
For Green Bay, Wednesday, via Menominee, 7 p. m.
For Green Bay and Bay Ports and Manistique, Saturday, 7:30 p. m.
For Escanaba and Bay Ports, Thursday, 7 p. m.; Saturday, 7:30 p. m.
For Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon daily 7:30 p. m.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR AND Grand Rapid steamers leave Graham & Morton's dock, foot Wabash-av., daily, except Saturday, 9:30 a. m.; every day, 11:30 p. m.; special Saturday, 2 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m.; day excursion, $1 round trip; Sunday, 9:30 boat, 50 cents round trip. Railroad connections to all points in Michigan and Indiana. Low rates.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	*11:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. C., St. J. & Leavenworth	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
All other points in Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb. points	* 6:35 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
K. C., St. J. & Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
B. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily. *Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 6:02 pm
Streator, Pekin & Peoria Ex.	*12:55 pm	* 2:10 pm
Kansas City Vestibuled Ltd.	† 5:40 pm	†10:00 am
Texas, Colorado & Utah Ex.	† 5:40 pm	†10:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 4:45 pm	† 9:55 am
Kas. City & California Ltd.	†10:00 pm	† 3:30 am
California & Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	†10:30 pm
Joliet Express	[illegible]	† 8:42 am
Kansas City Express	† 3:00 am	†10:30 pm

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st. Station 12th-st., Lake-Front. Leave. Arrive.
Week days, parlor car [illegible]
Week days, parlor car, sleeper [illegible]
Daily sleeper [illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Fran-	* 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
cisco, Portland, Sioux City	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Des Moines, C. Rapids	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	† 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Min'apolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madi-	† 8:15 am	b 8:00 am
son, La Crosse, Winona	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 6:15 pm	c 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
nah, Appleton, Green Bay	† 5:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer,	† 3:00 pm	c 7:30 am
Ironwood, and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 pm	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Lv., †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:30 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.
Waukesha—Lv., *3 a. m., †7 a. m., †3 p. m., *5 p. m. Ar., †10:15 a. m., e11:30 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:20 a. m., e8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., *10:30 a. m., †1:30 p. m., †5:50 p. m., e9:05 p. m., e10:05 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail, D. Moines & Peoria.	* 3:00 am	c 7:50 pm
Illinois, Ia. and Omaha Ex.	* 8:45 am	* 1:55 pm
Peoria Express	* 8:45 am	*12:05 pm
Min'apolis, St. P., & S. Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 3:30 pm	* 7:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 8:55 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City, Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha	* 6:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via C. Bluffs, Omaha, and Lincoln; Peoria Saturday	*10:00 am	* 8:10 am
Peoria, Oskaloosa, K. City, Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	‡10:10 pm	c 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. cReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Fast Flyer daily for Omaha at 6:00 p. m., with through sleeper and chair car, arrive Omaha 9:25 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st., and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fl.	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 5:15 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 7:50 am	......
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.	......	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 2:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	* 6:20 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 6:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	*10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	*10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	*10:35 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

CHICAGO & ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Kas. City, Denver & California	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Louis and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Spr'fi'd & St. Louis Day Loc.	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'n	* 5:00 pm	† 9:45 am
Bloomington Accommodat'n	† 8:00 am	* 9:15 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and 5th-av.

*Da. †Ex-Sun. oEx-Sat. ‡Ex-Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	* 6:05 pm / *11:00 pm	* 9:45 am / * 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	o11:00 pm	† 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	* 3:45 pm	* 9:55 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. — GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, 115 Adams-st. Tel. 2389 Main.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kan.	† 7:10 am	†11:20 pm
City, St. Joe, Des Moines	* 6:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Marshalltown, Dubuque	*11:45 pm	* 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	* 8:00 am	* 5:40 pm
Danville & Ind. Min'l Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	†12:55 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 5:00 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	7:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	2:10 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st. and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. June 16, 1895.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:55 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	......	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 pm
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids and Bay View trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, *6:50 a. m., †12:05 p. m., †6:25 p. m.
Grand Rapids and Mackinaw via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †6:50 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:10 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City Ticket Office 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day express	† 7:00 am	† 8:00 pm
Limited Fast mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	......	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	......
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡ 7:30 am	‡ 5:25 pm
New York & Boston	* 2:55 pm	* 7:10 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	* 7:10 pm
North Judson Accommoda	* 4:40 pm	* 9:20 am
New York & Boston	* 8:00 pm	* 7:25 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:25 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO — DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City Office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York & Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Express	* 7:20 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 201 Michigan-av.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:00 am	* 5:20 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	‡ 2:20 pm	‡12:25 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, N. Y. & Mont. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 9:40 pm
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	‡ 9:32 am	‡ 5:02 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	‡ 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	3:30 pm	10:45 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address [illegible], 111 Adams-st., Chicago. Tel. Main [illegible].

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A Special Sale of Kid Gloves.

NOTE: Our great Glove business has been built upon the most intelligent and progressive principles and methods—It has grown with wonderful rapidity, and is today undoubtedly the *"representative"* retail glove business of this country . . . . It is our determined purpose to, this fall, place at even *a much higher point* its sales records, and to do so every possible effort has been made in preparation and will be made in execution of our plans. We see our way clear to offer the very best values in Kid Gloves ever displayed in America.

As a special early fall glove occasion we offer:

A large line of high grade French Kid and Suede Gloves, in good colorings and extra qualities, at the following very low prices:

At 1.00 pair—on sale in Main dept.—1st floor ANNEX.
At 75c pair—on sale in branch dept.—BASEMENT.
At 50c pair—on sale in branch dept.—BASEMENT.

MEN'S STREET OR DRIVING GLOVES.

At 75c pair—Men's Street Gloves—patent buttons—*very desirable.*
At 95c pair—Men's English Walking or Driving Gloves—*strong, well made*—spear points.

"Unlaundered" Handkfs.

Our Great Semi-Annual Sale This Week.

Some years ago we inaugurated in this country the custom of making Semi-Annual Sales of unlaundered Handkerchiefs—(at prices much under those charged for Laundered Goods). These semi-annual sales have proven extremely popular and we announce for this week our regular fall sale.

The following prices are lower (qualities considered) than we have ever before been able to make—we offer:

Unlaundered Handkerchiefs at	7c	(same quality laundered is sold at	12½c).				
"	"	10c	"	"	"	"	18c.
"	"	12½c	"	"	"	"	20c to 25c.
"	"	18c	"	"	"	"	35c.
"	"	25c	"	"	"	"	50c.
"	"	35c	"	"	"	"	65c.
"	"	50c	"	"	"	"	75c to 85c.

The above lot consists of: "Ladies' Sheer Hemstitched" Handkerchiefs, of "Men's Hemstitched" Handkerchiefs, "Ladies' Embroidered" Handkerchiefs, of "Men's Initial" Handkerchiefs, "Ladies' Initial" Handkerchiefs.

Sale occurs in Main Dept., 1st floor Annex—Men's Furnishing Dept., 1st floor North Building and Basement Salesroom.

Beautiful Silks—For Fall of '95.

The very large sales of Silks late last spring cleared our stock of its entire reserve and surplus—leaving it clean and in splendid condition for our fall importations—which are this year very great, *in size, in variety,* and *in range of prices* . . . . No silk stock in Chicago will *approach* it in excellence, and it is our intention that none will offer bargains possessing the same attractiveness and merit.

Black Silks will occupy a conspicuous place among Dress Fabrics this fall and winter, and so elaborate have our preparations been that we *know* our great stock of Black Silks is *just as it should be.*

Colored Novelties for street and evening wear, from the medium lower grades to the most expensive, are shown in greater variety than ever; the newest ideas from France, Switzerland, Japan, and America are displayed, and at prices which we *constantly prove to be the lowest.*

A few of the weaves represented in our stock are named below:

Black Silks.

Imperial Twills,
Satin Duchesse,
Peau de Soie,
Faille Francaise,
Bengaline,
Crystal,
Armure Royal,
Gros Royal.

The latest artistic effects in—
Satin Damas,
Gros Grain Damas,
Brocade Taffetas,
Pekin Reps,
Pekin Diamants,
Gros de Suez Faconne,
Moire Francaise,
Moire Antique,
Moire Glacier,
Moire Miroir Damas.

Colored Silks.

Plaid Taffetas,
Check Taffetas,
Satin Pekin Taffetas,
Pekin Piquete Taffetas,
Faconne Imprime Taffetas,
Damas Persan,
Pekin Canaille Pompadour,
Brocatelle Pekin Ottoman,
Damas Oriental,
Damier Caoutchouc Cameleon,
Escurial Faconne,
Raye Fantasie,
Velour Jardiniere,
Duchesse Imprime,
Pekin Satin Cachmere,
Haitienne Faconne,
Lace Stripe Chene,
Chene Pompadour,
Taffeta Ray Pompadour,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Evening Silks—Our stock contains the *daintiest, choicest, most recherche* effects from most celebrated designers, such weaves being displayed as:

Moire Miroir Jardinere, Satin Damas, Velour Imprime, || Pekin Cashmere Cameleon, Canaille Stripe, Crepon Gismonda, || Damas Tinsel, Chene Pompadour, Dresden Chiffonette, etc.

NOTE: We direct particular attention to our magnificent line of *"Ivory White Satin Duchesse"* for Wedding Gowns—we have devoted special care to the tint, which is now perfect.

Notice to Dressmakers: We offer by far the largest assortment and best value in black, street and evening shades, Glace and Cameleon Taffetas in Chicago, and we believe in America.

Special Sale of Waist Lengths.

In New Silk Section—(*At east end of Silk Dept.*)—We offer about 400 Waist Lengths, Remnants, as collected from all parts of the department and marked *at extraordinarily low prices for this occasion.*

In Basement Silk Dept. We offer:

47 pcs. Satin and Gros Grain Pekin Stripes—a large variety of combinations and colorings—*special* **75c**

28 pcs. Colored Failles and Faconnes Taffetas in evening shades—exceptional value **50c**

80 pcs. Black Satin Figured Gros Grain, 21 in. and 24 in., **75c**

3,000 yds. Fancy Taffetas in Pekin Stripes, Warp Prints, Dresden effects, etc., etc., in street and evening shades—reduced to **75c**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Dress Goods for Fall of '95.

"Our First Announcement."

The new fall fabrics—those which will lead in style this season and in which our great stock is thoroughly complete—are now upon exhibition.

The French, the German, the English, the Scotch and the American makers have been called upon to each supply a portion, and so well have the selections been made that we state freely that never before in the history of this business has our Dress Goods department been in such perfect condition. Included in the assortment are:

Frivolite, Bedouin, Damier, Villageose, Sipos, || **Briggite, Sirene, Verluisant, Meteore, Serpentin,** || **Polechinelle, Graziella, Perichole, Etincelles, Bagdad,** || **Mameluck, Vivandiere, Diamant Poli, Orchidee, Canton,**

And many other entirely new weaves—each in new and beautiful colorings and original and unique patterns—at from $1 to $10 yd.

We also show a very large assortment of exclusive Dress Patterns at from $15 to $100 each. . . Upon our many center tables great quantities of All-Wool and Silk and Wool Novelties—**46 to 48 inches, at 75c to $1.25.**

In Basement Salesroom we offer 200 pcs. 54-inch Melton Cloths—10 leading fall shades—**at only 50c yd.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Cloaks.

The display of new Garments in our Great Cloak Department is unprecedented in the history of this house in

Beauty and Variety of Assortments

and in the supreme test of *"Low Prices combined with High Values."*

From Paris: Silk Velvet Capes—as only French artists can make them..... **$30 to $125**

From Berlin: Jackets and Cloth Capes—tailored with German care—Boucles, Montagnacs, West-of-England Coverts, Aix la Chapelle Eskimo Kerseys..... **$10 to $100**

With these are the *Latest* and *Best Ideas* of the greatest manufacturers of America in largest variety of styles and prices—
$8.75, $10, $12, $15, up to $50

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Fall Hosiery.

"A Sale at Special Prices."

Women's Silk Hose (black only), extra quality, fleece lined..... **$1.00 pr.**
Women's imported black Cashmere hose, plain and ribbed..... **50c pr.**
(The same goods sold at 75c last year.)
Women's imported black Cashmere hose..... **35c pr.**
(The same goods sold at 50c last year.)
Children's black Cashmere ribbed hose, double knees, soles and heels—

Sizes:	5, 5½, 6, 6½	7, 7½	8, 8½	9, 9½
	25c pr	30c pr	35c pr	40c pr

These prices being just *one-third* less than last year.

Bicycle and Golf Hose.

Our very large assortment of *trustworthy* Bicycle and Golf Hose (*much the largest in Chicago*), at *always* reasonable prices, includes goods from..... **50c to $3 pair**

COMPARE!

WEIGHT
QUALITY
PRICE

AND YOU WILL BUY

AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

JAS. S. KIRK & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1839.

FURNITURE

During September we will sell first-class Fine and Medium Furniture and Luxurious Upholstery at lower prices than any one. Call and be convinced.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Kid gloves. . .

That great annual sale—Chicago's premier glove event—the glove success of the century—begins its second week this morning. It's an offering incomparable in point of style, quality, and value with any of the cheap sales of cheap gloves so numerously following in the wake of this semi-annual affair, seeking to traffic on the extraordinary glove interest it always creates.

A matchless collection 7-stud lacing glace kid gloves in every correct color and black—8-button mousquetaire suede in the choicest shades and black—4-button black suedes—all high-class gloves from the world's famous makers—equal to the gloves quoted by many at from $1.75 to $2.00—for this occasion they are **90c**

Replenished assortments of those wonderfully popular 4 large pearl button real kid gloves for ladies—street and evening gloves for men in a wide variety of up-to-date styles and colors—these are values easily double the annual sale price of **75c**

Children's 4-button and 5-stud lacing kid gloves—the choicest colorings—at a price never before quoted for strictly reliable gloves— **65c**

5 and 7-stud lacing gloves, biarritz gloves, castor gloves, chamois gloves—none worth less than $1.00—many worth $1.25—now **50c**

Significant—"This is the only glove house in America with the glove business and glove prestige to control the products of two of the world's leading glovers—Trefousse et Cie., Chaumont, France, and Perrin Freres et Cie., Grenoble, France."

Thousands of shrewd, money-saving people are buying in dozen lots—for future requirements—while these phenomenal prices prevail.

The Chicago Tribune
Prints . . . All the News.

THE TRIBUNE
Gives measure for measure. It pays to advertise in The Tribune.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

THE GREAT MOISTURE ABSORBENT "HUMIDINE"
Keeps Refrigerators dry and sweet, preserves meats, butter, milk, etc., economizes ice, removes "refrigerator taste" and odor. Sold by grocers and druggists. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Also, Mrs. Lewis' Powdered Lye, Philadelphia.

Fall Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, Etc.,
Vaughan's Seed Store,
84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

NOTICE THE PARTICULARS ABOUT OUR CHINA PLATE SALE—a chief feature among our Specials for today.

PITKIN and BROOKS
Columbus Memorial Bldg.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Fine French China Plates
At half and less than half value.
Second shipment of our large purchase—comprising all the samples from the famous factory of J. POUYAT, Limoges. Each plate stamped.

Lot 1.....	10c	Lot 4.....	50c
Lot 2.....	20c	Lot 5.....	75c
Lot 3.....	25c	Lot 6.....	$1.00

Cut-Glass Bowls.
Full 7-inch, **$2.25**
Full 8-inch, **$3.25**
Strawberry, Diamond, and Fan Cutting, Deep Shape, Cut Bottom—worth double.

China Creamers.
Variety of shapes, gold handles and edges, each **15c**

Chocolate Cups and Saucers.
Delicately tinted, new shapes, each.. **20c**

China Cuspidors
The 75c value for, each, **50c**
Very handsome shapes and tints.

Sugar and Cream Sets.
Royal Blue and Gold, per pair, **75c**

Cut-Glass Vases.
Handsomely cut designs, richly gilded, graceful shape, each **$1.00**

After-Dinner Coffee Sets
$1.50 Each.
New China, tinted and stippled, with gold.

BY ORDER OF
D. H. Tolman, Esq.
MORTGAGE BANKER,
$125,000
WORTH OF
Turkish Rugs
—AND—
Carpets
AT AUCTION.
EXHIBITION TODAY, SEPT. 16.
Sales Commence Tomorrow, Sept. 17
10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.
Will continue until all is sold. To pay the advances.
186 WABASH-AV.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
AUCTIONEERS.

Public Sale
—OF—
Seashore Property
—AT—
Manchester-by-the-Sea.
The Towne Estate, known as Eagle Head, abutting directly on the ocean, comprising 22 acres of land, the sea front lying between two beaches, but itself consisting of high ground, finely timbered, and commanding magnificent views of the whole North Shore coast from Marblehead to Gloucester, the estate having also an extensive frontage on the Gloucester and Beverly road adjacent to the grounds of the Essex County Club, will be sold AS A WHOLE ONLY, not in parcels, at
PUBLIC SALE on the premises, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
(Return Trains leave Manchester for Boston at 5:26 and 6:38 P. M.)
$5,000 to be paid in cash, or by certified check, at time and place of sale.
For terms of sale and further particulars address or apply to
T. DENNIE BOARDMAN,
Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
Auctioneer, L. FOSTER MORSE, Boston.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.